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Chaitra 22, 1905 (Saka)

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(Eleventh Session)

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 12, 1983/Chaitra 22, 1905 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहुंच गए आप ।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन गहुगुणा : महसूस करा रहे हैं कि आ गए हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER : Q 598. Shri Ghulam Mohd Khan-absent. Shri Piyush Tirki absent.

Q 599-Shrimati Pramila.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There is the Second name also.

MR. SPEAKER : Dandavate...

प्रो० मधुदंडवते : मेरा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : घर पता लग गया तो गड़बड़ हो जाएगी ।

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTION

Billing of Electrity by DESU and N. D. M. C.

*600. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4644 on 10 August, 1982 regarding billing by DESU and NDMC and state :

(a) whether the information has since been collected and if so, the details hereof;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay in collecting the information; and

(c) by what date the information will be laid on the Teble of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The required information has since been collected, but some discrepancies have been noticed. These are being reconciled. The required infomation will be laid on the Table of the House by 30.4.1983.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपसे मिलता रहा हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वही सवाल है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : वही है । यह क्वैश्चन मैंने पूछा था 10 अगस्त, 1982 को । यह प्रश्न तब पूछा था जबकि हम लोगों के ऊपर बिजली का बिल बेइन्तहा आना शुरू हो गया था । मैंने पूछा था कि बिजली का बिल गलत ढंग से भेजते हैं या नहीं भेजते हैं ? मैने यह भी पूछा था कि दिल्ली नगर पालिका के मुख्य इंजीनियर, अतिरिक्त इंजीनियर और सुप्रिन्टेंडिंग इंजीनियर और एक्जीक्यूटिव इन्जीनियर तथा डैसू के चीफ इन्जीनियर और दूसरे इन्जीनियर हैं, उन के विगत दो सालों के बिल क्या हैं ? क्योंकि मुझे मालूम है कि इनके पास रेफ्रीजरेटर और दूसरे बिजली के उपकरण हैं, लेकिन बिजली के मामले में इनका बिल 25-30 रुपये से ज्यादा नहीं जा सकता । मैंने उस दिन लिख कर भी दिया था कि इसी साल जनवरी, 1983 में मेरा बिल 326 रुपये का, फरवरी, 1983 में 429 रुपये का आया और अब मार्च में, जिस में न पंखा चलता है और न हीटर चलता है, 708 रुपये का बिल आया है । एक हजार रुपया हम कमाते हैं, 708 रुपया

इन को दे दें, तो घर बेच कर दो नम्बर का कारोबार करें।

श्री मधु दण्डवते : एअर-कण्डीशनर चलाया होगा।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : वह भी नहीं है। मैंने जुलाई में यह प्रश्न पूछा था, जो 10 अगस्त को रखा गया और उस में कहा गया था कि information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. जो इन्फर्मेशन आप को देनी है वह कलैक्ट हुई या नहीं हुई ? इसके बावजूद भी यह कहा जाता है कि 30 अप्रैल को रखेंगे। इस का मतलब है कि उस दिन सदन में उस पर बहस नहीं होगी और गलत-सलत पेपर सदन में ले-डाउन कर देंगे। इसमें इन्होंने जो यह कहा है कि डिस्क्रीपेन्सी है, यह घांधली या गड़बड़ी क्या है।

ऊर्जा मंत्री श्री पी० शिवशंकर : गड़बड़ी।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यह गड़बड़ी क्या है ? इसमें आपने यह भी कहा कि these are being reconciled आप इसको क्या रीकन्साइल करने जा रहे हैं ? गड़बड़ी क्या है तथा क्या रीकन्साइल करने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : There is some justification in the complaint of the hon. Member. Actually the information has been furnished; but the information relates to 321 officers while the officers are 463.

MR. SPEAKER : I think you can highlight the difference in 321 officers provided there is any.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I will certainly do it.

MR. SPEAKER : I know that you will do.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I think I can explain the situation. There is therefore a difference of 142 officers whose electricity charges have not been furnished by DESU. It is this niscrepancy which we have asked. "How are you reconciling the position ? Where there ore 463 officers, you have only furnished us the information with reference to 321 officers. So, the reconciliation is only of those 142 officers." In fact, we find that there is some justification in the complaint of the hon. Member.

AN HON. MEMBER : Complaint of all the Members.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I must compliment Mr. Paswan who seems to have become acceptable to this side also for the purpose of this complaint.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You can say that it shows the affection.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Affection leads to defection. In fact, my colleague has done good research on this and I must compliment him for the interest that he has taken. In respect of quite a large number of officers, we find that the electricity charges seem to be highly normal.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA Minimum charges paid by the officials may be indicated today.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I would not like to go into the detail. As I said, on 30th April the whole thing will be placed on the Table of the House.

I am entirely at your disposal.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : 30th April is a holiday.

MR. SPEAKER : There is another discrepancy.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : This is a matter of accounts.

MR. SPEAKER : I Know. This comes from the Chairman of PAC.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : In any case, it is not Mr Shiv Shankar's time. He should not feel shy in coming out even to-day. I know it: he is one of those Ministers who will not protect anything

that is wrong. Therefore, what I suggest is that at least he should take the House into confidence, and tell us what is the minimum charged by the officers. (*Interruption*) I had to pay Rs. 1700/-. I am surprised how this has come.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I will read out. I am sorry. Mr. Satish Agarwal is an eminent advocate. If he knows that 30th April is a holiday, I will put it on the next working day.

We just spotted out some officers; e.g. one gentleman by name I. C. Sangar, Chief Engineer. His bills reveal that for April 1980, it is Rs. 28. 20. I am reading whatever is there.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is it a tip to the Department ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : That is why I said, it is a very long list. In fact, worse cases could be found than this gentleman's bill (INTERRUPTION... .) Worse cases would be where the meter does not seem to have worked at all--which indicate, for May 1981 Re. 0-20, June 1981 Re. 0-20. In fact, I have spotted out these officers. I am myself not satisfied that a person has to pay Rs. 20/-, Rs. 25/- or Rs, 26/-. Quite a number of officers are of this nature. I would rather prefer that I lay the entire list on the Table of the House. Afterwards, hon. Members may be pleased to take it up; and whatever decision is taken, or whatevev views are expressed by this House, I will act on the basis of that advice. This is the assurance that I give to the House.

I am personally not happy with the bills of many officers which have come to my knowledge.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : सर मंत्री जी भी एग्री हैं, सारा सदन भी एग्री है। इसको आप 30 तारीख के लिए पोस्टपोन कर दीजिए। जब तक मंत्री जी का जवाब भी पूरे तरीके से आ जाएगा। जिस अफसर ने मिसयूज किया है, फोरजरी की है, उसके खिलाफ तो निश्चित रूप से एक्शन होना चाहिए, जिससे कि डिपार्टमेंट···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ऐसा करो, हाफ एन आवर ले लो।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अब हाफ एन आवर नहीं हो सकता। चूंकि आपने हाफ एन आवर इतने कमिट कर लिये हैं कि अब हाफ एन आवर की गुंजाइश नहीं है।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : We can do it; we will take it up later on.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : We have no objection.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : One more objection.

एक आनरेबल मिनिस्टर ने कह दिया है कि वह यह देखेंगे कि किस किस अफसर ने गड़बड़ी की है और वे इसकी तैयारी करके आयेंगे कि किस एम० पी० के बिल में कितनी गड़बड़ी है ? उन एम० पी० के बिलों का क्या होगा, जिनमें यह गड़बड़ी होगी यह भी बता दीजिए ?

(व्यवधान)

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते : यह तो गवर्नमेंट का फाल्ट है, मेरा फाल्ट तो नहीं है।

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : May I say in a lighter vein that I also seem to be the victim of this ?

SHRI H. N. Bahuguna : Let all victims unite against the aggressor.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : सर, मेरे क्वैश्चन की प्रायोरिटी का क्या होगा ? क्या मेरे क्वैश्चन की यही प्रायोरिटी रहेगी जिस स्थान पर आज यह है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वही रखेंगे। आप कहां तक प्रायोरिटी को बढ़ा देंगे।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा आप वाकयी में हम लोगों के बिल दिखवा लीजिए। अगर आप सेटिस्फाइड हो जाएंगे तो हमें कोई विरोध नहीं होगा।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अब तो आप समझ गए होंगे कि मैं जो कुछ भी कहता हूं सही कहता हूं।

(व्यवधान)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The best alternative is to nationalise our bills.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : But we want a correct thing.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Shantubhai Patel not Present; Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma-not present; Shri Narsinh Makwana-not present, Kumari Pushpa Devi Singh-not present.

Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

मुकेरियां पन-बिजली परियोजना

*605. डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :
श्री रतन सिंह राजदा :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मुकेरियां पन-बिजली परियोजना के निर्माण कार्य में विलम्ब हो रहा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या अन्तर्राज्यीय विवादों के कारण शाह नहर बराज बांध का निर्माण नहीं हो रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस पन-बिजली परियोजना की निर्माण लागत में इस विलम्ब के कारण बहुत अधिक वृद्धि होने की संभावना है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The first Unit of the Mukerian Hydel Project was scheduled for commissioning in January, 1983. The construction in respect of Unit—I has almost been completed. However, work on 130 mt. earthern embankement on right side of the Shah Nehar Barrage has not been completed so far due to inter-State dispute. It has, therefore, not been possible to commission the Project so far.

(c) The cost of the project has gone up mainly due to overall escalation in the cost of construction material, generating units, other equipments and labour charges etc.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : In the country we are suffering crores and crores of rupees of losses because of the inability of the government to so settle inter-States disputes. I would like to draw the attention of the government to the fact that the Narmada dispute was settled during the Janata Government and what they could not settle in 20 years, we settled in two months.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : Was it an industsial dispute ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : It was between Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat; it was an inter-States dispute. Since he left Doordarshan, he is hearing like this. I would like to know from the government what is the nature of this dispute and how long does he expect the dispute to continue ?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : The nature of the dispute is that prior to the construction of the barrage, some areas of Himachal Pradesh were receiving water for non-perennial irrigation, from river Beas. With the completion of the barrage, they would be deprived of the irrigation facilities. Moreover, with the execution of this project by Punjab, the future potential for Himachal Pradesh for bringing more areas under assured irigation by using existing flow of the Beas River at a relatively lower investment would also diminish. This is the claim of Himachal Pradesh; this is the contention of Himachal Pradesh. Since last few months,

we have been pursuing the matter quite vigorously. The Punjab Chief Mini ster met me some time back and his response to the present issue was quite positive. We have requested the Ministry of Irrigation to take up the matters with the Governments of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh and the Secretary, Irrigrtion Department is taking a meeting on the 15th of this month to settle the dispute, because it primarily concerns the Ministry of Irrigation. I would like to assure the House that since we are also equally concerned because there has been a lot of investment and just for 100 mt. embankment being not completed, the unit Could not be put into commission. So, we are making every effort to get it done and we hope with tne cooperation of the Governments of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh this issue would be settled amicably.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The answer (c) of the Minister is as follows :

> "The cost of the project has gone up mainly due to overall escalation in the cost of construction material......"

It is not due to delay. I do not know how he makes this distinction. If you delay it, of course, the price of construction material will go up. I would like to know what is the extent of cost escalation in percentage terms since the original estimate was made ?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : The escalation has occurred because of the delay. There is absolutely no doubt about it. The project was cleared by the CEA in December, 1980 at an estimated cost of Rs. 115.58 crores. Now, in December, 1982 the latest revised cost of the project is Rs. 235.19 crores. But the delay has certainly resulted in cost escalation. Naturally, there cannot be any distinction between what has been the escalation in prices and what has been the esclation because of the delay. They are interlinked.

MR. SPEAKER : I think, better do it at the earliest because 45 MW of power will be available and we are short of power.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : We are pursuing the matter quite vigorously.

नए पेट्रोल/डीजल पम्पों और गैस एजेन्सियों की स्थापना की योजना

*606 प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पिछले वर्ष देश भर में नए पेट्रोल और डीजल पम्प स्थापित करने तथा नई कुकिंग गैस एजेन्सियां और मिट्टी के तेल के डिपो खोलने की योजना बनाई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके तथ्य क्या हैं;

(ग) कुल कितने पम्प, एजेन्सियां और डिपो स्थापित किये जाने थे;

(घ) क्या सरकार इस योजना के लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में सफल रही है; और

(ङ) यदि हां तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLIUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (c). As a part of their programme, the oil companies plan to put up a total of 1549 dealerships/distributorships during 1982-84 all over the country as follows :

Product dealership/ Distributorship	Number
Motor spirit & HSD	621
LPG	608
Kerosene & LDO	320

(d) and (e) Every effort is being made to achieve the target. The new guidelines for the selection of dealerships and distributorships have been announced. New Selection Boards that will make their selections in a thoroughly objective manner have been set up and more will be set up

to deal expeditiously with the very large number of applications that are received so that the target can be achieved.

As many as 1514 distributors and dealers were selected in 1982/83 to remove the backlog that had developed.

प्रो०अजित कुमार मेहता : अध्यक्ष जी, इस प्रश्न का उत्तर अंग्रेजी में दिया गया है जबकि प्रश्न मैंने हिन्दी में किया था। इसका अर्थ यह नहीं कि मुझे अंग्रेजी नहीं आती। कम से कम हिंदी के प्रश्न का हिन्दी में उत्तर देने की शिष्टता तो निभायी गयी होती।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : जिस भाषा में पूछा गया है, कम से कम उसमें तो उत्तर देना चाहिए था।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : शिव शंकर जी हिन्दी में बोले और माननीय राज्य मंत्री श्री मिश्र अंग्रेजी में, कितनी लज्जा की बात है ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : हिन्दी ऑफिशियल लैंग्वेज है।

श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र : अब हिन्दी में पढ़ देता हूं।

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पैट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) से (ग) अपने कार्यक्रम के एक भाग के रूप में, तेल कम्पनियों की वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान देश भर में कुल 1549 डीलरशिपें/डिस्ट्रब्यूटरशिपें स्थापित करने की योजना है जैसाकि नीचे दिया गया है :—

उत्पाद डीलरशिप/डिस्ट्री-ब्यूटरशिप	संख्या
मोटर स्पिरिट और एच.एस.डी.	621
एल. पी. जी.	608
मिट्टी का तेल तथा एल. डी. ओ.	320

(घ) और (ड़) लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के सभी प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं। डीलरशिपों तथा डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिपों के चयन के लिए नए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त घोषित कर दिये गये हैं। नये चयन बोर्डों, जो कि इनका चयन एक भली प्रकार यर्थार्थपूर्ण ढंग से करेंगे, स्थापित कर दिये गये हैं तथा अधिक संख्या में प्राप्त होने वाले आवेदन पत्रों का शीघ्रता के साथ निपटान करने हेतु और अधिक चयन बोर्डों का गठन किया जायेगा जिससे कि लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त किया जा सके।

बड़ी संख्या में पिछली बकाया संख्या को पूरा करने के लिए 1982-83 में 1514 डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरों तथा डीलरों का चयन किया गया था।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस संदर्भ में कितने आवेदन आये थे और उनमें अनुसूचित और अनुसूचित जनजाति और प्रशिक्षित बेरोजगार स्नातकों के लिए कोई आरक्षण किया गया था ? यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या क्या है ? कितने शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और ट्राइब के व्यक्तियों को लाइसेंस मिला। साथ ही इस संदर्भ में यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार को यह मालूम है कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और ट्राइब्स के नाम पर बहुत से ऐसे लोगों ने भी डीलरशिप और डिस्ट्रिब्यूटरशिप ले ली है जो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के नहीं हैं ? क्या सरकार को यह मालूम है और क्या उन्होंने इसकी जाँच करायी है ?

श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र : संख्या तो अभी नहीं बतला सकता कि कितने आये हैं, लेकिन बहुत आये हैं।...

श्री राम विलास पासवान : फिगर्स तो आपके पास होंगे।

श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र : बहुत आ रहे हैं और रोज आ रहे हैं।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : अभी तक कितने आये हैं, यह तो बता दें।

श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र : माननीय सदस्य को संख्या बाद में बता दूंगा, अभी मेरे पास

नहीं है। लेकिन 25 फीसदी शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स के लिए रिजर्वेशन रखा हुआ है। और 1982-83 में पैट्रोलियम, डीजल 163 शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स को दिया गया, 84 शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को दिया गया, 155 ऐजूकैटड अनऐमप्लाइड को दिया गया और 90 ओपिन को दिया गया। वैसे ही एल०पी०जी० गैस 120 शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स को दिया गया, 46 शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को दिया गया, 157 अनऐमप्लाइड ग्रैजूएट्स को दिया गया, 102 विकलांगों को दिया गया, 29 फ्रीडम फाइटर्स को दिया गया और 154 ओपिन। यह 1982 से 1984 का है। किरोसिन का 56 शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स को दिया गया, 44 शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को दिया गया, और 82 ऐजूकैटेड अनएमप्लाइड ग्रैजूएट्स को दिया गया……

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हमें परसेंटेज बता दीजिये।

श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र : परसेंटेज 25 है।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : आपने दिया कितनों को यह बता दीजिए।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : जितने लोगों को भी आपने दिया है, कितने आवेदकों में से दिया है यह बता दीजिए।

श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र : 1,550 में जो दिया गया है वही बता रहा हूं, सन् 1982 और 1984 में। किरोसिन का मैं आपको बताता हूं……

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : अनुसूचित जाति के लिए जो कोटा निर्धारित किया था उसको आपने कितना पूरा किया है? पूरा दे दिया है?

श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र : पूरा कर रहे हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : पूरा हुआ कि नहीं, यह बता दीजिए। भूतपूर्व पैट्रोलियम मंत्री यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं। इन्होंने 25 परसेंट शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को दिया था। वर्तमान सरकार ने कितना दिया है यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : जहां तक शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का सवाल है, जितनी भी एजेन्सीज हैं, उनमें से 25 प्रतिशत उनको देनी चाहिए, यह भूल है। यह सही है कि बाज केसिज में कम्पनीज ने उनको ओपन किया था। बहुत से मित्रों ने मेरे पास भी शिकायत भेजी थी।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैंने भेजी थी।

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : माननीय सदस्य ने भी कुछ भेजा था।

नतीजा यह है कि मैंने सारी आयल कम्पनीज को यह आदेश दे दिया है कि अगर हमने शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट या शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब या किसी और रिजर्वेशन में पहले से रख दिया है, तो उनको किसी किस्म का अधिकार नहीं है कि उस रिजर्वेशन को दूसरी रिजर्वेशन में बदला जाए। यह जरूर है कि कम्पनीज ने मेरे पास यह नोट भेजा कि बाज ऐसे केसिज हैं, जहां शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट या शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब के कोई ऐसे व्यक्ति नहीं हैं, जो कैटेगरी में आते हैं, जो एप्लाई करते हैं। (व्यवधान) ऐसे कैसिज में मैंने यह निर्णय ले लिया है कि यदि कैटेगरी के हिसाब से एडवरटाइजमेंट के बेसिस पर कोई एप्लिकेशन्ज न आती हों, तो आयल कम्पनीज उस एरिया में रहने वाले शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट या शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब के तीन चार लोगों के नाम सजेस्ट करें, यह सजेस्ट करे कि उनमें से किनको देना चाहिए, और डायरेक्टली बिना किसी प्रोसीजर के, उनको दे दिया जाए। इस निर्णय की सूचना मैंने कम्पनीज को दी है।

यह जरूर है कि अन्याय हुआ है। मैं नहीं कहता कि 25 प्रतिशत पूरा दिया गया है। बाज जगह उन्होंने ओपन कर दिया है। लेकिन

जब मैंने आदेश दिया है यह करीब पांच महीने पहले की बात है, तब से आज तक कोई डीरिजर्व नहीं हुआ है और न ही होगा।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : मैंने यह भी पूछा है कि क्या सरकार को यह भी शिकायत मिली है कि शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के नाम पर दूसरे लोगों ने डीलरशिप ले लिया है। मंत्री महोदय ने इसका उत्तर नहीं दिया है।

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : यह सही है। यह एक जैनरेल सवाल भी है। बहुत से केसिज में ऐसा हुआ है। लेकिन जब डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट या एम. पी. या एम. एल. ए. यह सर्टिफाई करते हैं कि अमुक व्यक्ति शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के हैं, तो हम इस बिना पर चलते हैं कि वे शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के हैं। अगर कोई खास शिकायत आती है कि सर्टिफिकेट गलत दिया गया है और अमुक व्यक्ति शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के नहीं हैं, तो उसके बारे में बराबर जाँच की जाती है।

इस किस्म की एजेन्सीज लेने के लिए लागत काफी होती है, इस लिए मुश्किल पड़ रही थी कि बहुत से गरीब भाई-बहनों को यह एजेन्सी नहीं मिल रही थी। मैंने इस बारे में फिनांस मिनिस्टर से बातचीत की और उन्होंने बड़ी उदारता से यह कुबूल कर लिया कि एजेन्ट को जो भी कर्जा दिया जाता है, वह रकम बैंक को वापस देने के बारे में हमारी कम्पनीज गारंटी दें। कम्पनीज वह गारंटी दे रही हैं और जो कमीशन हम एजेन्ट को देते हैं, उसमें से काट कर हम बैंक को डायरेक्टली कर्जा अदा करने के लिए कह रहे हैं, ताकि किसी को पैसे के नाम पर वरतरी न मिले, बल्कि मैरिट्स के नाम पर मिले।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि डीलरशिप तथा डिस्ट्रिब्यूटरशिप का ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में क्या अनुपात रखा गया है, हर डीलर और डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर को कितने कितने कनेक्शन फीड करना है, या उनमें कोई समानता है, यदि नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं और इस विषय में क्या कोई शिकायत मिली है, यदि हां तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है।

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : 1982-83 की स्कीम में एल पी जी के 608 डिस्ट्रिब्यूटर हैं। उस हिसाब से 231 ऐसे छोटे छोटे शहर हैं, जिनको कवर किया जाएगा।

इन 231 छोटे-छोटे शहरों में से 149 शहर ऐसे हैं जिनकी आबादी 50 हजार से कम है। डाइरेक्ट गांवों तक पहुंचना तो मुश्किल है लेकिन फिलहाल यह कोशिश की जा रही है कि 20 हजार की आबादी तक के जो छोटे-छोटे कस्बे हैं, वहां तक हम पहुंच जायें।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरे प्रश्न का पूरा उत्तर नहीं मिला। जितने कनेक्शन फीड करने हैं उनमें कोई समानता भी है क्या ?

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : ऐसा कोई सन्तुलन नहीं रखा गया है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, अभी पेट्रोल, डीजल या गैस की एजेन्सीज को देने में इस तरह की व्यवस्था की जाती है कि कहीं का भी कोई आदमी कहीं की भी एजेन्सी ले सकता है, इसको लेकर लोगों में बड़ा असंतोष हो रहा है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि स्थानीय लोगों को ही एजेन्सीज देने के बारे में कोई नीति निर्धारित की गई है ?

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : पहले होता यह था कि एक सूबे का रहने वाला आदमी उस सूबे में किसी जगह भी एप्लाई कर सकता था। उदाहरण के लिए कोई आदमी अमृतसर में है वह वहां से दो सौ मील दूर के लिए एप्लाई करके एजेन्सी ले लेता था, वह खुद वहां पर काम नहीं करता था, बेनामी तरीके से उसको चलाता था। लेकिन अब गाइडलाइन्स में उसको

बदलकर जिले की हदतक कर दिया गया है, उस जिले में रहने वाले को ही दिया जाए। यह निर्णय लिया गया है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : लेकिन जिन्होंने पहले से ही दूसरे जिलों में ले रखा है, उनके बारे में क्या होगा ?

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : जिनको दे दिया गया है, उसमें तो मुश्किल है, लेकिन अगर कोई बेनामी तरीके से चला रहा हो और यह इत्तला आप देंगे तो हम ऐक्शन लेंगे।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मन्त्री जी ने जिले के आदमी को ही लोकल मान लिया है। मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वे इस बात पर पुनर्विचार करेंगे कि जहां पर दूसरे जिले वालों को लेटर आफ इन्टेन्ट दिया गया है वहाँ पुनः जिले के लोगों को ही मौका दिया जाए ? जैसे मिर्जापुर में गाजियाबाद का कोई व्यक्ति चला गया है तो उसको देखते हुए पुनः वहां के स्थानीय लोगों को ही मौका देने का कष्ट करेंगे ?

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : पिछली गाइड लाइन के तहत अगर एक जिले के आदमी को दूसरे जिले के लिए लेटर आफ इन्टेन्ट मिला है तो उसमें कुछ करना मुश्किल है लेकिन अगर लेटर आफ इन्टेन्ट लेकर बेनामी तरीके से बैठा हुआ है, खुद काम नहीं करता है तो उस मामले में हम ऐक्शन ले सकते हैं।

प्रो० के० के० तिवारी : दूसरी जगह के लोगों को किसकी पैरवी पर दिए गए हैं ?

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Question No. 607 - Shri Krishna Chandra Pandey.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Sir, let him say. (*Interruptions*). Sir, these gentlemen are making all types of allegations. Have I ever spoken to Mr. Shiv Shankar on the allotment of gas agencies ? Ask the minister. If the minister confirms their charge, I go, but if the Minister does not have and now these friends must accept or go.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, a member of Parliament, Shri Bahuguna, has admonished the minister. Can he deny it ?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Sir The allegation is totally illfounded. I make an open challange that if the Minister confirms that I have spoken to him, written to him or pressurised him or obstructed him in any manner with regard to allotment of Gas agency I am willing to go. Otherwise, these people, who are absolutely making irresponsible allegations must go.

(*Interruption*)

PROF, MADHU DANDAVATE : He will go in 1985, Sir.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Krishna Chandra Pandey.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Question No. 607.

(*Interruptions*)

Application of M/s Pfizer on Protinex

*607. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of application of M/s Pfizer on Protinex;

(b) whether Protinex is a drug or a food item;

(c) when was it made food item, when a drug and what is its status today;

(d) was any approval given for Protinex under DPCO in 1970 and 1979; and

(e) if so, the details of the approval ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) There was no application for Protinex as such. The application was

for Protein Hydrolysate. Details are as below :

Date of Application	Date of Licence	Capacity approved
22.4.1954	16.12.1954	18 tonnes/annum
24.5.1960	28.9.1960 to	36 tonnes/annum(SE)
29.6.1962	15.4.1963 to	110 tonnes/annum(SE)

(b) and (c) Except between 1972 and 1976 Pfizer have been marketing Protinex as a drug item.

(d) No approval has been given.

(e) Does not arise.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि प्रोटिनेक्स 1972 से 1976 तक किन-किन कारणों से ड्रग के रूप में बाजार में नहीं बेचा गया और इसे किस रूप में बेचा गया ?

क्या यह सच नहीं है कि फाइजर कम्पनी विदेशी है ? यदि हां, तो क्या भारत सरकार भी इसमें शेयरहोल्डर है ? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि लाभ का पूरा पैसा फाइजर कंपनी विदेश ले जाती है और इससे भारत की अपार क्षति हो रही है ?

श्री वसन्त साठे : जैसा मैंने जवाब में कहा है कि लाइसेन्स प्रोटीन हाईड्रोलीसेट को मिला था 1954 । में उस वक्त डी० पी० सी० ओ० (ड्रग प्राइस कन्ट्रोल आर्डर) नहीं था । बाद में जब डी० पी० सी० ओ० लागू हुआ तो उन्होंने यह दलील दी कि : प्रोटिनेक्स ड्रग नहीं है, यह तो न्यूट्रिएन्ट है । इस दरम्यान दूसरे भी काफी इस तरह के कम्प्लान, बाल-आमूल, प्रोमीलान, प्रोटीन्यूल दीगर-दीगर न्यूट्रिएन्ट अलग-अलग कम्पनियों के बाजार में आये । प्रोटिनेक्स ड्रग नहीं है, यह कहकर वह बेचने लगे ।

1976 में जब लगा कि वह न्यूट्रिएन्ट नाम से बाजार में बिकता नहीं है तो उन्होंने फिर एप्लाई किया कि डी० पी० सी० ओ० में इसे ले आया जाये। उस पर हमने कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया हैं क्योंकि हम बुनियादी बात यह देखना चाहते हैं कि क्या यह फूड आइटम में आयेगा ? न्यूट्रिएन्ट ड्रग आइटम में नहीं आता है, तो फिर प्राइस कन्ट्रोल का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता । आता है तो लाया जायेगा । यह आज की भूमिका है ।

जहां तक यह प्रश्न है कि क्या यह विदेशी कम्पनी है, तो यह विदेशी कम्पनी है, और क्या चाहते हैं ?

श्री कृष्णचन्द्र पाण्डे : क्या इसमें भारत सरकार शेयरहोल्डर है और इसका पूरा लाभांश विदेश को जा रहा है, भारत की अपार क्षति हो रही है, इसका जबाब नहीं आया ।

श्री वसन्त साठे : जितनी विदेशी कम्पनी हैं, वह लाभांश तो बाहर ही ले जाती हैं । इसलिए यह निर्णय लिया गया ड्रग पालिसी में, कि इनकी इक्विटी को डाइल्यूट करना पड़ेगा, वह बात अब चल रही है ।

श्री कृष्णचन्द्र पाण्डे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूं कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में प्रोटिनेक्स का कितना उत्पादन हुआ और उसकी कितनी क्षमता का लाइसेंस दिया गया ? क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह भी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि प्रोटिनेक्स कभी दवा के रूप में और कभी फूड के रूप में बाजार में बेची जाती है, यह कब तय होगा कि यह दवा है या फूड है ?

श्री वसन्त साठे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि मैंने बताया 1963 में उनको 110 टन का लाइसेंस मिला और 1954 में 18 टन का था । यह मैंने खुद ही बताया है कि यह फूड है या ड्रग है—इसके ऊपर जल्दी ही निर्णय लेंगें ।

PROF. N.G. RANGA : How many years will you take?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : They have taken all these years. I will take only a few months.

Creation of Separate Telegraph Engineering Division for Mizoram

*608. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the creation of a separate Telegraph Engineering Division for Mizoram has been propòsed and subsequently approved by Government on a sub-standard basis as a special case;

(b) if so, the date with effect from which the proposal has been approved; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which it would be approved and the reasons for delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (VIJAY N.PATIL) : (a) No Sir, the creation of a separate Telegraph Engineering Division for Mizoram has not been proposed. The proposal is for placing a higher level officer for the better management of Telecom. assets in the Union Territory of Mizoram which has been taken up for approval.

(b) The proposal which is under consideration has so far not been approved.

(c) No definite date can be given at this stage.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : May I know from the hon. Minister whether this proposed higher level office would meet the demands of the area and, if so, what is the exact designation of the officer and what will be his function?

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : The proposed higher level officer will definitely meet the demands of the area. The higher level officer is proposed for this area considering its strategic importance and other factors relating to this Union Territory.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : What is the exact designation of this higher level officer?

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : His designation will be Director, Telecom.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Is the Department considering any other proposal to have similar arrangement in other parts of the country?

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : This area, that is, Mizoram, as I have already mentioned, is of strategic importance and it is a Union Territory. Consindering the separate entity of the area, we are proposing the higher level officer there. We are proposing such officers not only in Mizoram but in Imphal, Agartala, Kohima, Itanagar and Aizwal, that is, north-eastern region. Such proposals are not under our consideration for other areas although they may be hilly areas.

SHRI K. PRADHANI : Q. No. 610.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K.L. BHAGAT) : With your permission, Sir, I am changing the expression "harijans" used in the Answer to "Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes". I am sorry for the lapse.

Films on Tribals in Orissa

* 610. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Governmet of India have given encouragement to making of films on Tribals; and

(b) if so, the names of such films particularly in the State of Orissa on the lives and living conditions of the Tribes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIMENTARY AFFAIRS

(SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) Films Division publicises the policies and programmes of the Government for the benefit of the people in general, and for rural, tribal and weaker sections in particular. It

has been producting documentary films and newsreels on various departmental activities concerning tribals and their life and culture under normal prodution programe. Further, for production of short feature type films with rural orientation on the themes relating to tribal life and culture and life of Seheduled Castes and Seheduled Tribes, rural devolopment, communal harmony, untouchability etc. two regional production centres have been set up in Calcutta and Bangalore.

(b) A film entitled "Jeebaku Debi Nahin" on the lives and living conditions of Santhal tribals in Beripada, Orissa has already been produced. Another film entitled "Awakening" on tribal life and culture of Joranda (Dhenkanall), Orissa is under production.

SHRI K. PRADHANI : The hom. Minister in his reply has stated that one film has been released in Orissa and another is going to be released. May I know from him whether these two films have an element of educative and constructive nature to educate the tribal people in regard to development of their economic and social conditions ?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : I have not seen these films. I have not gone into the details of these films. I will certainly go to these films and see whether what the Hon. Member says is correct. I believe it will be useful. I have personally not seen them so far.

SHRI K. PRADHANI : In tribal life and culture, there are certain good things and also many bad things. For instance, in marriages, they do not have dowries. But they spend lot of money on drinking, which affects their economy.

May I know from the Hon. Minister whether while releasing films on tribals, Government takes care to see that certain bad things are dissuaded and good things are encouraged ?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : We shall take care to see that all the bad things are discouraged and I will be very much willing to discuss this matter and, as I said, I would see these films and also invite other Hon. Members to see these films

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : The Hon. Minister, in his reply, has stated that in Calcutta and Bangalore, two centres are set up to produce the films on tribal life. I request the Hon. Minister kindly to inform how many tribal films are being produced by these two Centres in Calcutta and Bangalore and whether the Centre in Calcutta has produced film on tribals of West Bengal and on tribals in the North-Eastern region in Mizoram, Manipur and Meghalaya.

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister if the Centre in Calcutta has not produced any films regarding tribals life in Tripura Manipur, Mizoram and Meghalaya and whethe Hon. Minister would give proper instructions to the Calcutta Centre to produce the films regarding the life of the tribals which I have mentioned.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : This information is not with me as to what films Calucutta Centre has produced regarding which tribals. But I have this information with me that the Calcutta and Bangalore Centres will be producing films in languages/dialects of the Eastern and Southern regions respectively. Under the above Scheme, during the year 1981-82, one film on Tribals was produced and during the year, 1982-83, three films on Tribals were produced. One of the films produced in 1982-83 is entiled "Jeebaku Debi Nahin" on the lives and living conditionf of santhal Tribals in Beripada, Orissa, Besides, seven films on Tribals are under Production of which one films entitled "Awakening" is on trible life and culture of Joranda *(Dhenkanal)*, Orissa.

Besides, 53 films relating to tibals have already been produced since 1958 when the Films Division was set up, These films have already been produced. 11 of them are under production. If the Hon. Members want, I have got details of them.

PROF. K. K. TEWARI : We have come across reports in newspapers. . . .

AN HON. MEMBER : The house does not exclude him.

PROF. K. K. TEWARI : Including you.

We have across very disquieting reports about some foreign film producers visiting some tribal areas and shooting films. Nor-

mally, they take the permisson of the Government to go to areas where tribals live. But, even in such areas for which they have not taken any permission, they shoot films not in order to educate the tribals or to educate the people inside or outside the country about tribal life, but as a kind of attempt on encroachment on the sacred institutions like Gurukul and other things of tribal population and these films are also used as propaganda in foreign contries again India and its under-development and so on. Is it a fact or not ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : That is true.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : The hon. Member has made a general statement. I shall be very grateful if he brings to our notice specific cases. (*interruptions*). The films made in India are liable to be cencored. If any attempt is made to misuse the position and the cases of such nature are brought to our notice, whatever possible action can be taken will be taken.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I am sorry that the Minister is not well informed about this. Many films have been prepared and smuggled out of this country. Many reports have come. For example about Bastar tribals many films have been smuggled out. Reports have come in the newspapers. I do not know why does the Minister not know about it ?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : The first part of the question is general. It does not relate to any State particularly. The problem is that some of the tribals are dying out. In Orissa, Juangos are dying out. Their ethnical culture is dying out. It is a matter of history. My question is will he undertake documentary films all over the country about the cultural ethos of the tribals of different ethnic groups ? By that we can preserve the sanctity and also the special features of the tribal culture.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : I very much agree with the hon. Member that the culture of the tribals must be developed. It must be maintained and more attention should be given to that. I agree with him.

श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार : मेरी स्टेट में गांधी जी पर पिक्चर चल रही है। इस गांधी पिक्चर में छुआछूत को दिखाया गया है और यह इस तरह से दिखायी गयी है कि हमारे देश का संविधान बनाने वाले बाबा साहब अम्बेदकर की स्टोरी को रखवायें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्या कर रहे हैं ? क्यों कायदे कानून को तोड़ रहे हैं ? श्री रेड्डी।

श्री हीरलाल आर० परमार : मंत्री जी ने मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह आपको भेज देंगे।

श्री रेड्डी

Setting up of District radio stations

*611. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for setting up of District Radio Stations in the Country;

(b) the names of places selected for the purpose; and

(c) financial implications thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) In the approved Sixth Plan, there is a proposal to set up Local Radio Stations at the following six centres : (1) Kota (Rajasthan); (2) Keonjhar (Orissa); (3) Adilabad (Andhra Pradash; (4) Sholapur (Maharastra); (5) Nagarcoil (Tamil Nadu) and (6) Diphu (Assam).

(c) The total cost is likely to be Rs. 300 lakhs.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : What is the radio stations ? What stages are they ?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : These different station are in different stages of progress. If the Hon. Member wants know about any particular station, I can tell him.

(*interruptions*)

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : I want to know about Kota and Adilabad.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : So far as Kota is concerned, here a suitable site measuring about five acres and belonging to the State of Rajasthan has been selected. The Chief Minister of Rajasthan suggested that the size of the land should be reduced· That has been reduced. We are happy that the matter is progressing further now.

About Adilabad, a suitable site measuring about five acres has been taken over on 13-11-1981. The building drawings are under preparation and the works are expected to be taken up shortly. Orders for long-delivery items of equipment have already been placed.

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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

National Grid Development Project Undertaken By NTPC

*598. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN :
SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Thermal Power Corporation proposes to undertake the National Grid Development Project;

(b) if so, the functions and benefits envisaged from the project;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the World Bank proposes to provide funds for implementing the project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As a part of the phased development of a National Grid, the National Thermal Power Corporation has formulated a project which provides for some essential interconnections between the Super Thermal Power Stations being built by the Corporation and enables more effective exchange of power between Southern and Western and Western and the the Northern Regions. The Project includes transmission lines needed for carrying power to the States in the Southern Region when Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Station reaches full capacity.

(c) and (d) Government of India have posed the project to World Bank for assistance and the Bank has evinced interest. Details are to be negotiated.

Powers of Chairmen, Press Council

*599. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the Press Council of India has called upon the media to exercise moderation in reporting acts of violence;

(b) whether the organisation of Newspapermen and Editors have reacted against this warming;

(c) whether the action of the Chairman of the Press Council of India is within the rights and duties and the jurisdiction of the Press Council of India; and

(d) if not, what was the occasion for the Chairman to give such a warning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Press reports indicating that the Editors Guild of India has assailed the statement made by the Chairman, Press Council have come to the noticed of the Government.

(c) Yes, Sir. According to sub-section (2) of 13 of the Press Council Act, 1978, the Press Council may, inter-alia, ensure on the part of newspapers, news agencies and journalists, the maintenance of of high standards of publict astes and fostera due sense of both the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.

(d) does not arise.

Setting up Refineries by Australia

*601. SHRI SHANTUBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen reports (National Herald, dated 13 March, 1983) that Australia is setting up refineries to produce patrol from wastes such as residues of cereals, straw and crops, timber mill waste, sugarcane bagasse and even garbage; and

(b) whether any research in this direction has been done in India also and, if so the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Research is being carried out in India in the area of biomass conversion of a wide variety of wastes and other organic materials for energy production and value added products including petroleum from promising hydrocarbon plants and thermochemical conversion of biomass wastes which could lead to production of petroleum also. Several promising hydrocarbon plant species have been identified and processes for thermo-chemical conversion also developed at the laboratory scale. R & D is continuing to consider upscaling of the technologies and determine their feasibility for conversion to petroleum products.

न्यूनतम मंजूरी विधियों का लागू न किया जाना

*603. **श्री नरसिंह मकवाना** : क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) : क्या सरकार को न्यूनतम मजूरी विधियों को पूरी तरह लागू न किये जाने के बारे में शिकायतें मिली हैं और यदि हां, तो उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गयी हैं;

(ख) क्या कानून तोड़ने वालों को दण्ड देने के सम्बन्ध में किसी त्रुटि का पता लगा था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसे ठीक करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) जी हां। ऐसे मामलों में, दोषी नियोजकों को कारण-बताओ नोटिस जारी करने के लिए कार्यवाही की जाती है ताकि उपयुक्त प्राधिकरण के समक्ष दावा आवेदन-पत्र दायर किए जा सकें और अभियोजन चलाए जा सकें।

(ख) और (ग) न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम में अधिनियम के उपबन्धों का उल्लंघन करने के लिए 500/- रुपये का जुर्माना लगाने या 6 माह तक के कारावास या दोनों की व्यवस्था है। तथापि, व्यवहार में यह नोट किया गया है कि न्यायालय केवल जुर्माने के रूप में नाममात्र की सजा देते हैं। अधिनियम में संशोधन करने का प्रस्ताव है, ताकि दांडिक उपबन्धों को अधिक कठोर बनाया जा सके।

Telephon Situation in Madhya Pradesh

*604. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that due to non-cooperation agitation launched by technical staff of Post and Telegraph Department more than 60 per cent of the telephone connections in the Madhya Pradesh State remain out of order every day;

(b) wether the Central Government have inquired from the State Government about this agitation ; and

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that due to repressive measures adopted by P & T officials, the technical staff union have started this agitation; and

(d) what steps have been taken by the Central Governmet to stream line the telephone situation in Madhya Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) No Sir. There is no such agitation in the Madhya Pradesh units of the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) Number of telephone faults in Madhya Pradesh Circle is normal i. e. less than 2% per day. However, the following steps have been taken to further improve the telephone services in Madhya Pradesh Telecommunication Circle :—

1. Inspection of the subscribers installations and lines alongwith rectification of defects noticed has been intensified.
2. Aluminium conductor fittings are being replaced by copper conductor wire.
3. Additional underground cables are being laid to reduce excessive overhead lines which give rise to frequent faults on the Telephones.
4. Testing of the Equipment alongwith rectification of defects has been intensified.
5. Rectification of the faults on telephones are being monitored regularly.

Cases against M/s. Pfizerlfor charglng High Prices of Antibiotics

*609. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) have there been legal cases against M/s. Pfizer for charging high prices of antibiotics in U. S. A.;

(b) if so, details of the case and would Government like to resort to similar treatment with this firm in India also; if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have received complaints from Members of Parliament regarding flouting of D. P. C. Order by M/s. Pfizer specially in regard to protinex; and

(d) details of Government letter given to M/s. Pfizer for marketing of one or more items without taking price approval ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A number of private parties and institutions in the United States and some foreign Governments including Government of India filed cases under the Anti Trust laws of USA against 7 drug manufacturing companies including M/s. Pfizer Inc. for alleged violations during the period 1953-1969. The criminal case filed by the US Government ended in acquittal. The civil suits filed by the other parties and most of the foreign Governments including India ended in out of court settlements. The Indian MRTP Act came into force in 1969. Since then, no violation of this Act could be established against this firm.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government have not issued any authorisation under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 or otherwise to M/s. Pfizer Limited permitting them to sell any bulk drug or formulation without price approval.

Extension of T. V. Facilities

*612. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States where Doordarshan Kendras have not been set up so far;

(b) whether it is proposed to provide T.V. facility, the best and cheap means of publicity and recreation, to these States on a priority basis;

(c) whether Government are paying attention towards connecting the hilly and snow-covered areas along Chinese borders with Doordarshan service in the same way as their security; and

(d) if so, the salient features of the proposal in this regard ?

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPATRTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) All the States and Union Territories have been provided either

a full-fledged T. V. Centre or a Relay Centre except the State of Haryana and the Union Territories of Pondicherry, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep. However, a number of districts in Haryana receive T. V. service from TV Centre, Delhi and TV Relay Centre, Mussoorie.

The TV Relay Centre, Kasauli being set up during the VI Plan will cover the Union Territory of Chandigarh which is at present getting a weak signal from TV Centre Jalandhar and TV Relay Centre, Mussoorie. Provision of T. V. programme production facilities in all the States/Union Territories, which do not yet have the same, will depend on the availability of resources in the future Plans for expansion of T. V.

(c) and (d) Due priority is given to the border areas in the expansion of TV services. Low-Power TV transmitters have already been set up in the capitals of Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh which have borders with China.

Haldia Petro-Chemical Project

*613. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister af ENEROY be pleased to state :

(a) Since how long the question of feed-stock, the size of the project, the scope and pattern of products for Haldia Petrochemical Project is being examined by the Government;

(b) whether there have been consultations with the State Government of West Bengal in this regard; and

(c) the action taken by Union Government to finalise the Project ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c) In September, 1981 in a meeting attended by the representatives of the Central Govt., the State Govt. and the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation, it was agreed that certain features of the project, including the product pattern will require to be reviewed as well as realistic cost estimates prepared. A revised feasibility report including realistic cost estimates is being prepared by the West Bengal Industrial Developmnt Corporation, and is awaited.

Exchange of T. V. News Among Nations of The Sub-Continent

*614. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has taken the initiative for exchange of television news among the nations of the Sub-Continent with a view to correct the imbalances in the information flow from the West;

(b) If so, the response from the various countries thereto;

(c) whether the modalities of the scheme have been worked out and the coordinating centre chosen, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the countries of the Sub-continent were also exploring ways of devising a news exchange systemg;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(f) how far; these efforts are expected to go in achieving the objectives set for the purpose ?

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMANT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (f) India, as a Member of the Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Unino (A. B. U.), was a party to the initiafive taken by the A. B. U. to prepare and implement a scheme for Television news-exchange among the member-countries of Zone 'C' of the A. B. U. which includes India, Iran, Pakistan, Bangla Desh and Sri Lanka. The details of the scheme were discussed at a meeting held at Bombay in October, 1982 and all the Members showed their willingness to participate in this Zonal News-Exchange Programme. The Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (I. R. I. B.) at Tehran was chosen as the coordinating Centre. The scheme envisages periodic feed of news stories by the member-countries to Iran and based on those feeds, I. R. I. B. would make a package of news stories and send to the participating countries. In case of news of immediate importance, provision has also been made for exchange of news amongst

member-countries via satellite. All the countries of the sub-continent have shown posititive response for devising a news-exchange system and this news-exchange programme is expected to start as early as possible once the firm arrangments are made regarding the modalities of exchange of news and trial run.

Loss Suffered By Talcher Fertillzer Plaut

*615. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that departmental inquiry has been instituted to go into the details of the losses suffered by the Talcher Fertilizer Plant to improve its functioning;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the specific areas recommended for improvement to make the plant viable ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

Abolition of Radio Licence Fee

*616. SHRI N. E. HORO :
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the necessity of radio is increasing day by day and even the poor people (weaker rections of society) are attracted by it in remote areas where other communications are hardly available;

(b) if so, whether it is also in the knowledge of Government that this is the only important medium partieularly for the Adivasis/Tribal people in the rural areas of the country and is no longer a luxury; and

(c) if so, do Government propose to abolish the Radio Licence Fee ?

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Radio licence fee for Radio sets of 1 and 2-bands has already been abolished.

Setting up radio Stations in Sixth Plan

*617. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to lay statement showing :

(a) What are the names of the places where new radio stations are to be set up during the Sixth Plan period and with what capacity ;

(b) what is the progress achieved up till now ;

(c) whether it is a fact that we are much behind schedule ; and

(d) if so, what extra efforts are being made to achieve the target and the names of the cities which will be having AIR Station within the time limit ?

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

The particulars of the 12 places where new radio stations are proposed to be set up as part of the Sixth Five Year Plan are :

S.No.	Location	Transmitter Capacity
1.	Intanagar (Arunachal Pradesh)	100 kw mw
2.	Tura (Meghalaya)	20 kw mw
3.	Gangtok (Sikkim)	20 kw mw
4.	Madurai (Tamil Nadu)	10 kw mw
5..	Agra (Uttar Pradesh)	10 kw mw
6.	Jamshedpur (Bihar)	1 kw mw
7.	Adilabad (Andhra Pradesh)	1 kw.mw
8.	Keonjhar (Orissa)	1 kw mw
9.	Kota (Rajasthan)	1 kw mw
10.	Nagarcoil (Tamil Nadu)	1 kw mw
11.	Sholapur (Maharashtra)	1 kw mw
12.	Diphu (Assam)	1 kw mw

2. As regards progress, it may be mentioned that at all these places, except the one at Sl.No. 12 where the case is yet to be taken up, the estimates have been sanctioned. The sites required have been either taken over or located in all the places. Orders for the equipment have also been placed for all these cases.

Rural Electrification in Easte rn States

*496. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA will the Minister of ENREGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rural Electrification corporation has failed to reach its village electrification targets in Estern states like Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons of failure ; and

(c) to what extent did Government make any effective endeavour to overcome the impediments ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) There has been a shortfall in the achievement of village electrification targets by the State Electricity Boards, which are the implementing agencies and receive financial assistance from the Rural Electrification Corporation. The position during the last three years in respect of schemes financed by Rural Electrification Corporation is as below :—

Year	Bihar		Orissa		West Bengal Target	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement		Achievement
1980-81	2220	1846	1400	1266	1520	1000
1981-82	2840	3071	1470	1206	1575	2021
1982-83 achievement upto 28.2.83)	4440	1545	1119	341	1950	869

(b) The main reasons for the shortfall are :—

(i) Lack of co-ordination between SEBS and other development agencies of the State Government;

(ii) inadequate credit facilities to farmers for installing pumpsets and for other productive programmes needed to ensure adequate build up of load to render the schemes viable ;

(iii) insufficient organisational set up to execute rural electrification works ;

(iv) inadequate sub-transmission system ; and

(v) inadequate supply of power.

(c) The attention of the State Government has been drawn more than once to the need to ensure coordination at the local level. SEBS have been advised to pay special attention to the implementation of rural electrification programmes. REC has also taken various steps which include :—

(i) Opening of offices at the State level and even at lower levels where necessary, to secure close liaison with the field organisation of the SEBS ;

(ii) introduction of a scheme of inventory loan to SEBS to ensure procurement of materials required for the rural electrification programmes ;

(iii) intensification of monitoring arrangements at the Corporate level ; and

(iv) review of criteria for approval of schemes.

Formation of Board to clear Appointment of Judges

6873. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether legal luminaries of your country have suggested a body comprising of Judges only to exercise moral restraint on their fellow-brothers ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto and whether this has since been implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) The Government have seen a press Report to this effect in the Hindustan Times dated 28-2-1983 under the title "Disciplinary panel for judges mooted". The Government have not however, received any recommendation on the subject from the Bihar Bar Council or the Bar Council of India Trust, which is reported to have organised a Seminar in which the above views are reported to have been expressed.

(b) There is no occasion for Government to react.

Delay in Telecast of Interview With A. P. Chief Minister

6874. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news report (Indian Express-27.2.83) that the interview with Andhra Predesh Chief Minister's recorded by Doordarshan Delhi on 4.2.83 was delayed upto 12.2.83 ; and

(b) whether Government propose to order an inquiry and fix responsibility in the matter in the best interests of Centre-State relations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS) (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) An interview with the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh was recorded by Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi on 3.2.83. A short interview along with film inserts of his Press Conference was included on the same day in the English news bulletin at 9.45 p.m. However, the detailed interview could be

telecast on 5th Fearuary, 1983 (Sunday) as Doordarshan had already scheduled a programme titled 'Focus' which included a discussion on the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit. The interview with the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh was telecast for a duration of 10 minutes on 12th February, 1983 i.e., the next Sunday as current affairs programmes of this nature are generally telecast by Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi on Sundays.

Companies Making High Profits

6875. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the names of the companies which were shown to be making high profit as revealed as a result of cost audit ;

(b) the reaction of Government in this regard ; and

(c) the details including the names of such companies ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) The names of companies that made "high profits" i.e., gross return of 40 per cent and above on capital employed consistently for a period of three years, as noticed through the review of cost audit reports so far made, is given in the statement laid on the table of the House. (Planced in library. see No LT. 6363/83)

(b) and (c) The cases of "high" profitabilitan referred to in (a) above were reported tothe concerned Administrative Ministries for action, if any, as deemedfit by them. The action taken by Administrative Ministries, as reported by them, is indicated in the statement laid on the table of the House. (Placed in library. see No Lt—6363/83)

Sound and Light Programme

6876. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of places in the country where sound and light programme is going on at present ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to start more such programmes in the country particularly in Gujarat State in the near future ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No sound and light programme, organised by the Song and Drama Division, is going on at present anywhere in the country.

(b) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to organise more such programmes at Mysore (Karnataka), Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) Goa, Ahemadabad, Baroda, Surat and Rajkot (Gujarat). These programmes will be organised depending on the availability of resources including the required facilities that have to be provided by the respective State Governments.

(c) In the State of Gujarat, three programme namely "Glimpses of Gujarat", "Rani Laxmibai" and "Akbar" are proposed to be organised. Other programmes proposed to be organised are on "Krishnadevaraya" at Mysore, "Veergadhalu" at Hyderabad and "Freedom Movement of Goa" at Goa.

लारेन्स रोड, नई दिल्ली में पेट्रोल पम्प से डीजल जब्त करना

6877. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिनांक 4 नवम्बर, 1982 को दिल्ली पुलिस (अपराध शाखा) तथा केन्द्रीय गुप्तचर विभाग ने लारेन्स रोड, नई दिल्ली में चल रहे एक अवैध पेट्रोल-पम्प से 40 हजार लिटर डीजल जब्त किया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में की

गई जांच का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्तियों का ब्यौरा और नाम क्या हैं और उनके द्वारा किए जा रहे अवैध-व्यापार का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) दिनांक 3-11-1982 को लारेन्स रोड में एक अवैध गोदाम पर केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के अधिकारियों के साथ अपराध शाखा द्वारा एक संयुक्त छापे का आयोजन किया गया था और चार टैंकरों को जब्त किया गया था। इस कूट योजना में शामिल 16 व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था और उनके नाम संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं। एल० डी० ओ० तथा भट्टी के तेल की कुल 40011 लीटर मात्रा को जब्त कर लिया गया था।

इस मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों की सूची

1. बल्कर सिंह पुत्र बिशन सिंह निवासी जुन्डला थाना सदर जुन्डला जिला करनाल, हरियाणा।
2. शाम सुन्दर पुत्र राम धन निवासी बी/3/229, पश्चिम विहार, दिल्ली।
3. ज्ञान प्रकाश पुत्र सरदार सिंह निवासी 2202 राजापार्क, शकूरबस्ती, दिल्ली।
4. सुरेश कुमार पुत्र रामकुमार निवासी डब्लू, जैड,-231, मादीपुर, दिल्ली।
5. सुमेर चन्द अग्रवाल पुत्र साधू राम निवासी एस-7, शिवाजी पार्क, दिल्ली।
6. पूरन पुत्र नेम नरायण निवासी गांव दादरी अंचल बाग मटिरा वार्ड सं० 4, काठमांडू।
7. रतन पुत्र पुदई निवासी गांव पछेदी पुर थाना मोहली, जिला-बस्ती, उ० प्र०।
8. प्रेम सिंह पुत्र करोड़ी लाल निवासी गाँव गोपाल थाना सिविल लाइन्स, दिल्ली।
9. सुरिन्दर कुमार पुत्र कांसी राम निवासी सी-7, शिवाजी पार्क, दिल्ली।
10. दल बहादुर पुत्र तुलकारी निवासी गांव जम्मी छोर अंचल बाग, मटिया, वार्ड सं० 1, काठमांडू।
11. अमर बहादुर पुत्र कालू राम निवासी गांव जम्मी छोर अंचल बाग मटिया सं० 1, काठमांडू।
12. अवित सिंह पुत्र विसाखा सिंह निवासी 668/2, श्रीनगर, शकूर बस्ती, दिल्ली।
13. राम परशाद पुत्र जीव लाल निवासी बलकुरी थाना छतुरा वासी, जिला गुलामी नेपाल।
14. परवीन कुमार पुत्र रोशन लाल निवासी 7306 आराम नगर, पहाड़गंज, दिल्ली।
15. नरेश कुमार पुत्र बोधराज निवासी 605/2 श्रीनगर, शकूरबस्ती, दिल्ली।
16. कुलदीप सिंह पुत्र खजान सिंह निवासी पी/464, जे० जे० कालोनी, शकरपुर, दिल्ली।

Increase in Capacity of Air station During sixth plan

*6878. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) what is the programme of Government in regard to increasing the capacity of certain A. I. R. stations in the country and particularly in Orissa State during the Sixth Plan-period and the name of those Radio Stations;

(b) if so, what is the progress achieved in this respect of each of them; and

(c) what steps are being taken to achieve the target ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

(SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) In Orissa, a new local radio station of 1 kw mw is proposed to be set up. There is no scheme for upgradation in Orissa. The names of the centres where upgradation is proposed are :-

(1) Dibrugarh (Assam) ; (2) Lucknow (UP); (3) Rajkor (Gujarat) ; (4) Ranchi (Bihar) ; (5) Dharward (Karnataka) ; (6) Madras (Tamil Nadu); (7) Siliguri (West Bengal); (8) Ajmer (Rajasthan) ; (9) Pune (Maharastra) ; (10) Rajpur (Madhya Pradesh); (11) Cuddapah (Andhra Pradesh); (12) Patna (Bihar).

In addition to above, there is a continuing scheme to install a 100 kw mw transmitter at Shilling in Meghalya where there is only a I kw mw transmitter at present.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in library. See No Lt 6364/83)

(c) The progress of implementation of these scheme is being continuosly monitored. The projects are expected to be completed during the current plan period.

Fall Back wages paid to miners/ loaders in Area No. VII of BCCL.

6879. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) number of miners/loaders and the fall back wage paid to them in the month February, 1983 in the Gopalichak section of Marine colliery in Area No. VII of the B.C.C.L;

(b) production in average per day for the month of Februrary, 1983 per minor and the cost of production per hour of coal there;

(c) percentage fall back wage to the total wage of the miners;

(d) whether it is a fact that lack of arrangement, dewatering pumps fans etc. are responsible for the forced idleness of the miners leading to wasteful fall back wage;

(e) whether it is a fact that the workers want to produce coal to which the management is indifferent leading to the said state of affairs; and

(f) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (f) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Expenditure on Maintenance of Staff cars and jeeps in Bihar Postal Circle

6880. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of staff cars and jeeps in operetion in postal wing under the PMG, Bihar, Patna during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and1982-83; and

(b) the total amount of expenditure in maintenance of aforesaid vehicles under the following heads (1) Petrol/Diesel and other lubricants, (2) total emoluments of the drivers inclusive of OTA and other allowances etc. (3) the total amount of TA spent in the Bihar Postal Circle by all the touring officers (Gazetted) who are now using jeeps and staff cars prior to the introduction of jeeps and staff cars giving comparative figures with comments as to whether such heavy expenditure in staff cars and jeeps is commensurate with the progress achieved and the overall objective of the utmost economy in the present circumstances ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAYA N. PATIL) : (a) The total number of staff cars and jeeps in operation in Postal wing under the P. M. G., Bihar, Patna, during the period in question has been as under :—

Years	Staff Cars	Jeeps
1980-81	1	11
1981-82	1	16
1982-83	1	20

(b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the floor of the House.

Financial Help to Textile Mills in Bombay to Recommence Production

6881. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the textile mills in Bombay in which workers were willing to return to work were not willing to recommence production on ground of financial difficulties;

(b) if so, whether the Centre in consultation with the State Government of Maharashtra has devised any scheme to overcome these financial difficulties and facilitate the reopening of mill; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) The State Government have reported that all workmen of Kohinoor Mills I & II and 250 out of 433 workers in Tata Mill have been laid off from 22. 9. 1982 and 5.11. 82 respectively owing to financial reasons.

(b) and (c) According to Ministry of finance the Reserve Bank of India have issued in March 1983 guidelines to all scheduled commercial banks regarding financing of the credit requirements of the textile mills of Bombay. The guidelines stipulate, inter-alia, that while financing the present and future cash losses banks may insist on a promoters contribution of at least 25% of the additional funds needed by the mill management. In certain cases, on the recommendation of the banks concerned the Reserve Bank of India could also approve of a lower promoters contribution which as a rule would not be below 15%, subject to the stipulation that this would also be raised to 25% within a definite time frame.

Representations from Employers Organisations etc. Regarding Hardships caused to E.P.F Subscribers

*6882. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(b) whether his Ministry has received representations from various Employers' Organisations and individual Employers regarding hardships being caused to subscribers of approved exempted Provident Fund of Employers as they are denied facilites of non-refundable advances from their (subscribers) accumulations by the Income Tax Authorities on the lines of paragraph 68-B and 68-BB of the Employees Provident Fund Scheme, 1952, because similar parallel facilities do not exist in the Income Tax Rules, 1962, Part XII, and the Income Tax Authorities insist on requiring Provident Fund members to refund such advances, failing which they are subjected to deduction of Income Tax;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has taken up the matter with the Central Board of Direct Taxes/Ministry of Finance; and

(c) whether any steps are being taken to remove the irritants in Income Tax Rules 1962 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) YES, Sir.

(c) The Central Board of Direct Taxes are reported to have decided to make certain modifications in the relevant provisions of the Income Tax Rules and necessary amending notification in this regard is expected to be issued shortly.

Opening of Sub-regional Office of E. P. F. at Sonepat/Panipat (Haryana)

6883. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Workers Organisation had made representation to his Ministry regarding the location of a Sub-Regional Provident Fund Office in Sonepat, after the upgrading of the P.F. Office in Faridabad, in respect of Haryana State ; and

(b) if so, what steps, if any, Government are contemplating to open such sub-Regional P.F. Office in or around Sonepat/Panipat region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMA VIR) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question of opening a Sub-Regional Office in Sonepat/Panipat Region will have to be considered first by the Regional Committee, Employees' Provident Fund, Haryana. Government will consider the proposal the Regional Committee makes a recommendation and it is duly endorsed by the Central Board of Trustees of the EPF Organisation.

Ajay Hydel Project of Santhal Pargana Bihar

6884. SHRI SHIBU SOREN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are going to consider the proposal for a hydel project at Ajay Barrage of Santhal Pargana ;

(b) if so, by what time its work will start ; and

(c) if not, the reasons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) No proposal has been received in the Central Electricity Authority, so far, for setting a hydel project at Ajay Barrage of Santhal Pargana in Bihar.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

खेतिहर श्रमिकों को न्यूनतम मजूरी का भुगतान

6885. श्री केयूर भूषण : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खेतिहर श्रमिकों को न्यूनतम मजूरी का भुगतान करने से संबंधित कोई नई नीति तैयार की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) मजूरी की नई दरों को कार्यान्वित करने संबंधी कोई निर्देश यदि राज्य सरकारों को जारी किए हैं, तो वे क्या हैं; और

(घ) इन श्रमिकों को न्यूनतम मजूरी का भुगतान करने संबंधी नीति को प्रभावी ढंग से लागू करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गए हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) (क) और (ख) न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम में यह व्यवस्था है कि पाँच वर्षों से अनधिक अवधि में न्यूनतम मजदूरी दरों का पुनरीक्षण किया जाए और यदि आवश्यक हो, तो उनमें संशोधन किया जाए। तथापि, जुलाई, 1980 में हुए श्रम राज्य मंत्री सम्मेलन के 31वें सत्र में यह निर्णय लिया कि दो वर्ष में कम से कम एक बार या उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक में 50 प्वाइंटों की वृद्धि होने पर, इनमें भी जो पहले हो, सभी अनुसूचित नियोजनों में, जिसमें कृषि में नियोजन भी शामिल है न्यूनतम मजदूरी-दरों का पुनरीक्षण किया जाना चाहिए और यदि आवश्यक हो तो उनमें संशोधन किया जाना चाहिए। अतः उन सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को, जिन्होंने उपर्युक्त सिफारिशों के अनुसार न्यूनतम मजदूरी दरों में संशोधन नहीं किया था, ऐसा शीघ्र करने की सलाह दी गई। इसके परिणामस्वरूप अधिकांश राज्यों ने कृषि में न्यूनतम मजदूरी दरों में संशोधन कर दिया है।

(ग) और (घ) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए जो अधिनियम के उपबन्धों का उल्लंघन करते हैं उन्हें केवल नाममात्र के जुर्माने करके योंही न छोड़ दिया जाए। राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे न्यायिक अधिकारियों और मजिस्ट्रेटों को आवश्यक अनुदेश जारी करने के लिए इस मामले को संबंधित उच्च न्यायालयों के साथ उठाएं ताकि श्रम कानूनों के उल्लंघन पर समुचित सख्ती का रुख अपनाया जाए और दोषी नियोजकों को पर्याप्त दंड दिया जाए।

Reduction in pay of war service Candidates in P & T Department

6886. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4005 on 3rd August, 1982 regarding reduction in pay of war service candidates in P&T Department and state :

(a) whether the information has since been collected ;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

(a) whether the pay of war Service candidates absorbed against post 1945 vacancies after 16/8/47 in P&T Department was fixed in the prescribed scale of Rs. 60-4-120-5-170 vide Ministry of Home Affairs Memo No : 16-13/55-CS dt. 6.11. 1955 ;	(a) The Pay of War Service candidates absorbed against post 1945 vacancies is fixed as per orders issued by Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time in this regard. The Memo No. 16-13/55-CS dt. 6.11.55 is a clarificatory order to the earlier O.Ms.No. 25-1-47-ESTS (R) dated 13.6.47 and dated 14.9.47 of Ministry of Home Affairs.
(b) whether it is a fact that in 1980 the pay of war Service candidates has been reduced to a minimum of the prescribed scale of Rs. 60-4-120-5-170 ; (c) If so, the number of the employees effected ; (d) the reasons and the rules under which recovery as a result of refixation has been made from the employees; and	(b), (c) & (d) : No, Sir. However in one case of an official who was obsorbed against post 1945 vacancies pay fixation was incorrectly made. The case was examined by the Govt. and it has been decided to fix the pay of the official-under Ministry of Home Affairs O.M.No. 6-14/49-GS dt. 26-8-49 read with O.M. No. 25-1/47-ESTS(R)dated 13.6.47. and 14.9.47. Over payment has therefore been noticed in this case.
(e) Whether Govt. propose to waive the said recovery in the interest of the employees who are on the verge of retirement ?	(e) A proposal is under consideration.

Opening of Post Office of Teesgaon

6887. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 2565 on 19-10-1982 regarding opening of Post Office a Teasgaon, and state :

(a) what efforts have since been made to get necessary recommendation to house the Delivery Sub-Post Office at Teesgaon, and what is the outcome ; and

(b) if no accommodation has become available so far, what action Government propose to take in view of the urgent need for opening the Post Office in this area without any further delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Accommodation for housing the post office has not yet become available. The Senior Superintendent or Post Offices, Thane Central Division is pursuing the matter with Sarpanch Grampanchayat Teesgaon.

(b) Post Office can be opened only when suitable accommodation is secured. Efforts in this regard are continuing.

Overcharging by SEDCO for DP Rigs

6888. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen

reports of overcharging by Sedco for DP rigs hired to ONGC as compared to charges for better rigs from US agency ; and

(b) if so, the corrective action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in the matter (Economic Times, 14-3-1983) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) The ONGC had charter-hired the DP Drillship Sedco-445 in November, 1981 for a period of three years in response to offers received against global tenders and was the cheapest technically suitable offer at that time. Recently because of the slackening of exploratory activity in the world, there has been a considerable fall in the charter rates of various types of offshore rigs.

Even before the news item referred to in part (b) of the Question had appeared in the Press, the matter was examined to see what corrective measures could be taken. Prima-facie the legal opinion is that it will not be possible to terminate the contract only on the ground of a fall in the charter rates of rigs.

Independent Wing for ocean energy at Lakshadweep

6889. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to establish an independent wing on ocean energy at Lakshadweep ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) Under the sponsorship of the Commission for Additional Sources of Energy, a Coordinating Cell has been set up at Indian Institute of Technology, Madras to carry out feasibility study for installing a pilot 1 MW Ocean Thermal Energy power plant at Lakshadweep Island. Preliminary feasibility report has been prepared and the design of the plant is being worked out.

Bonded Labour in Brick kilns Around Delhi

*6890. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI :
SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the 20,000 old workers in the 200 brick kilns in and around Delhi (Ghaziabad and Faridabad) live in bondage, their working conditions are pitiable as they live in subhuman conditions and the provisions of the Factories Act have not been extended to majority of the kilns; and

(b) if so, what steps the U.P. and Haryana and the Central Government have proposed to take to the improve the bonded labourers, condition and check the nefarious and unsocial activities of the kiln owners ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) Attention of the Government has been drawn to the reports appeared in the newspapers recently alleging existence of about 20,000 bonded labourers in brick kilns in Delhi, Faridabad and Ghaziabad; non-provision of the proper working and living conditions to the brick kiln workers and non extension of the provisions of the Factories Act to majority of the kilns. Such press reports are based on the finding of the study conducted by the National Labour Institute, New Delhi on the working and living conditions of the workers employed in the brick kilns in Delhi, Faridabad and Ghaziabad. The study was got conducted by the Ministry of Labour through the said Institute with a view to having a first hand idea about the actual working and living conditions of the brick kiln workers. The Delhi Administration and the Government of Uttar Pradesh have reported that there are no bonded labourers in the brick kilns in their respective territories. The Government of Haryana have also all along been maintaining that the workers working in the brick kilns in the State were not bonded labourers.

The findings of the study conducted by the National Labour Institute on brick - kiln

workers have been brought to the notice of the Chief Ministers of all the States requesting them to issue necessary instructions to the concerned authorities to take appropriate action for ameliorating the lot of the brick kiln workers by proper enforcement of the labour laws (including Factories Act) applicable to them.

Expansion of Telephone System

6891. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) what was the number of telephones in the country in 1950-51, 1960-61, 1970-71, 1980-81 and how many are there on 31st March, 1983;

(b) does the increase in the number compare favourably with the earlier decades or the progress has been tardy keeping in view the expansion in trade, business and more awareness among the people to use modern facilities;

(c) by when the waiting list is likely to be liquidate in the country; and

(d) to how many cities has STD facility been provided/ extended to and what are the details to the link all the capitals with Delhi and the Capitals of the States with the important cities/tonws thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJYA N. PATIL) : (a) The number of working telephone lines (DELs) in the country year-wise is given below :

1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	As on 31.3.83 (in Lakhs)
1.02	3.32	9.81	21.49	24.7

(b) The progress of increase in telephone connections during the last decades has been keeping pace favourably with other developments.

(c) There would be practically no waiting list after 1990 provided augmentation of production capacity for switching equipment transmission equipment, cables etc. materiels before 6th Plan.

(d) STD facility has been extended to 172 stations. Details of linking the capitals with Delhi and the Capitals of the States with important cities towns are given below :

1. Local exchanges will be replaced by automatic exchanges.

2. Linking of these cities by reliable transmission medium.

3. Providing required connecting switching equipment at local exchanges.

4. Providing the required trunk Automatic exchange capacity by expanding the existing trunk Automatic exchanges as well as opening new trunk Automatic exchanges.

Creation of Additional Posts of Regional Provident Fund Commissioner in E.P.F Organisation

6892. SHRI NITYANAND MISHRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that representations have been received about the heavy load of work with the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners and suggesting creation of additional posts of Regional Commissioners for improv- the efficiency of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken on such representations and how many additional posts of Regional Provident Fund Commissioners are being created to improve the working of the Provident Fund Organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) : There is a proposal from the Employees Provident Fund Organisation for sanction of some additional posts of Regional Provident Fund Commissioners. The proposal is however linked with the study of the Organisation by the Staff Inspection Unit. The Report of the Staff Inspection Unit is awaited.

Re-organisation of FCI and HFC

6893. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS and FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact the Government are considering to re-organise the FCI and the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation;

(b) whether they are considering to split the present set-up and form small units comprising of one or two manufacturing units;

(c) whether Government have calculated the over-head cost that will increase as a result of this bifurcation vis-a-vis the gains that are likely to be achieved and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) how much expenditure Government will have to incur by way of finding accommodation for the offices of the new administrative organisations and also for the staff ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d) With a view to bring about improvement in the performance of the public sector fertilizer companies, Government is examining various proposals including restructuring of the companies. The details can be worked out only after a decision in regard to restructuring is taken.

Casual Labourers/Muster Roll Workers in The Ministry of Communications

6894. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that casual labourers/muster roll workers are being appointed by his Ministry or Departments Subordinate Offices under his Ministry;

(b) if so, the number of such employees/ employed in his Ministry as well as in each Department and Subordinate Office under his Ministry;

(c) whether their service are not being regularised even after the lapse of considerable period; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what action Government propose to take in respect of regularisation of their services instead of keeping them as only casual labourers or muster roll workers for years together ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha.

(c) and (d) Casual Labourers/Muster Rol-workers engaged through Employment Exchange are eligible for appointmsnt in regulaf cadres after they have put in a minimum of 240 days of work in two consecutive years subject to the fulfilment of certain condition and availability of vacancies. Regularisation of casual labourers/muster roll workers is done in accordance with the rules.

Fire in I.T.I. Rai Bareilly

6895. SHRI RAMJI BHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a fire broke out in the Indian Telephone Industry in Rai Bareilly (U. P.) in February 1983;

(b) if so, the reasons of the said fire;

(c) the loss of life and property thereto;

(d) action taken against the persons found responsible;

(e) the names and status of persons found guilty and responsible for the same; and

(f) the compensation paid to the injured and the killed ?

DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No Sir.

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश के, जिला सीतापुर सहित ऐसे गांव जहाँ बिजली सप्लाई नहीं की गई है

6896. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसे कुल कितने गांव

हैं जहां ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत घरेलू प्रोजनों के लिए बिजली की लाइनें तो डाल दी गई हैं अथवा हरिजन बस्तियों में बिजली के खम्बे तो लगा दिए गए हैं लेकिन घरेलू प्रयोग के लिए बिजली सप्लाई नहीं की गई तथा अधिकारियों ने अपने कागजों में इस हेतु मिथ्या प्रविष्टियां कर ली हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में जिला सीतापुर में जांच कराने का तथा दोषी पाए गए व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने सूचित किया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की मेन लाइनें बिछाकर दिसम्बर, 1982 के अन्त तक 22,031 गांव तथा 19,876 हरिजन बस्तियां विद्युतीकृत की गई हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने आगे सूचित किया है कि किसी गांव अथवा हरिजन बस्ती के बारे में जहां बिजली की मेन लाइनें बिछा दी गई हैं परन्तु बिजली सप्लाई नहीं की जा रही है, सूचना उपलब्ध कराई जाती है, उन विशिष्ट मामलों की जाँच कराई जा सकती है।

Uniformity in Censorship of Indian and Foreign Films

6897. SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) foreign exchange earned by Indian films in the past five years; and

(b) is there any uniformity for censoring foreign films and indian films of various States ?

DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The value of Indian film passed for shipment to foreign countries by the National Film Development Corporation during the last five years was as under :

1978-79	Rs. 13.14 Crores
1979-80	Rs. 12.15 ,,
1980-81	Rs. 16.07 ,,
1981-82	Rs. 14.71 ,,
1982-83	Rs. 9.89 ,,
(Upto January 1983)	

(b) Both the foreign and Indian films are censored in accordance with the provisions of the Cinematographs Act 1952 and the guidelines issued thereunder. These guidelines are applicable to all films.

Tests For Equipment Supplied by Foreign Suppliers

6898. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government or Government Undertakings do not conduct appropriate tests for the equipments supplied by foreign suppliers; and

(b) if not, what procedure is followed for testing and certification of imported equipment ?

DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir. All capital items including machinery and equipments are subjected to physical inspection on receipt of commissioning and trial runs. In the case of repeat and additional orders, necessary tests are conducted after the receipt of the equipments in India during installation and commissioning. In some a few pieces are obtained in advance for taking detailed tests in the Research Centre and only after approval, bulk supplies are ordered. Even in these cases, the items are tested at the time of installation and commissioning and the faults, if any, are got rectified from the supplier within the warranty period.

(b) Question does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश में विधान सभा/लोक सभा चुनाव-क्षेत्रों में परिवर्तन के लिए कार्यक्रम

6899. **श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :** क्या विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के विधान सभा तथा लोक सभा चुनाव-क्षेत्रों में इस वर्ष कोई परिवर्तन, परिवर्धन या परिमार्जन करने का कोई कार्यक्रम निर्वाचन आयोग के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या मानदंड होगा तथा यह कार्य कब तक प्रारंभ किया जाएगा ?

विधि न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Iacrease in Wages of Industrial Workers

6900. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state what is the increase in the wages of the industrial workers during 1981-82 as against the increase of over 8.6 per cent in the index of industrial production during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : Information about the increase in wage rates in respect of the few groups of industries is collected through the Annual Survey of Industries The latest report on the Annual Survey of Industries available is for the year 1978-79. It is therefore not possible to indicate the incr easein the wages of industrial workers during 1981-82 corresponding to the increase in the index of industrial production.

Stolen O.N.G.C. Goods Worth Rs. 8 Lakhs Seized

6901. SHRI MOHAMMAD. ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item under the caption "Stolen O.N.G.C. goods worth Rs. 8 lakh seized" appearing in the English daily Indian Express' dated 8th February, 1983 ; if so, the details of the goods seized and what action has been taken so far in this connection ;

(b) whether any assessment has been made of the goods stolen from ONGC stores etc., including bits during the last 3 calendar years and the current year ; if so, what categories of goods were so stolen or otherwise written off ; and

(c) how many cases have been registered and what is the position as on 1st March, 1983 i.e., No. of cases registered convicted, acquitted and pending so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has seen the report. Two FIRs for the theft of of unserviceable drill bits of various sizes from two sheds of Mehsana Project Stores and from the site Stores at the Subhasan Central Tank Farm were lodged with the Mehsana City Police Station and Mehsana Taluka Police Station by ONGC authorities on 18.1.1983. The cost of the stolen articles is estimated at approximately Rs.4 lakhs. The Police have reported that they have recovered 160 bits and 27 drill pipes so far and these are in the custody of the local police. Three employees of the Oil & Natural Gas Commission were arrested by the police for their suspected involvement in this case. These employees have been placed under suspension by the ONGC. Further action will be taken on receipt of the report from the police authorities.

(b) Yes, Sir. The ONGC has made an asessment of goods stolen such as bits, pipes and other equipment items in the Mehsana Project. During the period 1980 to February, 1983, the total loss suffered on stolen items such as bits, pipes and other materials (excluding crude oil) amounted to Rs. 10,42,017/- in the Mehsana Project, No

items were written off during the above period.

(c) The position regarding cases registered from 1980 upto February, 1983 in the Mehsana Project area is as under : —

1.	Cases registered with Police :	94
2.	Cases under police investigation :	19
3.	Cases pending in Court	14
4.	Summary 'A' (Final Report)	56
5.	Convicted	2
6.	Acquitted	3

Giving Information Re-Pay Scales, Etc. to Employees in Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited

6902. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4864 answered on 24th March, 1981 regarding Organisation chart of Delhi Regional Office of HPCL and state :

(a) whether HPCL has refused to give the information as in part (b) of the question to any of their management employees saying that it is not the policy of the Corporation to give such information to an individual officer ; if so, the reasons for this discrimination ;

(b) whether the said discrimination has been brought to the notice of Government ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Prior to mid-1980, it was not the policy of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited to provide information in respect of pay scales, allowances and benefits to the individual concerned officer if it was not applicable to him. But after mid-1980, when the foreign oil companies were taken over by the Government Hindustan Petroleum Corporation's pay scales, allowances etc. Were rationalised in line with the other public sector undertakings and information was not denied by them to any individual officer even though the information pertains to officers other than himself.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Protest over the use of Words 'Harijans' and 'Girijans'

6903. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refore to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6258 on 31 March, 1982 and state :

(a) whether his Ministry has given categorical assurance and issued orders refraining all Station Directors of AIR and Doordarshan Kendras from the use of 'Harijans' and Girijan' on mass media ;

(b) whether the Delhi Scheduled Castes Walfare Association, Ambedkar Bhavan. New Delhi has protested over the use of word 'Harijans' by Delhi Doordarshan Kendra on 6th February, 1983;

(c) whether the word 'Harijans' was used again on 18th February, 1983 and 28th February, 1983 by Delhi Doordarshan Kendra injuring sentiments of millions of Scheduled Caste people ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps to avoid recurrence of such cases ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes, Sir. Directions have been issued to all AIR Stations and Doordarshan Kendras not to use the words 'Harijans' and Girijans' in their broadcasts/telecasts.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The matter has been investigated and it is regretted that the words 'Harijans' and 'Girijans' were used in the news bulletins on Doordarshan in-spite of definite and clear instructions to the contrary

However, it was done inadvertantly and without the slightest intention to injure the sentiments of the Scheduled Casts/Tribes. The concerned staff has been cautioned to ensure that the standing instructions are strictly followed.

Programmee for Tribal Areas

6904. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1521 on 1st March, 1982 regarding programmes for Tribal areas and state :

(a) is it a fact that schemes and programmes for tribal areas of the country chalked out by his Ministry since the First Plan up to the end of the year 1982 of the Sixth Plan mostly cover the developmental programme of Sixth Scheduled Area ;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has planned to extend these Schemes and programmes so as to cover development in Fifth Scheduled Areas more extensively as these areas are in different States which are yet to be covered by all these programmes ; and

(c) the Developmental prorgammes and other programmes of his Ministry so far provided in the Fifth Scheduled Areas of the country and programmes for Sixth Plan proposed for execution ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting publicises schemes and programmes of the Government for the benefit of the people in general and for rural, tribal and weaker sections in particular. They are, however, not for the exclusive benefit of any particular community or any scheduled areas and, therefore, all of them are not susceptible to identification. The schemes and programmes of this Ministry cover the Fifth & Sixth Scheduled Areas, besides other parts of the country. Through successive plans, these schemes and programmes are being further extended to areas which are still uncovered.

(c) (I) Some of the developmental and other programmes of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting benefitting people in the Fifth Scheduled States of the country are as follows :—

(i) Out of the 59 Tribal Districts spread over the Fifth Scheduled States, 38 AIR Stations are at present covering 41 districts fully and 18 Districts partially. A statewise list of Tribal Districts and AIR stations covering them is given in the staetment attached.

(ii) TV Centres/TV Relay Centres have been set up in the following Fifth Scheduled States :—

Name of State	Name of TV Centres/TV Relay Centres
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
	Kakinada
Bihar	Patna
	Muzaffarpur
Gujarat	Pij
Himachal Pradesh	Simla
Madhya Pradesh	Raipur
	Bhopal
	Indore
Maharashtra	Bombay
	Pune
	Nagpur
	(Interim set up)
Orissa	Sambalpur
	Bhubaneshwar
Rajasthan	Jaipur
	Suratgarh

(iii) Song & Drama Division has set up a pilot project at Ranchi in Bihar to utilise the folk forms of tribal area and organise special programmes for the benefit of the people in those areas.

STATEMENT

No. of Radio Stations in the States which lie in the fifth schedule to the Constitution of India having tribal concentration.

S.No.	Name of State	Name of the Districts	Name of the Radio Stations covering Column 3
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Vishakhapatnam
		Srikakulam	Vijayawada
		*East Godavari (partly)	Hyderabad
		West Godavari	Nagpur
		Khammam	
		Warangal	
		Adilabad	
2.	Bihar	Ranchi	Ranchi
3.	Gujarat	Bharuch	Ahmedabad
		Panchmahal	Rajkot
		Surat	Vadodra, Indore
		Bulsar	Bombay
		Vadodra	
		Banaskantha*	
4.	Himachal Pradesh	—	Simla
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	Indore, Bhopal
		Dhar	Jabalpur, Gwalior
		Khargone	Nagpur, Raipur, Rewa
		Chhindwara	Ambikapur, Jagdalpur
		Betul	Jeypore, Sambalpur
		Seoni	
		Balaghat	
		Mandala*	
		Sarguja	
		Raigarh*	
		Bilaspur*	
		Bastar*	
		Raipur	
		Morena*	
		Ratlam	
		Khandwa	
		Hoshangabad	
		Sidhi*	
		Rajnandgeon	
		Durga	

1	2	3	4
6.	Maharashtra	Thane	Bombay, Pune
		Nasik*	Jalgaon, Indore
		Dhule	Aurangabad, Parbhan
		Jalgaon	Nagpur
		Ahmedanagar	
		Pune	
		Nanded*	
		Amravati	
		Chandrapur	
7.	Orissa	Mayurbhanj	Calcutta. Cuttack
		Balasore	Sambalpur, Jeypore
		Keonjhar*	Jagdalpur
		Sundergarh*	
		Koraput*	
		Phulbani*	
		Ganjam*	
		Kalahandi*	
		Sambalpur	
8.	Rajasthan	Banswara	Indore
		Dunarpur	Udaipur
		Chittaurgarh*	Jodhpur
		Udaipur	Ajmer
		Sirohi*	

NB : *Districts partly covered.

(iv) Films Division have set up two regional centres at Calcutta and Bangalore for production of special films in 16 mm on themes relevant to the development of tribal and rural people, to be shown to the people in Southern and Eastern Regions.

(v) Directorate of Field Publicity has set up Field Publicity offices as follows in the Fifth Scheduled States :—

State	No. of FP Units
Andhra Pradesh	12
Bihar	19
Gujarat	11
Himachal Pradesh	6
Madhya Pradesh	22
Maharashtra	15
Orissa	11
Rajasthan	13

In addition, the Directorate has evolved an area approach and ponling plan under which selected tribal, backward and remote areas are being covered by its units on a rotational basis by pooling resources of particular region. Nearly 1000 such areas have been covered, including a large number of areas in the Fifth Scheduled States.

(vi) Press Information Bureau has set up Information Centres at Simla in Himachal Pradesh and Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh.

(vii) Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity has set up Field Units as under in the Fifth Scheduled States :—

State	No. of Field Exhibition/Family Welfare/Mobile Van Units.
Andhra Pradesh	2
Bihar	1
Gujarat	3
Himachal Pradesh	1
Madhya Pradesh	3
Maharashtra	1
Orissa	1
Rajasthan	3

(II) Some of the programmes and schemes under implementation in the Sixth Plan which will benefit people in the Fifth Scheduled Areas are a as under :—

(i) AIR's projects in the Fifth Scheduled States include setting of local radio stations with 1kw mw transmitter and studio facilities at Adilabad in Andhra Pradesh, Keonjhar in Orissa, Kotah in Rajasthan, Sholapur in Maharashtra and Jamshedpur in Bihar. It is also setting up fullfledged radio stations by upgrading auxiliary centres at Bhagalpur in Bihar, Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh, Sangli in Maharashtra and Cuddapah in Andhra Pradesh. New permanent studios are coming up at Indore in Madhya Pradesh. A national channel with 1000 kw mw transmitter will be brought up at Nagpur in Maharashtra. Transmitter power is also being upgraded at AIR stations Ranchi and Patna in Bihar, Rajkot in Gujarat, Pune in Maharashtra, Raipur in Madhya Pradesh, Ajmer in Rajasthan and Cuddapah in Andhra Pradesh.

(ii) TV Centres/TV Relay Centres are being set up at the following places in the Fifth Scheduled States :

Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad (Programme Production Centres - PPC) Vijayawada
Bihar	Ranchi Muzaffarpur/Patna (PPC)
Gujarat	Ahmedabad Rajkot
Himachal Pradesh	Kasauli
Madhya Pradesh	Raipur/Bhopal (PPC)
Maharashtra	Nagpur (Permanent set up)
Orissa	Cuttack
Rajasthan	Jaipur (PPC)

(iii) Press Information Bureau will set up Information centre at Ranchi in Bihar.

(iv) Dte. of Advertising and Visual Publicity propose to set up a Mobile Exhibition Unit at Nagpur in Maharashtra.

Discrimination in Sanctioning Newsprint to Lamkesh Patrike

6905. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have received representation from 'Lankesh Patrike' a Kannada weekly of Bangalore, that there is discrimnation against it in the matter of sanctioning newsprint; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to rectify the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPART MENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No, Sir. However, a letter containing such an allegation was received from the Hon'ble Member himself.

(b) There has been no discrimination against the newspaper. On the contrary, newsprint was released to it in March, 1983 after condoning the delay made by the publisher in submitting the application, in the prescribed form, newsprint allocation.

Vacancies and Appointment of Judges in High Courts

6906. SHRI B. V. DESAI :
SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether more than half the posts of judges in Madhya Pradesh High Court and one-third in Calcutta are vacant according to the latest list of vacancies submitted by the Attorney-General to the Supreme Court on 3-3-1983; and

(b) by what time the vacancies of Judges in the above High Courts are expected to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) As on 1-4-1983, against the sanctioned strength of 29 and 39 Judges, there were 10 and 12 vacancies of Judges in the Madhya Pradesh and Calcutta High Courts, respectively.

(b) Some proposals have been received from these States and are engaging the attention of the Government. It is, however, not possible to indicate the time by which vacancies will be filled up.

Solar Energy by Chemical Process

6908. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts have been made for tapping of solar energy by chemical process;

(b) if not, whether steps are proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(c) the programme of Government in this matter ?

MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) An Advisory Committee has been set up to identify and advise on programmes in such areas. Accordingly Research and Development work has been taken up on Photoelectrpchemical conversion of solar energy and on production of Hydrogen by Photoelectrochemical Decomposition of Water using Solar Energy.]

Silent Valley Project

6909. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD :
SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report on the silent valley project in Kerala prepared by Prof. M. G. K., Menon has been submitted to Prime Minister;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have taken any decision on the project after receipt of the Menon report; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (d) Report of Centre State Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. MGK Menon has been submitted to the Prime Minister and Chief Minister, Kerala. A final decision in the matter is yet to be taken.

Export of Manpower From Tamil Nadu to Overseas Employment Market

6910. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILTATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether (1) private and (2) public sector in Tamil Nadu have been permitted to export manpower to overseas employment market; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) The procedure for registration of Recruiting Agents was dispensed with consequent on the orders of the Supreme Court dated 20.3.1978. Accordingly, private and public sector undertakings whether in Tamil Nadu or any-where in India are not required at present to obtain any prior permission from the Government of India to

export manpower to overseas employment market. Emigration clearance is however given by the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above,

Steps to Stop Illegal Mining in West Bengal

6911. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last one year, neasly five hundred persons have been killed as a result of roof subsidence in illegal mines in Asansol Sub-Division of West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether any step has been taken for stopping the illegal mining; and

(c) details of the steps taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Demands of Texile Workers in Bombay for Wage Hike and Fringe Benefis

6912. SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the reasons for the Textile workmen for wage hike and fringe benefits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMA VIR) : According to information received from the Government of Maharashtra, the Mill Managements have taken the stand that during the currency of a settlement which is valid upto 31.12.1984, demands covered by the settlement cannot be raised. The managements have further pleaded their inability to concede the demands of the workmen due to financial stringency.

Investment in Fertilizer Plants for U.P. by a Bahrain Firm

6913. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Bahrain based firm is going to invest in 6000 million gas-based fertilizer factory proposed to be set up in Uttar Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, what are its terms and conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) M/s. Pradeshiya Industrial aod Investment Corporation of Uttar Pradesh (A Government of Uttar Pradesh Undertaking) have shown interest in setting up one of the 4 gas-based fertilizer plants in Uttar Pradesh. They have also stated that they propose to have a collaboration with a Bahrain based firm in the establishment of the plant. However, no firm details of the terms and conditions have been given by them.

Ownerships of the 4 gas-based fertilizer plants in Uttar Pradesh have not yet been decided. The question of investment in these plants and finalisation of terms and conditions therefore is, premature.

Expansion of N.F.L. Fertilizers Units

6914. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be plersed to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that National Fertilizer Limited has decided to expand the capacity of the present fertilizer plants in the country and also to set up new plants in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and names of the sites chosen for setting up new plants (State-wise) ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and(b) National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) has put up a proposal for setting up a Nitrophosphate plant at Nangal with an annual capacity of 37,500 tonnes of P_2O_5 by expanding the facilities available there.

The Government of India have entrusted the Company with the responsibility for implementing a gas-based fertilizer project at Bijaipur in Guna District, Madhya Pradesh. The project envisages installation of 1350 TPD Ammonia plant in one stream

and 2250 TPD urea in two streams with a total annual capacity of 7.42 lakh tonnes of urea i.e. 3.41 lakh tonnes of nitrogen. The Company has submitted the project Feasibility report which is under process by Government for investment decision.

Poland's Offer for Coal Wesheries

6915. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Poland has offered coal washeries in India on a turn-key basis ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the offer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY ON ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Poland has collaboration arrangement in washery design with Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation of India who participate in the tenders for turn-key contracts for washeries invited by subsidiaries of Coal India Limited. Thcse and any other offer on tenders are decided for award of contract by the concerned Company.

Engineering Posts in NHPC

6916. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of engineering posts sanctioned (designation and pay scale-wise) for civil and electrical designs of hydro projects in the Office of National Hydro Power Corporation Limited (NHPC) and the brief details and number of projects (actually under construction) of the design work handled by them ;

(b) the number of engineering posts sanctioned (designation and pay scale-wise) for civil and electrical designs of hydro projects in the offices of Central Electricity Authority (CEA) and Central Water Commission (CWC) and the brief details and number of projects actually under construction being designed by them ; and

(c) by when Government would adequately strengthen the de signs formations of CEA and CWC to cope with enormous design works of large number of projects and also in view of the comparison of the figures of parts (a) and (b) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SAEKHAR SINGH) : (a) The number of Engineering posts, together with the other relevant details, sanctioned in the Office of NHPC are given in Table-I below.

TABLE I

S.No.	Designation	Pay-scale	No. of posts sanctioned Civil Designs	Electrical Designs
1.	General Manager	2500-3000	1	1
2.	Chief Engineer	2250-2750	—	1
3.	Sr. Manager	2000-2250	1	2
4.	Manager (E)	1500-2000	5	4
5.	Dy. Manager/Asstt. Manager	1300-1700 1100-1600	18	20
6.	Engineer (E)	700-1300	36	29
7.	Sr. D/Man Gr. II	550- 900	2	1
8.	D/Man Gr.I	425- 800	13	3
9.	D/Man Gr. II	330- 560	29	7
10.	D/Man Gr.III	260- 430	1	6
		Total	106	74

2. Four Projects are under execution by NHPC. Brief details of the various Projects are given in the following paras.

BAIRA-SIUL HYDRO-PROJECT (HIMACHAL PRADESH)

3. The installed capacity of tu e project is three units of 60MW each. It comprises of a rockfall dam 51.5 M high across Baira River, a concrete spillway with radial gates-head race tunnel, desilting basin, Bhaledh Feeder Tunnel and Power House.

LOKTAK HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT (MANIPUR)

4. Loktak Project envisages the interbasin transfer of water from Loktak lake to Lie matak valley in Manipur State. The installed capacity of the project is 105 MW having three units of 35 MW each and a lift irrigation which will provide water for 23000 hectares of land. Major items of works are a barrage 10.7 M high across river Manipur at Ithai, power channel 2270 M long out & cover 1077 M long. head race tunnel 6631 M long, 3 Nos. penstocks 1346 M each, switchyard and power house.

SALAL PROJECT (J&K)

5. The Project is a run of-river scheme utilizing the flows of the river Chenab having an installed capacity of three units of 115 MW each in the Ist stage and equal capacity in the IInd stage. The major components of the Project are the construction of 118M high rockfall dam and 113 M high and 450 M long concrete dam, 9.14 M dia, 184 M long diversion tunnel, two numbers tail race tunnels each of 11 M dia and 2.41 Km long, 6 Nos. steel penstocks each 279 M long and 5.18 M dia, and a power house located on the river Chenab.

DEVIGHAT PROJECT (NEPAL)

6. This project being constructed by NHPC in Nepal under Indian Aid Programme comprises of diversion were across tail race of Trishuli Power house by construction of approach channel and head regulator, 5.9 M dia, 398 M long cut and cover reach I, 482 M long open channel reach I, 4.8 M dia, 172 M long cut and cover reach II, 4.8 M dia tunnel reach II, 889 M long, 4 Nos. of cross drainage works, forebay embankment, penstock, intake structure, 3 Nos. of 2500 mm dia, 94 M long steel penstock power house having 3 units of 4.7 MW each tailrace channel 75 M long, switchyard Chabel substation near Kathmandu and permanent bridge across river Trishuli.

7. Design work of various components of the Project features are being done by NHPC in consultation with the Central Water Commission.

(b) and (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि के आयुक्त कार्यालय, दिल्ली में प्रधान लिपिकों की पदोन्नति का पैनल

6917. **श्री बनवारी लाल** : क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या 1982-83 में, क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि के आयुक्त, दिल्ली ने प्रधान लिपिकों के पदों पर पदोन्नति के लिए 15 कर्मचारियों का एक पैनल तैयार किया था। और यदि हां, तो पैनल तैयार करते समय कुल कितने पद उपलब्ध थे;

(ख) उनमें से अलग-अलग सामान्य श्रेणी और अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के कितने उम्मीदवारों को पदोन्नति दी गई;

(ग) क्या 1982-83 की नामसूची में रोस्टर प्वाइन्ट संख्या 4 अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों के लिए आरक्षित किया गया था, यदि हां, तो अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवार को पदोन्नति न देने के क्या कारण हैं जब कि 9 सितम्बर, 1982 को अनुसूचित जनजाति के एक उम्मीदवार को नियमित किया गया था; और

(घ) सितम्बर, अक्तूबर, नवम्बर और दिसम्बर, 1982 और जनवरी, 1983 में कितने कर्मचारियों को प्रधान लिपिक के पद पर पदो-

न्नति दी गई और किन-किन तारीखों से वे पदोन्नतियां दी गई थी ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्म वीर) : कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने इस प्रकार बताया है :—

(क) जी, हां। अगले एक वर्ष के दौरान प्रधान लिपिकों के ग्रेड में तदर्थ पदोन्नतियां करने के लिए विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति ने 16-9-1982 को एक पैनल तैयार किया था जिसमें 15 उच्च श्रेणी लिपिकों के नाम शामिल थे। उस तारीख को प्रधान लिपिक के ग्रेड में पांच रिक्तियां वस्तुतः विद्यमान थीं।

(ख) स्थायी अनुदेशों के अनुसार, तदर्थ पदोन्नतियां करने के लिए तैयार किए गए पैनल में चुने गये व्यक्तियों के नामों को उनकी परस्पर वरिष्ठता के अनुसार क्रम में रखना पड़ता है। फलस्वरूप, पांच वरिष्ठतम व्यक्तियों को, जो सामान्य श्रेणी के थे, उपलब्ध रिक्तियों में तदर्थ आधार पर पदोन्नत कर दिया गया।

(ग) मुख्य लिपिकों के ग्रेड में तदर्थ नियुक्तियों के लिए पैनल तैयार करते समय रोस्टर में प्वाइंट संख्या 4 को ध्यान में रखा गया था। अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों में से एक उम्मीदवार को जिसका नाम इस पैनल में था और जिसे वरिष्ठता के क्रम में तदर्थ आधार पर सामान्य प्रक्रिया में पदोन्नत कर दिया जाता, पहले के रोस्टर से प्राप्त नियमित रिक्ति में, जो आगे ले जाई गई थी, 15-3-1983 से पदोन्नत किया जा चुका है।

(घ) सितम्बर, अक्तूबर, नवम्बर और दिसम्बर, 1982 तथा जनवरी, 1983 के दौरान प्रधान लिपिकों के ग्रेड में की गई पदोन्नतियों को नीचे दर्शाया गया है :—

सितम्बर, 1982	5 (जिसमें पिछले पैनल से 10-9-1982 को पदोन्नत किया गया एक उम्मीदवार शामिल है)—नियुक्तियों में से एक नियुक्ति छुट्टी के कारण हुई रिक्ति में की गई थी।
अक्तूबर, 1982	शून्य
नवम्बर, 1982	1 (छुट्टी के कारण हुई रिक्ति में)
दिसम्बर, 1982	शून्य
जनवरी, 1982	शून्य

Import of 6 APA

6919. SHRI SATYA NARAYAN JATIYA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is true that Government had recently canalised the import of '6APA' to help Public Sector Units unload their production of '6APA' to non-associated basic drug manufacturers ;

(b) what has been the surplus production that has been available with the Public Sector Units during the last there years for '6APA' ;

(c) what is the comparison between landed cost of '6APA' directly from import against the price approved for Public Sector Units ; and

(d) is it a fact that all the move has resulted in helping large scale formulators obtain higher profitability on their sales of ampicillin and amoxycylin formulations ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Government have canalised the imports of 6-Amino Penicillinic Acid (6-APA) through State Trading Corporation w.e.f. 3rd January, 1983. Canalisation of imports has been made to protect indigenous production of 6-APA. The schemes for the manufacture of 6-APA have been approved for private sector units as well as for public sector units.

(b) There has been no surplus production of 6-APA by public Sector units during the last three years.

(c) The price of indigenously produced 6-APA has not been announced. The c.i.f. import price of 6-APA at present is around $ 65 per kg. 6-APA carries a duty of customs of 25%.

(d) Revision in price of Ampicillin and Amoxicillin consequent upon canalisatoni

of 6-APA is yet to be effected. The prices of formulations and resultant profitability would depend upon the price i.e. announced for Ampicillin and Amoxicillin and also mark up that would be allowed on the formulations.

Faqirchand Committee Report

6920. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether one of the recommendations of the Faqirchand Committee was to strengthen the inspection of exempted establishments and to create a separate cadre of high level officers viz. A.C. (Enf.) which may be 20 per cent of the total sanctioned strength of Enforcement Officers ;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted this recommendation ; and

(c) if not, whether Government have considered the miserable state of affairs of compliance with the law by the exempted establishments, most of which have failed to transfer hard earned provident fund money of the labourers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : The Employees' Provident Fund Authorities have stated as follows :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) : The recommendations of the Faqir Chand Committee also mentioned that a detailed work study may be carried out and suitable work norms devised for sanction of the posts in this regard. Accordingly, the norm for creation of a separate cadre of Assistant Commissioner (Enforcement) for inspection of exempted establishments developed by the Internal Work Study Unit of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation was referred to the Staff Inspection Unit, Ministry of Finance, as the latter were conducting a study of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation. Report of the Staff Inspection Unit is awaited.

Language-wise Time for Broadcast from Different Stations of All India Radio

6921. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2548 on 15th March, 1983 regarding increase in capacity of Darbhanga Broadcasting station and state :

(a) what is the language-wise time for broadcasts from different Stations of the All India Radio for each of the languages recognised by Sahitya Academy and in which of those languages news-bulletins are broadcast;

(b) whether Maithili is the mother tongue of tens of millions of people on both sides of the Indo-Nepalese border; and

(c) if so, whether it is proposed to increase transmitting capactiy of Darbhanga Station and start news bulletins in Maithili ?

DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) There is no settled time, language-wise, for broadcast from the different Stations of All India Radio. All India Radio Statioos are broadcasting news bulletins in all the 15 languages mentioned in the Eighth schedule of the Constitution, in English and 47 other languages/dialects including tribal dialects.

(b) The exact number of the people whose mother tongue is Maithili is not known to AIR. However, in the service area of AIR, Darbhanga, the number of the Maithli speaking people is said to be about 3 million.

(c) The Darbhanga Station has already a medium power Transmitter of 10 KW MW. It is also felt that the need for a news bulletin in Maithili is not established as the bulletins in Hindi have a wide listening in the service area coocerned.

Posting of Regional Comissioners Against Rules in EPF Organisation

6922. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two Regional Commissioners have been posted in Maharashtra against all the rules in E. P. F. Organisation;

(b) is it also a fact that some bigger regions like Madras are without Regional Commissioner and Gr. I Bangalore region looked after by a very junior Gr. III Commissioner and the post of additional C. P. F. C. is also lying vacant inspite of availability of Senior Departmental Officers;

(c) if so, the reasons there for; and

(d) whether Government propose to review the position by promoting the Senior-most officers as additional C. P. F. C. and by posting of Commissioners according to their grade and status ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : The Employees Provident Fund authorities have stated as under :

(a) The Maharashtra Regional Office of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation in entitled to one post of Regional Provident Fund Commissioner (Special Grade) and one post of Deputy Regional Provient Fund Commissioner (Regional Provident Fund Commissioner Gr. III). As against these two sanctioned posts, one Gr. I Regional Provident Fund Commissioner and one Gr. II Regional Provident Fund Commissioner have been posted. These Officers are reckoned against vacancies of their respective grades available elsewhere and their postings are not in excess of the sanctioned strength of officers in the Organisation as a whole.

(b) to (d) There is no post of Additional C. P. F. C. in the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation and therefore the question of promotion of seniormost officers to this post does not arise. There are certain Regions where Regional Commissioners of appropriate grades have not been posted. Postings of Regional Provident Fund Commissioners are made according to the availability of officers keeping in view the requirements of the Organisation as a whole and the exigencies of service.

Wastage of Natural Gas

6923. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to press reports that nearly 40 lakh standard cubic metres of natural gas is daily wasted as byproduct of crude petroleum drilling in Assam and Bombay High;

(b) what is the estimate worth per annum of the wasted gas;

(c) remedial measures being taken;

(d) since when the gas is being so wasted and what is the value of gas so wasted in each of the last three years and in the current year; and

(e) can the wasted gas be collected and harnessed as LPG, if yes, how ?

MINISTER OF STAE IN THE DEPAREMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) The requisite info rmation is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Government has invariably planned and made projections for the use of available gas in order to eliminate flaring. Study/Working groups have been set up from time to time which have assessed the future availability of gas and made recommendations for its use for various purposes such as production of fertilizers and petrochemicals, generation of power, supply to tea gardens etc.

At present also a Task Force for reassessing the availability of gas and ensuring optimum utilisation of the natural gas is at work. It comprises representatives of ONGC, OIL, Engineers India Limited, Oil Coordination Committee and the Department of Petroleum.

(d) Associated gas which is produced alongwith crude oil has to be flared in the initial stages of development of oil field because the facilities for utilising the gas have long construction lead times. Thus associated gas which has been produced from vaious fields since the inception of production of crude oil in India has had to be flared as long as the facilities for its ut ilization are not built up. Facilities for utillising associated gas produced from time io time from various fields are being/have been built up such as fertilizers plants. LPG plants, power generation plants, etc.

The value of the gas that has been flared during the last 3 years and in the current year is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(e) Yes, Sir Certain fractions of the gas can be fractionated for the production of LPG. However, certain fractions such as the C-1 (Methane) and C-2 (Ethane/Ethylene), etc., do not form part sf the LPG and hence cannot be fractionated as part of the LPG. Fractionation of gas for the production of LPG is already being done at Uran in Maharahtra and Duliajar in Assam.

Steps to Ment Requirements of Newspapers for Newsprint

6924. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that newspapers in the country are net getting adequate newsprint from Government;

(b) whether it is also a fact that leading newspapers in the country have submitted representations in respect of their requisite requirement to the Central Government;

(c) if so, the details of requirements made by newspapers separately; and

(d) what steps have been contemplated by Government to meet their requirements ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (d) : Newsprint is allocated to newspapers in accordance with the provisions of the Newsprint Allocation policy to meet their full requirement. Representations are generally received on various issues including for example shortage of newsprint in State Trading Corporation depots, non-availability of newspnint of a particular size at a given time etc. Efforts are made to ensure that the requirments of newspapers are met and the difficulties sorted out at the earliest opporetunity. This is done, inter alia, by reviewing periodically the position regarding indigenous production of newsprint and the quantity of newsprint to be imported and by holding discussions from time to time on relevant issues with the agencies concerned.

Refusal of World Bank to Clear Loan Before Finalisation of Sale deeds

6925. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :
SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK :

Will the minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has refused to clear the loan of 500 million to power projects in India unless the sale deeds are finalised; and

(b) it so, the steps proposed to be taken to execute these sale needs so that the country's transmission programme is not impeded ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Preliminary draft contracts ralating to the sale of NTPC power to the beneficiary states to which the Hon'ble member is referring have already been provided to the World Bank Group for the Singrauli and Korba projects, which, in principle, are acceptable to the Bank.

A proposal for financial assistance under IDA Credit for the National Grid Development Project of the NTPC has also been posed to the World Bank. Although this proposal has yet to be cleared formally there are no reasons to believe that the World Bank will be averse to it.

निर्माताओं (प्रोड्यूसर्स) की पदोन्नति

6926. **श्री रामायण राय** : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत एक वर्ष के दौरान आकाशवाणी में सीधी भर्ती अथवा पदोन्नति द्वारा कितने केन्द्र निदेशक नियुक्त किये गए हैं;

(ख) इस अवधि के दौरान प्रोडक्शन संवर्ग के लिए कितने स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को केन्द्र निदेशक के पद पर पदोन्नत किया गया है;

(ग) क्या प्रोडक्शन संवर्ग में उच्च पदों की संख्या सीमित है और प्रोड्यूसरों को अपने क्षेत्रों में विशेषज्ञ होने के बावजूद पदोन्नति नहीं मिलती;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार नई नीति लागू करने से पूर्व उच्च पदों पर प्रोड्यूसरों की पदोन्नति करने और इस सम्बन्ध में निर्धारित शर्तों का परित्याग कर के ऐसे व्यवसाय में जहां प्रोड्यूसर उपलब्ध नहीं हैं; अन्य व्यवसायों खास तौर पर संगीत और नाटक अथवा बोले गये शब्द (भाषा) विभागों के प्रोड्यूसरों से भरने का है; और

(ङ) कार्यक्रमों के स्तर में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार की वर्तमान और भावी नीति क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क)

सीधे भर्ती लिए गए	9
पदोन्नत किए गए	11
	20

(ख) प्रोड्यूसरों सहित स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को केन्द्र निदेशकों के पद पर पदोन्नत नहीं किया जाता। वे सीधी भर्ती के कोटे में प्रतियोगिता कर सकते हैं। उपरि उल्लिखित संख्या में से, 3 केन्द्र निदेशक किसी न किसी समय स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट के संवर्ग में रहे थे।

प्रोडक्शन संवर्ग के उच्चतर पदों की संख्या को सीमित संख्या कहा जा सकता है। इसलिए 1981 में वरिष्ठ प्रोड्यूसरों के एक और ग्रेड का सृजन किया गया था।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

(ङ) कार्यक्रमों के स्तर में सुधार करना, कार्यक्रमों की योजना बनाने और निर्माण करने में रत सभी व्यक्तियों का सदा लक्ष्य रहता है। कर्मचारी प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (कार्यक्रम) द्वारा इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम आयोजित किए जाते हैं। कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धी कार्मिक भी इस बारे में श्रोताओं की प्रतिक्रियाओं को, जो उन्हें श्रोता अनुसंधान सर्वेक्षणों, दर्शकों द्वारा भेजे गए पत्रों और समाचारपत्रों, आदि ध्यान में रखते टिप्पणियों से प्राप्त होती हैं, को ध्यान में रखते हैं।

Requirement of Erythromycin

6927. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the total annual requirement of Erythromycin salts of medicinal use and how much of this was met form within the country;

(b) whether any imports were allowed for Erythromycin thiocynate and intermediate for the relatively simple conversion to medicinally useful salts, at high profits and if so, the cost in foreign exchange ;

(c) whether such imports were allowed despite heavy Government investment for production of Erythromycin salts of derivatives in the country;

(d) whether it is true that the capacity to produce the Erythromycin right from its fermentation stage has deliberately been kept idle and if so, reasons thereof; and

(e) the names of companies which have been allowed to import the technology for production of Erythromycin and the cost of such technology paid in foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The production of Erythromycin and its Esters in the organised sector during 1981-82 was of the order of 31.22 Tons. Imports of the same during this period was 0.29 Tons.

(b) Yes, Seir. The import of Erythromycin Thiocynate is permissible to actual users, export houses and trading houses as per provisions of the import policy.

(c)and(d) The production of Erythromycin and its esters by IDPL has been 3.30 tons and NIL for the periods of 1981-82 and 1982-83 (upto December) respectively.

M/S Alembic Chemical Works are producing Erythromycin and its esters form basic stage. Their production during 1981-82 was 17.24 tons. Production of M/S IDPL has not been picking up due to market constraints.

(e) The names of companies which have imported technology for manufacture of Erythromycin and its esters and the terms of payment are given below:

1. IDPL	—**Terms of Payment**
	Lump sum payment of US $ 18.75 Lakhs (package of technology for manufacture of various antibiotics).
2. Alembic	US $ 1 lakh
3. Standard Pharmaceuticals	US $ 3 lakhs.

Delay in Setting up Petro-chemical Complex in Haldia

6928. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL :
SHRI SATYA SADHAN CHAKRABORTY :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission is convinced about setting up of a petrochemical complex in Haldia area of West Bengal;

(b) if not, the details of the reasons for the same; and

(c) if so, the details of the reasons in delaying a decision about the same particularly when the issue is hanging on for quite some time despite the fact the state Government has already submitted a detailed project report to the Planning Commission long ago ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (c) The Planning Commission has agreed to a provision of Rs. 25 crores in the Sixth Plan for undertaking preparatory work for new petrochemicals projects including the Haldia Project.

A revised feasibility report containing realistic cost estimates is awaited from the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation/West Bengal Government.

Setting up new Capacities for Polyester Filament Yarn

6929. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that application for setting up new capacities of polyester filament yarn are lying with Government since long; and

(b) if so, the capacity sought by the applicants from the existing units and the reasons for not disposing of the applications ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) (a) A decision on creation of further capacty is expected to be taken in due course.

(b) Details of applications are not published until after Government has taken a view thereon.

Allocation for Marketing of LPG

6930. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated by the Union Government for the marketing of liquefied petroleum gas in 1983-84;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to expand the marketing of LPG in the current financial year;

(c) if so, the number of cooking gas agencies proposed to be opened in different cities and towns in the country against the number of such agencies opened in 1981-82 and 1982-83 financial year; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) For marketing of LPG during 1983-84 a provision of Rs. 65.81 crores has been made in the Budget Estimates.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Upto 31.12.1982, 587 new LPG distributorships were awarded. It is proposed to award 608 such distributorships during the current year in various towns and cities in the country.

(d) Details are given in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

New LPG Distributorships Industry Roster for 1982-83 (Revised) State-wise Company-wise Summary.

States :	BPC	HPC	IOC	AOD	Total
1. Andhra Pradesh	15	17	24	—	56
2. Assam	—	—	10	7	17
3. Bihar	2	9	19	—	30
4. Gujarat	9	11	26	—	46
5. Haryana	4	4	14	—	22
6. Himachal Pradesh	—	2	9	—	11
7. Jammu & Kashmir	—	9	3	—	12
8. Karnataka	5	12	11	—	28
9. Kerala	7	6	20	—	33
10. Madhya Pradesh	6	11	16	—	33
11. Maharashtra	30	17	5	—	52
12. Manipur	—	—	—	—	—
13. Meghalaya	—	—	1	1	2
14. Nagaland	—	—	—	3	3
15. Orissa	2	4	7	—	13
16. Punjab	5	5	22	—	32
17. Rajasthan	4	11	6	—	21
18. Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—
19. Tamil Nadu	18	13	31	—	62
20. Tripura	—	—	1	—	1
21. Uttar Pradesh	17	7	43	—	67
22. West Bengal	4	14	21	—	39
Union Territories:					
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	—
2. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	1	1	2
3. Chandigarh	1	1	2	—	4
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—
5. Delhi	5	2	10	—	17
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	1	2	—	—	3
7. Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—
8. Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—
9. Pondicherry	1	—	1	—	2
Total :	136	157	303	12	608

Clearance for Import Tender of 6 APA

6931. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had given any clearance to canalising agencies to float an import tender enquiry of 15 M.T. 6 APA ;

(b) what are the details of the same and why specification of the grade was not mentioned in the tender ;

(c) what is the lowest price received by them viz-a-viz the prices paid by private importers; and

(d) the reaction of Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) Following canalisation of 6 APA through STC, the said Corporation floated tender enquiries for the purchase of 6 APA on the basis of the requirements registered with them by the Actual User units.

(c) and (d) In respect of arrivals of 6 APA at the Delhi Airport in October 1982 the c.i.f. import price of the private purchasers veried between Rs. 738 per kg. to Rs. 767 per kg. The State Trading Corporation have been able to receive offers for purchase of 6 APA at prices lower than these.

पिथौरागढ़ डाकघर में जगह की कमी

6932. **श्री हरीश रावत** : क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें मालूम है कि पिथौरागढ़ डाकघर में जगह की इतनी कमी है कि डाक के थैलों और पार्सलों आदि को खुली जगह में रखा जाता है और कर्मचारियों को अस्वास्थ्य-कर परिस्थितियों में काम करना पड़ता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या बहुत समय से जन प्रतिनिधि कार्यालय भवन के विस्तार की मांग कर रहे हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो विभाग स्थान के उपलब्ध होने के बावजूद अतिरिक्त कमरों का निर्माण न करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या उपर्युक्त तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए कार्यालय भवन के विस्तार के लिए तुरन्त आदेश जारी करने पर विचार किया जाएगा; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो यह काम कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा और यदि नहीं, तो मंत्रालय द्वारा इस कार्यालय में काम करने के लिए और अधिक सुविधाजनक परिस्थितियां प्रदान करने हेतु अन्य क्या वैयक्तिक कार्यवाही की जाएगी?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) पिथौरागढ़ डाकघर में स्थान की भारी कमी है ।

(ख) जी हां । माननीय सदस्य से एक अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है । श्री एन० एस० वशिष्ठ, विधायक, पिथौरागढ़ और विभाग के एक संघ ने भी डाकघर के मौजूदा भवन के विस्तार का मामला उठाया है ।

(ग) देश में काफी बड़ी संख्या में डाकघरों में अतिरिक्त स्थान का निर्माण करने की आवश्यकता है । साधनों की कमी के कारण चालू योजना के दौरान प्रत्येक डाक सर्किल में डाकघरों की सीमित संख्या के लिए ही इस आवश्यकता को पूरा करना सम्भव हो सकेगा । इस बात की जांच की जा रही है कि क्या चालू योजना अवधि में पिथौरागढ़ डाकघर की परियोजना को शुरू किया जा सकेगा ।

(घ) मामले की जांच की जा रही है । जैसा कि उपर्युक्त (ग) में बताया गया है ।

(ङ) परियोजना पूरी करने की तारीख बताना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि चालू योजना के दौरान इसे शुरू करने की अभी मंजूरी नहीं दी गई है । ऐसा बताया गया है कि इस डाकघर के लिए इस समय किराए पर भी कोई उपयुक्त भवन नहीं उपलब्ध है ।

Setting up New Power Projects in Rajasthan

6933. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new power projects to be set up in the current year in Rajasthan State :

(b) their names and the location of the sites ;

(c) the financial allocation earmarked for these projects; and

(d) the details of their generation capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) to (d) In the Annual Plan 1983-84, provision has been made for the following new approved schemes in Rajasthan.

Project	Installed capacity MW	Approved outlay for 1983-84 (Rs. lakhs)
Kota TPS St. II	2×210	2750
Anoopgarh Hydel	6×1.5	300

In addition, provision of Rs. 100 lakhs has also been made for unapproved new schemes during 1983-84.

Details of Super Thermal Power Stations in Private Sector

6934. PROF. P.J. KURIEN :
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether super thermal power stations are being set up in private sector ;

(b) if so, how many have already been set up and how many are in the process of being set up ;

(c) the names of companies which have been allowed to set up super thermal plants, the capital investment of each project and the capacity of each project, set up already or being set up shortly ;

(d) whether Government financial institutions are financing these projects ; and

(e) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (e) No super thermal power stations are being set up in the private sector.

Clearance of Kuriarkutty Karappara in Kerala by C.E.A

6935. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kuriarkutty Karappara Hydro Electric Project in Kerala has been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the time by which the clearance is likely to be given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c) Project report of Karapara Kuriarkutty[1] Multipurpose Project (95 MW) has been examined in Central Electricity Authority/Central Water Commission and comments forwarded to the Project authorities. Replies to these comments are awaited. Being a multipurpose project, the project would have to be first approved by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission. Thereafter, the power portion would be considered by the Central Electricity Authority for techno-economic clearance.

Progress of Ramagundam Super Thermal Project

6936. SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what is the progress made so far in regard to Ramagundam Super Thermal Project ; and

(b) when the project is expected to be commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Project is being executed by National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) in two phases (3×200

MW+3×500 MW). The work on first phase (600 MW) hade made substantial progress. All major civil works are in advanced stage of completion. Over 95% boiler erection and over 66% turbine erection work has been completed.

For the second phase (1500MW) technical/commtrcial offers for various items of equipment have been received and are presently under evaluation. Engineering and procurement activities are also in progress.

(b) The first 200 MW unit of the project is expected to be commissioned during the first quarter of 1984.

Sanctioning of new Regional offices in C.M.P.F. Organisation in Rajmahal Jharia, Sindri

6937. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what is the number of Regional Offices in the CMPF Organisation with their addresses, state-wise and how many vacancies are in Bihar, Bengal and other States ; and

(b) whether Government propose to sanction new offices in Rajmahal in the District of Santhal parganas and more offices in Jharia, Sindri, etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation has 22 Regional offices in the various States, the addresses of which are given below, State-wise :—

Andhra Pradesh (Two Offices) :

1. C.M.P.F. Regional Office, Himayat Nagar, Hyderabad.
2. C.M P.F. Regional Office, P.O. Kothagudem Collieries.

Assam (One Offiee)

3. C.M.P.F. Regional Office, Margherita.

Bihar (Seven Offices) :

4. C.M.P.F. Regional Office, Region-I, Dhanbad,
5. C.M.P.F. Regional Office, Region-II, Dhanbad.
6. C.M.P.F. Regional Office, Region-III, Dhanbad.
7. C.M.P.F. Regional Office, Region-I. Municipal Building, Ranchi.
8. C.M.P.F. Regional Office, Region-II. Municipal Building, Ranchi.
9. C.M.P.F. Regional Office, Region-III, Municipal Building, Ranchi,
10. C.M.P.F. Regional Office, Madhusudan Chhorot, Deoghar.

J & K (One Office)

11. C.M.P.F. Regional Office, House No. 48A, Gandhi Nagar, Jammu.

Madhya Pradesh (Four Offices) :

12. C.M.P.F. Regional Office, 1495, Wright Town, Jabalpur.
13. C.M.P.F. Regional Office, Malak Kothi, Circular Road, North Civil Lines, Chindwara.
14. C.M.P.F. Regional Office, Singrauli.
15. C.M.P.F. Regional Office, Nehru Chowk, Tilak Nagar, Bilaspur.

Maharashtra (One Office)

16. C.M.P.F. Regional Office, Ravindra Nath Tagore Road, 72, Civil Lines, Nagpur.

Orissa (One Office) :

17. C.M.P.F. Regional Office, 240/20, Unit-I, Aerodrome Area, Bhubneshwar.

West Bengal (Five Office):

18. C.M.P.F. Regional Office, Region-I, Asansol.
19. C.M.P.F. Regional Office, Region-II Asansol.
20. C.M.P.F. Regional Office, Region-III Asansol.
21. C.M.P.F. Regional Office, Region-IV, Asansol.
22. C.M.P.F. Regional Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

The information regarding number of vacancies is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Sir. However, Regional Office at Deoghar caters to the needs of coal mines in Rajmahal area.

एशियाड के लिए उच्च शक्ति रेडियो प्रसारण सेटों का आयात

6938. **श्री बापूसाहिब परूलेकर :**
श्री भीम सिंह :
श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एशियाई खेलों के लिए उच्च शक्ति रेडियो प्रसारण सेट आयात किए गए थे;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो देशवार, आयात किए गए ऐसे सेटों की संख्या तथा प्रत्येक सेट की कीमत कितनी थी; और

(ग) इन सेटों का देश में अभी तक उपयोग न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Telephone Connections to Big Cities, Towns and Villages in Gujarat

6939. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the major part of telephone connections is in big cities and towns in comparison to small cities, towns and villages ;

(b) if so, the ratio and percentage thereof ;

(c) what is the percentage of telephone connections in big cities, towns and villages in Gujarat ;

(d) how many telephones are there in each city, towns and village of Gujarat where the population is between 100 to 1,000 (2) 1,000 to 10,000 (3) 10,000 to 25,000 (4) 25,000 to 50,000, (5) 50,000 to 1,00,000 and more than one lakh ; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to provide more and more telephone connections in villages and small towns so that villages and towns can be linked with big towns and cities for their prosperity ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 92% telephones are in urban areas and 8% are in rural areas of the country.

(c) 5.1% telephone connections are working in rural areas and the rest in urban areas in Gujarat.

(d) Population-wise information of telephone exchanges is not available. However a list of telephone exchanges in Gujarat serving different towns with more than one lakh population is annexed.

(e) Following steps have been taken by the Government to increase telephone in rural areas.

(i) Telephone exchanges of less than 100 lines capacity are opened even on limited loss basis.

(ii) Public Call Offices (PCO's) are at certain category of stations(places above 5000 population in ordinary areas and above 2500 population in tribal/backward area) without consideration of loss.

(iii) As for linking to bigger towns and cities, this is done through Trunk Exchanges at Taluka or District Headquarters, but direct circuit is provided only if traffic so justifies.

STATEMENT

As on 31-3-82 in cities (including Telephone Districts) having more than one lakh population in Gujarat Circle.

Names of cities	Working connections.
1. Jamnagar	5998
2. Bhavnagar	5671
3. Nadiad	3379
4. Porbander	1760
5. Wadhwan city	234
6. Navsari	2266
7. Junagarh	2536
8. Broach	1673
9. Patan	1176

Telephone Districts

10.	Surat	20,371
11.	Baroda	16,036
12.	Rajkot	11,255
13.	Ahmedabad	60,667.

न्यायाधीशों के रिक्त स्थानों का भरा जाना तथा उच्च न्यायालयों में लंबित पड़े मामले

6940. **श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :**
श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल :
श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी :
श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उच्चतम न्यायालय ने सरकार से उच्च न्यायालयों के न्यायाधीशों के रिक्त स्थानों को शीघ्र भरने को कहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उच्च न्यायालयों में न्यायाधीशों के कुल कितने पद खाली पड़े हैं और ये पद कब से खाली हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उच्च न्यायालयों में अनेक मामले लंबित पड़े हुए हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ तो, ऐसे कितने मामले हैं जो एक साल या उससे अधिक समय से लंबित पड़े हैं।

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) : उच्चतम न्यायालय में फाइल की गई 1982 की रिट अर्जी सं० 6861 में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, यह प्रार्थना की गई थी कि विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों में 89 न्यायाधीशों को नियुक्त करने के लिए भारत सरकार को रिट/निदेश जारी किया जाए। उच्चतम न्यायालय ने सरकार से कुछ जानकारी माँगी थी।

सरकार ने 13-1-1982 को एक शपथपत्र फाइल किया था।

रिट अर्जी अभी तक उच्चतम न्यायालय में ग्रहण (एडमिट) नहीं की गई है और लंबित है।

(ख) 2-4-1983 को जो स्थिति थी उसके अनुसार विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों में न्यायाधीशों के 83 पद रिक्त थे। वे तारीखें जिनसे ये पद रिक्त पड़े हुए हैं, संलग्न विवरण-1 में दी गई हैं।

(ग) और (घ) अपेक्षित जानकारी संलग्न विवरण- 2 में दी गई है।

विवरण —1

2-4-1983 को जो स्थिति थी उसके अनुसार उच्च न्यायालयों में न्यायाधीशों के 83 रिक्त पदों का ब्योरा दर्शित करने वाला

विवरण

क्र० सं०	उच्च न्यायालय का नाम	रिक्त पद	तारीख, जिससे स्तंभ 3 में दिखाए गए पद रिक्त हुए
1.	2	3	4
1.	इलाहाबाद	16	7-07-82
			3-08-82
			10-09-82
			14-09-82

1	2	3	4
			4-12-82
			8-12-82
			30-12-82
			30-12-82
			30-12-82
			30-12-82
			30-12-82
			30-12-82
			30-12-82
			30-12-82
			1-01-83
			2-01-83
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	4	23-03-82
			5-10-82
			26-11-82
			29-11-82
3.	बम्बई	5	11-08-82
			18-10-82
			27-10-82
			20-12-82
			15- 3-83
4.	कलकत्ता	12	22-01-82
			1-03-82
			1-07-82
			20-08-82
			20-08-82
			20-08-82
			20-08-82
			16-10-82
			1-12-82
			1-01-83
			1-03-83
			15-03-83
5.	दिल्ली	6	28-05-80
			7-06-81
			7-06-81
			11-09-81
			11-09-81
			7-06-82

1	2	3	4
6.	गौहाटी	1	1-03-80
7.	गुजरात	3	13-08-82 14-02-83 15-03-83
8.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1	11-01-80
9.	जम्मू-कश्मीर	3	23-02-80 (शेष दो पदों के सम्बन्ध में टिप्पण देखें)
10.	कर्नाटक	1	(टिप्पण देखें)
11.	केरल	4	22-04-82 23-12-82 (शेष दो पदों के सम्बन्ध में टिप्पण देखें)
12.	मध्य प्रदेश	10	27-05-82 27-05-82 31-08-82 15-10-82 2-11-82 2-11-82 2-11-82 (शेष 3 पदों के सम्बन्ध में टिप्पण देखें)
1	मद्रास	5	9-07-81 8-10-81 8-12-81 29-12-82 9-02-83
14.	उड़ीसा	3	14-09-79 4-05-82 15-03-83
15.	पटना	3	(टिप्पण देखें)
16.	पंजाब और हरियाणा	1	10-06-82

1	2	3	4
17.	राजस्थान	4	5-08-82 20-10-82 (शेष दो पदों के संबंध में टिप्पण देखें)
18.	सिक्किम	1	15-03-83
			83

टिप्पण : ये नए पद हैं, जो उन तारीखों से मंजूर किए गए हैं जिन तारीखों को वे पहले पहल भरे जाएं। उन्हें अभी पहली बार भरा जाना है।

बिवरण 2—

30-6-1982 को जो स्थिति थी उसके अनुसार विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों में लंबित मामलों की संख्या

लंबित मामलों की कुल संख्या	एक वर्ष अधिक समय से लंबित मामलों की संख्या
9, 37, 818*	6,23,226**

* इन आंकड़ों में, उच्च न्यायालयों से प्राप्त रिपोर्टों के अनुसार पटना उच्च न्यायालय में लंबित केवल मुख्य मामले और अन्य उच्च न्यायालयों, में लंबित मुख्य तथा प्रकीर्ण मामले सम्मिलित हैं।

** इन आंकड़ों में, उच्च न्यायालयों से प्राप्त रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, कलकत्ता, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, पटना और राजस्थान उच्च न्यायालयों में लबित केवल मुख्य मामले और अन्य उच्च न्यायालयों में लंबित मुख्य तथा प्रकीर्ण मामले सम्मिलित हैं।

स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के रिक्त पद

6941. **श्री राम अवध:** क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दूरदर्शन में फरवरी, 1983 तक स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के श्रेणीवार कितने पद रिक्त थे और उन पदों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) इन पदों को भरने में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) उन पदों को कब तक भरने का विचार है और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) विभिन्न केन्द्रों में रिक्त पदों की संख्या परिशिष्ट में दी गई है।

(ख) और (ग) समय समय पर रिक्त होने वाले पदों को सीधी भर्ती और पदोन्नति की निर्धारित पद्धतियों के अनुसार यथाशीघ्र भरा जाता है। यह प्रक्रिया चलती रहती है।

क्रम संख्या	श्रेणी का नाम	रिक्त पदों की संख्या
1.	मुख्य प्रोड्यूसर	6
2.	दूरदर्शन समाचार संवाददाता	9
3.	दूरदर्शन समाचार रिपोर्टर	7
4.	समाचार प्रस्तुतकर्त्ता	6
5.	संदर्भ अधिकारी	3
6.	समाचार सम्पादक	2
7.	प्रोड्यूसर ग्रेड-1	19
8.	प्रोड्यूसर ग्रेड-2	30
9.	प्रस्तुती उद्घोषक (वरिष्ठ)	1
10.	प्रस्तुती उद्घोषक (कनिष्ठ)	11
11.	कैमरामैन ग्रेड-1	3
12.	कैमरामैन ग्रेड-2	61
13.	स्क्रिप्ट राइटर	5
14.	फिल्म सम्पादक	18
15.	ध्वनि रिकार्डिस्ट	24
16.	प्रोडक्शन सहायक	42
17.	फ्लोर सहायक	14
18.	फिल्म पुस्तकाध्यक्ष	4
19.	जनरल असिस्टेंट	23
20.	ग्राफिक आर्टिस्ट	6
21.	ग्राफिक सुपरवाइजर	2
22.	प्रोडक्शन सहायक (फोटो)	3
23.	सम्पत्ति सहायक	3
24.	फ्लोर मैनेजर	4
25.	मेक-अप आर्टिस्ट	3
26.	मेक-अप असिस्टेंट	3
27.	वादक	313
28.	दृश्य डिजाइनर	7
29.	प्रयोगशाला सहायक (वरिष्ठ)	2
30.	प्रयोगशाला सहायक (कनिष्ठ)	3
31.	बढ़ई	8
32.	पेंटर	1
33.	प्रकाश सहायक	14
34.	संगीतकार	5
35.	फिल्म प्रोसेस्सर (वरिष्ठ)	4
36.	फिल्म प्रोसेस्सर (कनिष्ठ)	5
	कुल	394

नोट - दूरदर्शन में स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की कुल संख्या 1820 है।

Private Companies Falling Under MRTP Act Having Investment by Public Financial Institution

6942. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) The number of private companies falling under MRTP Act which have loans and other investments from public financial intsitutions and Central and State Government collectively amounting to one-third of their capital ; and

(b) how many of these companies belong to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as possible.

(b) Does not arise as Government Companies do not come under the purview of the MRTP Act.

Rehabilitation of Persons Rendered Homeless Due to Assam Violence

6943. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons rendered homeless due to the recent violence in Assam ;

(b) the steps taken to rehabilitate them ; and

(c) the details of the places where they have been rehabilitated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) At the peak period 3,10,700 persons were accommodated in 250 camps.

(b) The affected persons are being given relief assistance in the form of food supplies, cash doles, utencils, blankets and clothings. The children and nursing/expentant mothers are provided baby food/milk powder in addition. 30 tonnes of baby food/milk powder have been supplied for this purpose. For

medical care, 159 tonnes of medicines have been sent to the Assam and temporary medical units have been set up in different camps. On return to homes, the affected persons are being provided assistance fro reconstruction of houses, purchase of seeds, replacement of lost bullocks and milch cattle and also maintenance assistance for sometime.

(c) These persons are being rehabilitated in their own villages.

Increase in The Limit on Value of insurance for Postal Articles

6944. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any request for the increase in the limit on value of Insurance for Postal articles and for increase in the limit for V. P. Parcels; and

(a) if so, the details of the request and the action taken by Government on it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b) Requests for increase in the limit of insurance for postal articles and for increase in the limit on value of V. P. parcels were received from a few organisations. These were examined but could not be accepted.

मिट्टी के तेल की स्थिति पर पुनर्विचार करने के लिए बैठक

6945. श्री चंद्रपाल शैलानी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग के राज्य सचिवों की एक बैठक मिट्टी के तेल की स्थिति पर पुर्नविचार करने के लिए अप्रैल, 1983 में बुलाई गई थी :

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बैठक में कितने राज्य सचिवों ने भाग लिया था;

(ग) सचिवों के अतिरिक्त बैठक में भाग लेने वाले व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(घ) इस बैठक में लिए गए फैसलों का पूरा ब्योरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Clearance of EPF Arrears of Jute Mills Employees in Calcutta

6946. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Provident Fund Arrears of some employees of the jute mills in Calcutta are lying with their masters; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what steps Government propose to take for clearance of the provident fund arrears of the employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) According to the inforfamation furnished by the provident fund authorities, the employers of jute mills in West Bengal were in arrears of provident fund dues to the extent of Rs. 1754.29 lakhs as on 31.12.1982. as per break-up given below :

Exempted establishments -	Rs. 1726.07 lakhs
Un-exempted establishments	Rs. 28.22 lakhs

The Employees Provident Fund authorities are taking all possible legal and penal actions in accordance with the provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 for realising the outstanding dues.

Increase In Pay of Extra Departmental Staff

6947. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) Total number of extra Departmental Staff now working under the Posts and Telegraphs Department;

(b) what is the minimum pay an extra-departmental staff is now drawing; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to increase their pay and bring them under the regular establishment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The total number of Extra Departmental staff working in P.&T. Department is 2,92,526 as on 31. 3. 1982.

(b) E. D. Agents are part-time employees of the Department who are normally required to work from 2 to 5 hours a day. They are free to have other avocations of life. Their remuneration is fixed with reference to the work load handled by them and the hours of work they are required to put in for the Department. Presently their allowances range between Rs. 113/ to Rs. 233/- per month. They are not in receipt of pay as they are not regular employees.

The consolidated allowances payable to E. D. Agents are revised annually with reference to the increase in the All India Consumer Price Index. The review of their allowances from 1.9.1982 is presently under the consideration of the Government. There is no proposal to bring them under regular establishment under considration of the Government.

Target fixed for production of phosphatic and Netrogenous fertilisers in Sixth Plan

6948. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers and Ministry of Agriculture had jointly fixed the targets of indigenous production of Nitrogenous and Phosphatic Fertilizers during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what were the achievements during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 upto 31st March, 1983 as against the target set ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) The annual targets of production of fertilizers are fixed by the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers every year after detailed discussions with the manufacturers.

The targets of production of fertilizers laid down in the Sixth Five Year Plan are as follows :—

	Target of production at the end of the Sixth Plan (1984-85)
Nitrogen	42 lakh tonnes
P_2O_5	14 lakh tonnes

(c) The requisite details are given below :-

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

	Nitrogen		P_2O_5	
	Target	Production	Target	Production
1980-81	27.50	21.64	8.50	8.41
1981-82	32.00	31.44	9.25	9,49
1982-83	36.00	34.20 (Latest Estimate)	10.00	9.81 (Latest Estimate)

Drug Advisory Committee

6949. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is in existence any Drug Advisory Committee attached to his Ministry, if not, reasons therefor;

(b) if yes, its formation and personel;

(c) the functions of this Committee; and

(d) whether, apart from official members, there are representatives of professional bodies, like Indian Medical Association, Pharmaceutists' Association of India etc. included in this committee with details ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d) The notification regarding the establishment of the National Drugs and Phar -

maceuticals Development Council is in the process of issue. The function of the Coun- and the names of its members and personnel are being indicated in the notification.

Proposal to Set up oil Terminal at Paradip Orissa

6950. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up an oil terminal at Paradip in Orissa;

(b) if so, when it is going to be set up; and

(c) the progress made so far in implementing the above proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPTT. OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) : A study conducted by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, envisaging construction of an oil installation at Paradeep consisting of storage tanks for 90,000 tonnes, with a provision to increase this, to 1,40,000 tonnes, to hold petroleum product stocks for 45 days' requirement in Orissa State, is under consideration of the Government.

Details of lady Judges in Supreme Court and High Court

6951. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many lady Judges are in the Supreme Court and High Courts in India; and

(b) is it a fact that due consideration is not given to lady advocates in appointing as Judges and lady District Judges in their promotions as High Court Judges ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) As on 1-4-1983, there were 8 lady Judges in different High Courts. There is no lady Judge in the Supreme Court.

(b) Appointments of the High Courts and the Supreme Court are made in terms of the relevant provisions of the Constitution of India and no discrimination is made on ground of sex.

Review of Vacancy Position in Grade of Assistants

6952. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) are there any specific orders that the vacancy position for long term appointment in the Assistants' Grade may be reviewed from time to time whenever the zone for making promotions to the grade is received and extended by the DOP&AR and not than that;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, why the vacancy position from 1st March, 1980 to 31st December 1982 was not reviewed;

(d) the detailed particulars of dates on which regular/permanat posts of Assistants become avilable from time to time in the Ministry from 1st March, 1980 to 31st Decebep, 1982?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b) Specific orders are issued by the Department of Personnel& Administrative Reforms for a review of vacancy position in the grade of Assistant whenever the zone for making additions to the Select List of Assistants and for making temporary promotions to the Assistants' Grade is extended by that Department and in the light of these orders, the vacancy position is reviewed for the purpose of making additions to the select list and making temporary promotion on long-term basis.

(c) The possition of long-term vacancies in Assistants, Grade was reviewed as on 1. 11 80 and 17.12.1981.

(d) A statement indicating the date-wise occurance of regular temporary and permanent vacancies in the Assistants' Grade from 1st March, 1980 to 31st Deceber, 1982 is annexed.

STATEMENT

The required information called for in part (d) of the question is given below :

Regular Temporary Vacancies :		Permanat Vacancies	
Date of Occurance	No. of Vacancy	Date of occurence	No. of Vacancy
21.4. 80	2	1.4.80	1
2. 6. 80	1	1.5. 80	1
15.11.80	1	4. 7.80	1
28.11.80	4	19.9.80	1
5 .2.81	1	11.10.80	1
30.3.81	1	16.10.80	1
24.4.81	1	1.11. 80	2
19.5.81	1	1.12. 80	3
25.7.81	2	28.12.80	2
1 .11.81	1	18.1 .81	1
2 .12.81	1	27.2 .81	1
21.12.81	3	1. 3. 81	2
8 .2. 82	4	21.3. 81	1
1 .5. 82	1	1 .4. 81	2
1 .6. 82	1	1 .5. 81	1
15.6. 82	1	1. 7. 81	1
16.6. 82	1	1. 8. 81	2
15.7. 82	1	1.10. 81	1
25.9. 82	2	1.11. 81	2
22.10.82	2	1. 1 .82	2
		1. 4 .82	1
	32	16.6. 82	1
		26.6. 82	1
		1.10 82	1
		1.11. 82	1
			34

Newspapers Failed to Submit form No. 3 of Allocation Policy

6953. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any newspaper in India has failed to submit Form No. 3 of allocation Policy (Newsprint); and

(b) if so, the details of the newspapers and the action taken against them.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir. There have been cases where the applications for release of newsprint were not initially accompanied by Form NP-3

(b) In accordance with the procedures for submisson of applications set out in the Newsprint Allocation Policy, 1982-83, it has

been, inter alia, provided that applications for newsprint by newspapers should be accompanied by a Performance Particulars Certificate for 1981-82 in Form NP-3 or a copy of the Annual statement for 1981 required to be filed under Section 19 D of the Press & Registration of Books Act, 1867, duly certified by a Chartered Accountant in case of newspapers whose average circulation exceeds 2,000 copies per issue. The newsprint entitlement is not finalised unless these requirements are fulfilled by the applicants.

Supply of Power Plants by BHEL

6954. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the details regarding the performance of BHEL to deliver the machines in time to be installed and for the power plants to stabilise the level of efficiency for the targeted capacity to be created by the Plan-end ?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY. (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : The programme of supplies of various equipments to the power projects is chalked out in advance in the joint coordination meetings held between the CEA, Project authorities, BHEL and other suppliers, The supplies are programmed to suit various milestones for completion of projects. There have been dalays on the part of BHEL for supply of main plant and equipment for various power projects. The extent of deley varies from project to project. However the position regarding delivery of equipment by BHEL has since somewhat improved.

The newly commissioned units go through various teething problems in their operation. The stabilisation period varies from project to project depending upon nature and number of problems encountered and time táken in their rectification. There are various reasons for delay in stabilisation which include delays in completion of various allied systems like Coal Handling Plant, Ash Handling Plant, CW System etc., defects observed in the equipments supplied by BHEL, delay in the supply of material required fro stabilisation and paucity of trained operation and maintenance staff.

DAVP Advertisements to Small and big Newspapers

6955. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BRODACASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent by Government (DAVP) for advertisements to newspapers last year;

(b) how much of its share goes to small and how much to the big newspapers;

(c) what are the top twenty newspapers which have received meximum DAVP advertisements;

(d) what amount af advertisement they received separately; and

(e) what are the profits earned by those newspapers separately, last year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS) (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The total amount spent by DAVP during 1981-82 on abvertisements (excluding amount spent on advertisements issued to Government run Employment News/Rozgar Samachar) was Rs. 3,92,39,879/-.

(b) The share of small, medium and big newspapers was as under :

Small	Rs. 0,93,13,196/-
Medium	Rs. 1,92,89,770/-
Big	Rs. 1,96,36,913/-
	Rs. 3,92,39,879/-

(c and d) The quantum of advertisements released to individual newspapers is treated as confidential.

(e) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting does not have any information about the profits earned by various newspapers.

Racket Pilfering ONGC Gas and Goods

6956. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a)wether a flourishing racket had recently been discovered in the pilferage of ONGC

gas and goods particularly in the Western Region;

(b) if so, the estimated amount of such gas and goods stolen;

(c) whether the culprits have been apprehended and stolen property recovered; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the preventive measures taken in this behalf ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) No cases of pilferage of gas in the Western Region of the ONGC have been reported. However, there have been cases of theft of crude oil and other meterials.

(b) The net loss on account of theft of crude oil and other materials in the Western Region of the ONGC during 1982 is estimated at Rs. 8,43,148/-.

(c) FIRs are lodged in all cases of thefts. The datails of crude oil and other materials stolen and recoverd during 1982 are as under :—

	Crude Oil	Other materials
	Rs.	Rs.
Amount stolen	2,05,400	9,73,573
Amount recovered	1,56,200	1,79,652
Net Loss	49,200	7,93,948

(d) The measures taken to check the theft of oil and other materials include increasing the number of patrolling parties and intensifying patrolling by the ONGC, BSF and Gujarat State Police; deployment of SRP to check vehicles at Junction points and approach roads to the oil fields; killing of the non-producing closed wells without harming the formations; utilising the services of village defence parties like Gram Rakshak Dal; improving the system of issue and receipt of materials and surprise checks by senior officers of the ONGC.

Dealership in Petroleum Products

6957. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of norms guidelines and the new agency for giving dealership in petroleum products; and

(b) the steps being taken for effective distribution of kerosene and diesel in the rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) a copy of the latest guidelines issued to the Oil Companies for award of dealership/distributorships has already been laid on the Table of the House in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3837 for 22.3.1983.

(b) In order to make kerosene available in the rural areas, either new agencies are being opened or arrangements made to shift the existing dealers operating from major towns to the Tehsil Headquarters/Block Headquarters provided there is potential for sale of 75 kilo litres per month. Like-wise, in order to make HSD available as close as possible to the cousumers in rural and remote areas, 40% of the total outlets are now planned to be set up in these areas where a minimum potential of 25 kls per month is expected.

New Reserves of Oil and Gas

6958. SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of ENREGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any plan has been formulated to establish new reserves of oil and gas in the country;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the exploration programme, if any, chalked out for the purpose and its capital outlay and the anticipated assistance from the World Bank and other foregin agencies in this behalf; and

(c) the new areas selected for exploration and drilling (including offshore areas) work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Both ONGC and OIL have prepared for accelerated exploration in the onshore and off-shore basins.

(b) The exploration programme of the ONGC and OIL during the Sixth Five Year Plan period envisages the drilling of 153 exploratory wells. The original production target of crude oil during the Sixth Five Year Plan period was 93.40 million metric tonnes (MMT). This was revised to 105.24 MMT after the accelerated offshore production plan of ONGC was approved. The target fixed for drilling during the same period is 2667.1 thousand metres.

The capital outlay of the Sixth Plan of the ONGC (including the accelerated plan for the offshore) was approved at Rs. 4788 crores (including development, etc.) and this has now been revised during the Mid-term review to Rs. 7143 crores inculding the provision for advance action for the purchase of long lead items required for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87. World Bank financing proposed is at Rs. 710 crores with Rs. 27 crores form other sources like OPEC.

OIL's expected outlay on exploration projects is Rs. 576.71 crores for the Sixth Five year Plan as Per the Mid-term review of the plan.

(c) The new areas planned to be drilled for exploration of oil during the Sixth Five year plan in on-shore and off-shore are as follows :

ONSHORE	AREAS
ONGC	Cambay Basin
	Upper Assam Platform
	Assam Arakan fold belt
	Krishna-Godavari
	Cauvery
	Bengal
	Rajasthan
	Himalayan foothills & Ganga Valley.
OIL	Arunachal Pradesh
	Assam
	Mahanadi
	Rajasthan
OFFSHORE	
ONGC	West Coast Continental Shelf
	East Coast Continental Shelf
OIL	Mahanadi Basin
	North-east coast.

Construction of a Building for Telephone Exchange at Bahadurgarh

6960. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a plot of land for Telephone Exchange at Bahadurgarh was acquired about a decade ago;

(b) if so, the reasons for not constructing the bulding for such a long time;

(c) the time likely to be taken for the construction of building and installation of a Telephone exchange; and

(d) total funds allotted for this project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir. The plot was acquired 6 1/2 years back for a large auto exehange (MAX-I)

(b) Existing medium size auto exchange (MAX-II) was capable of meeting the demand. It is normal practice to acquire land 10 to 15 years in advance of requirement.

(c) Building is likely to be ready in 1984-85 and the exchange in 1985-86.

(d) The project is sanctioned nearly for Rs. 85 lakhs.

Hydel Prjects of M.P. Under Consideration of Government

6961. SHRI MARTAND SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of the hydel projects of Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board which are stilp under consideration of the Central Hydro Electric Commission;

(b) the time by which approval is likely to be accorded thereto; and

(c) whether Government propose to relax rules in order to remove the causes of deley in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) (a) to (c) : Details of the hydro-electric/multi-purpose projects under consideration of the Central Electricity Authority are given in the Annexure. These

schemes are under examination of the Central Electricity Authority/Central Water Commission, in consultation with the State authorities. The schemes would be approved by the Central Electricity Authority after their techno-economic feasibility is established.

Hydro-electric/Multipurpose projects of Madhya Pradesh under examination in CEA/CWC.

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Installed cypacity (MW)
1	2	3
1.	Sindh (M.P.P.)	3×25
2.	Orchha (M.P.P.)	2×30 +2×15
3.	Hasdeo	3×40
4.	Kutru-I	3×50
5.	Mahanadi Reservoir Project	4×2.5
6.	Tawa Left Bank Canal	4×3
7.	Kutru-II	3×60
8.	Bhopalapatnam	8×125
9.	Sikasar	1×6
10.	Gopad	4×20
11.	Ken (M.P.P.)	2×15
12.	Barna	1×1+ 1×0.75+ 1×0.225
13.	Bargi	2×45
14.	Chamba Canal	4×0·3
15.	Morand	2×0.5
16.	Kolar	2×2
17.	Thanwar	2×0.3
18.	Bhimgarh	1×1+ 2×0.5
19.	Naramadasagar (M.P.P.)	6×166.6

Note : M.P.P. Multipurpose project which have to be cleared by T.A.C. of Planning Commission before processing through C.E.A.

Recruitment Rules of Additional Director General and Director General

6962. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have formulated rules for the recruitment of ADG and DG of the AIR ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether for the first time the staff

organisations have been debarred from offering their comments ; and

(d) whether the above rules make the above two key posts a close preserve for the IAS officers and the AIR staff can never hope to go the highest position despite their best work and how Government justify this ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OE INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. According to these rules, the post of D.G.A.I.R. will be filled by promotion/transfer on deputation failing which by direct recruitment. Additional D.G. in AIR with a regular service of 3 years in the grade will be eligible for consideration. If the post is to be filled by transfer on deputation, officers of the All India Services or Central Services Group A working as, or eligible for appointment as Addl. Secretary to the Govt. of India will be eligible for consideration. The Rules provide that the selection on each occasion will be made in consultation with the U.P.S.C.

The post of Additional D.G. in AIR is 100% promotion post for Deputy Directors General in AIR with 5 years of regular service in the grade. The promotion will be by selection to be made by the duly constituted DPC, in which the Chairman or a Member of the UPSC will be the Chairman.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

Strengthening and Development of Delhi T.V. Centre

6963. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to enlarge, strengthen and develop TV Centre, and specially colour TV of Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Building construction for 2×10 KW TV transmitter with a 235 metre high tower at Pitampura, Delhi is in progress. On completion by 1984-85, this would increase the service range from 68 Km (at present) to 90 Km, thereby covering an additional area of 11,100 sq Km. and additional population of 38.98 lakh. Telecast of Programmes in colour was started from Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi with the coverage of the IX Asian Games in November, 1982. This wasdo ne with the help of colour OB vans procured for this purpose. Replacement of the existing black and white studio equipment at Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi by colour equipment is being done in a phased manner to progressively increase the extent of programmes in colour.

प्रशान्त विहार (दिल्ली) में टेलीफोन सुविधा

6964. **श्री तारिक अनवर** : क्या **संचार मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रशान्त विहार, दिल्ली-42 में टेलीफोन सुविधा उपलब्ध है;

(ख) यदि नहीं तो क्या इस कालोनी में टेलीफोन सुविधा देने का विचार है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का इस कालोनी के निवासियों को अस्थायी टेलीफोन सुविधा (सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन, आदि) देने का विचार है ताकि वे चिकित्सा, पुलिस तथा आग बुझाने सम्बन्धी सहायता ले सकें और अन्य आपात स्थिति से निपट सकें; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो यह सुविधा कब तक दी जाएगी और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

संचार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) इस कालोनी का विकास हाल ही में किया गया है । शक्तिनगर एक्सचेंज का विस्तार करने के बाद तथा उच्च क्षमता वाले आवश्यक केबिल बिछाने के पश्चात इस कालोनी को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन प्रदान किए जाएंगे ।

(घ) लगभग 6 महीनों में इस क्षेत्र को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन का दिया जाना सम्भव हो जाएगा ।

जिला हमीरपुर (उ० प्र०) में सूक्ष्म तरंग केन्द्र की स्थापना

6965. **श्री डूंगरसिंह** : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हमीरपुर जिला (उ० प्र०) में एक सूक्ष्म तरंग केन्द्र स्थापित करने की कोई योजना है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जी, नहीं। परन्तु हमीरपुर-कानपुर यू० एच० एफ० रेडियो प्रसारण योजना के एक अंग के रूप में हमीरपुर (उ०प्र०) में एक यू० एच० एफ० रेडियो प्रसारण केन्द्र खोलने की एक योजना बनाई गई है।

(ख) इस योजना पर कार्य किया जा रहा है।

Export of Drgs

6966. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a few countries account for a disproportionate share of our export of drugs ;

(b) whether if these countries stop buying for any reason our export will drop sharply ; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any steps to broad-base exports by exploring other markets for Indian drugs ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE (a) and (b) Export of Drugs and pharmaceuticals have been made to countries like Netherlands, Switzerland, UK, West Germany, USSR, Bahrain, Kenya, Singapore Australia, New Zealand, USA, Iran Tanzania, Japan, Grece, Bangla desh, Iraq, Malaysia, Mexico, Thailand etc. in 1981-82.

The exports of drugs (including fine chemicals) have increased from Rs. 76.18 crores in 1980-81 to Rs. 95.41 crores in 1981-82.

Exports also depend on the willingness of a foreign buyer/country and would change according to change in this parameter.

(c) The Government have already taken the following measures to increase exports :

(i) The State Trading Corporation and the CHEMEXCIL have formed a consortium of reputed manufacturers of Drugs and formulations for offering the best quality products and increasing exports.

(ii) Visits of Experts, organisation of promotional activities such as Audio Visual displays, exhibitions etc. are being planned and organised to broaden their base, and acquaint more countries with the quality and range of India's pharmaceutical products. Special attention is being paid in this connection to the Third World countries.

Amending Wakf Act to Re-open Irregular Transactions in Wakf Properties

6967. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the working of the Wakf Act is unsatisfactory and various irregular trensactions of Urban Wakf properties are brought to the notice of the Central Wakf Council and this Ministry ; and

(b) if so, whether the Wakf Act is proposed to be amended to re-open such transactions , if so, what are the irregular transactions and their nature, and the appropriate time when Government will come forward with such special legislation ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (a)and (b)Sufficient safeguardshave been provided under se-

ctions 36 and A36B of the Wakf Act, 1954, to prevent irregular transactions of wakf properties by way of sale, gift, mortgage, exchange or lease. In other cases, the Wakf Boards can file civil suits in courts of law, keeping in view the provisions of section 55 of the Wakf Act, 1954. Under the present scheme of wakf administration, the state Wakf Boards established under section 9 of the Wakf Act, 1954, are responsible for due control, maintenance and administration of wakfs.

While the working of the Wakf Act cannot be regarded as unsatisfactory, there have been a few instances of some Board or the other under this Act not functioning in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The Act contains provisions for supresession of such Boards and it was in exercise of the powers under the Act that the Punjab Wakf Board was superseded by the Central Government in November, 1981. The administration of other Boards under the Act vests in the State Government concerned and whenever any irregular transactions involving wakf properties under the jurisdic.-tion of any of the other boards is brought to the notice of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs (not the Central Wakf Council which is not concerned in the matter), the same are referred to the State Government and Wakf Board concerned for appropriate action.

In the generality of cases, it should be possible to deal with the cases of irregular transactions within the framework of the existing Wakf Act itself. A survey of the transactions entered into by the Punjab Wakf Board has been initiated with a view to determining whether it is necessary to make any additional provisions in the law for dealing with irregular transactions involving wakf properties.

Documentries on 20 Point Programmes

6968. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV. Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether documentaries on each of 20 point programmes of the Prime Minister have been made by Government to popularise through Television for the speedy and successful implementation of the programme; and

(b) if so, what are the detailf thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THEDEPART MENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) Doordarshan have made 68 documentaries on various points of the 20-point Programme. Films Division have made 45 such documentaries. Many more documentaries are in the making. These are telecast by various Doordarshan Kendras at appropriate intervals for assisting in the speedy and successful implementation of the 20-point programme.

Enactment of Law for Bidi Workers in India

6969. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any meeting was held under Labour Ministry in connection with enacting law for the bidi workers of India : and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMA VIR) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

T.V. Relay Station for Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh

6970. SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh will be provided with a T.V. Relay Station; and

(b) if so, what is the programme drawn up in the matter and when will the Relay Station start working ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A site measuring 2.5 acres at Kondapalli near Vijayawada has been selected. Approach road to and other infrastructural facilities at the site are being provided by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. Order for a 10 KW TV transmitter has been placed. The Relay Centre is expected to be commissioned by 1984-85.

News-Item Captioned "Post Card Back After 25 Years"

6971. SHRI GULSHER AHMED
SHRI K. LAKKPPA :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item entitled 'Post Card back after 25 years' published in the Hindustan Times of 12th March, 198I ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the reasons sor such inordinate delay in delivery of the mail ;

(d) persons on whom reponsibility for the delay lies and action taken against them ; and

(e) measures proposed to prevent long delays in delivery of mail ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One postcard posted at Moga on 4.9.57 by M/s Ganga Bishan Shubh-Karan Merchants and Commission Agents Moga and addressed to M/s Ram Nath Bhagwan Dass, Rui Mandi, Teliwara, Delhi-110006 was found to have been delivered to the addressee in usual course on 6.9.57. The said postcard was again reposted by an unknown person in the letter box resulting in the said letter being received again at Delhi GPO for delivery to the addressee. As the firm (M/s Ram Nath Bhagwan Dass) had closed its business some 8 years back, it resulted in the returns of the potcard with the remarks "Left" and its re-delivery to the sender of the postcard at Moga on 9.3.83. It is not a case of delivery after 25 years as reported in the Press but actually a case of reposting by someone who appears to have picked up the same from the discarded and old correspondence which were reortedly thrown in a dustbin.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

उत्पादन शुल्क में वृद्धि का बिजली उत्पादन संयंत्रों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव

6972. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :
श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :
श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में उत्पाद शुल्क में वृद्धि किए जाने की घोषणा का बिजली उत्पादन संयंत्रों की कीमतों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप उनकी कीमतों में कुल कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि होने की सम्भावना है;

(ग) क्या निर्माणाधीन बिजली परियोजनाओं पर भी इस वृद्धि का प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की सम्भावना है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उन परियोजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं और प्रत्येक परियोजना पर कितना प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की सम्भावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : (क) से (घ) 1983-84 के बजट में घोषित केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क में वृद्धि के परिणामस्वरूप विद्युत उत्पादन उपस्करों के कुछ संघटकों की लागत में बढ़ोतरी होने की आशा है। प्रत्येक परियोजना पर इसका प्रभाव परियोजना के कार्यान्वियन की स्थिति पर तथा जो उपस्कर परियोजना को पूरा करने के लिए प्राप्त

किए जाने हैं उन शेष उपस्करों के सम्बन्ध में लागत में बढ़ोत्तरी पर निर्भर करेगा।

ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों के सम्बन्ध में, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क में बढ़ोत्तरी के कारण हुई लागत में वृद्धि का अनुमान परियोजना की कुल लागत में 1.2% की बढ़ोतरी होना लगाया गया है। इस प्रकार विद्युत परियोजनाओं की लागत पर उत्पादन शुल्क में वृद्धि का समग्र प्रभाव केवल सीमांत होने की आशा है। इससे परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन की प्रगति पर बहुत अधिक प्रभाव पड़ने की सम्भावना नहीं है।

Auto Exchanges/S.T.D. Facility in Each State and Union Territory

6973. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing the member of auto exchanges, the number and names of places connected with inter-State S.T.D. and the number and names of places having S·T.D. facility within each State and Union Territory ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : The Statement as per annexuree I & II is laid On the Table of the House. (Placed in library See No Lt 6365/83) There are 7151 auto exchanges in the country out of which about 282 have STD facility.

राष्ट्रीय न्यूज रील और वृत्त चित्रों का निर्माण

6974. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान फिल्म डिवीजन द्वारा बनाई गई तथा फिल्म प्रोड्यूसरों द्वारा खरीदी गई राष्ट्रीय न्यूज रील और वृत्त चित्रों की संख्या कितनी है और इनमें से प्रत्येक पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई; और

(ख) इनका उपयोग करने वाले राज्यों तथा विदेशों के नाम क्या हैं और उन्होंने इनका किस प्रकार उपयोग किया हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) विस्तृत सूचना इस प्रकार है :

	फिल्मों की किस्म		संख्या
1.	वृत्त चित्र	:	159
2.	राष्ट्रीय समाचार चित्र	:	50
3.	क्षेत्रीय समाचार चित्र	:	40
4.	विशेष समाचार चित्र	:	8
5.	समाचार मैगजीन	:	3
6.	क्षेत्रीय प्रचार निदेशालय के लिए समाचार मैगजीन	:	3

इसके अतिरिक्त फिल्म प्रभाग ने 9 वृत्त चित्र खरीदे और 11 वृत्तचित्र दानस्वरूप स्वीकार किए।

1982-83 में बनाए गए सभी वृत्तचित्रों और समाचारपत्रों की लागत प्रोफार्मा लेखों को अन्तिम रूप दे दिए जाने के बाद उपलब्ध होगी।

(ख) उपर्युक्त में से 24 वृत्त चित्र क्षेत्रीय और विशेष समाचारचित्रों सहित 74 भारतीय समाचारचित्र सभी राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों को सप्लाई किए गए थे। उन्होंने इनका उपयोग अपने चलते-फिरते वाहनों के माध्यम से ग्रामीण दर्शकों को दिखाने के लिए तथा गैर वाणिज्यिक उधार लेने वालों को निःशुल्क प्रदर्शनों के लिए उधार देने के लिए किया।

फिल्म प्रभाग विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों की फिल्मों की प्रिंटें विदेश मंत्रालय के आर्डर पर सप्लाई करता है। 1982-83 के दौरान 10 वृत्त चित्रों की प्रिंटें मापुटो, थिम्पू, परामारीबो और लंदन स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों को सप्लाई की गई थीं। 5 फिल्मों की 9 प्रिंटें भी फिल्म समारोहों में भाग लेने के लिए विदेशों को सप्लाई की गई थीं।

Government Advertisements to Small Language Newspapers

6975. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently revised their policy in respect of release of of Government advertisements to small language newspapers ;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) (a) to (c) The present advertisement policy which came into effect on 1st October 1980 has not been revised recently. However, to implement the policy guidelines contained in it for giving appropriate weightage/consideration to small and medium newspapers in the matter of release of Government advertisements, it was decided last year that the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity should release Government advertisements to big newspapers and the medium/small newspapers in the ratio of 40:60.

Allocation of Power by N.T.P.C. to States

6976. SHRI B.R. NAHATA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) how mueh power has been allocated and to what States from the National Thermal Power Corporation Projects in the country from different stages of the Projects and how much power has been left unallocated ;

(b) what are the principles, rules and criteria on which allocation of power is made to different units of States, States and Central Government and Public Sector Enterprises ; and

(c) whether any deficit State has made a request for allocation of unallocated power ; if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The allocation of power from a super thermal power station to the beneficiary states in a region is made on the basis of the following pattern :

(a) 15% of the power is kept unallocated at the disposal of the Centre to meet the requirements of individual States from time to time.

(b) 10% of the power is allocated to the State in which the power station is located.

(c) The remaining 75% of the power is allocated to the beneficiary States (including the home State) on the basis of Canlral Plan Assistance to these States in last five years. The needs of the Union Territories are also taken care of through appropriate allocation.

The details of the allocation of power from the super thermal power stations of the National Thermal Power Corporation to the various beneficiary States are indicated in the annexure.

(c) Requests have been received from Jammu & Kashmir, MP, etc. for allocation of power from the unallocated power at the disposal of the Centre. The unallocated power is intended for meeting the emergent requirements of the individual States from time to time. The concerned States have been apprised of the position.

State	*State*
Singrauls Super Thermal Power Station	
Delhi	150
Punjab	200
Haryana	200
Rajasthan	300
U.P.	850
Unallocated	300
Total	2000

State	*State* (MW)
Korba Super Thermal Power Station	
Gujarat	360
Maharashtra	610
Madhya Pradesh	610
Goa	210
Unallocated	301
Total	2100

Remagundam Super Themal Power Station		**Farakka Super Thermal Power Station**	
Andhra Pradesh	580	Bihar	135
Tamil Nadu	470	West Bengal	205
Karnataka	345	Orissa	75
Kerala	245	DVC	90
Goa	100	Sikkim	5
Pondicherry	50	Unallocated	90
Unallocated	310	Total	600
	2100		

The allocation of power from Vindhyachal and Rihand S.T.P.S.S. of NTPC has not yet been decided.

Loss in National Film Development Corporation

6977. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had called for the balance-sheet of National Film Development Corporation during the current year;

(b) if so, whether according to balance sheet, the Corporation was expected to have a loss of nearly Rs. 1 crore during the current financial year;

(c) whether the main reason for the loss was the decision to write off Rs. 80 lakhs as loss on bad debts during the last financial year i.e. 1981-82;

(d) if so, whether any guidelines were issued by the Ministry; and

(e) what were the other steps taken to see that the National Film Development Corporation is working properly ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The financial year of the National Film Development Corporation has ended on 31.3.1983 only and its final accounts are yet to be prepared. It is, therefore, premature to state whether the Corporation will earn profit or incur loss during the year 1982-83.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) The National Film Development Corporation has been asked to observe strict financial discipline in its operations and evolve managerial norms to bring about overall efficiency in financial management. It has also been advised to make efforts towards augumentation of productivty and ensure adequate revenue from assets

Allotment of dealership of petroleum products.

6978. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given dealerships of petrol, diesel and LPG in different States in 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(b) if so, the total number of persons who have been given dealerships in these items in various States during that period;

(c) whether such dealerships will also be given in 1983-84; and

(d) if so, the number of such dealers proposed to be appointed from various places of Orissa.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Dealerships/distributorships are awarded by concerned oil companies and not by Government: As on 31 December, 1982, they had awarded 736 petrol/diesel retail outlet dealerships and 587 LPG distributorships all over the country.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Oil Companies propose to put 13 LPG distributorships and 6 retail outlet dealerships (diesel) at various places of

कोलरी एंप्लाइज एसोसिएशन गिरीडीह द्वारा सीधी कारंवाई की धमकी

6979. **श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सी० पी० एल० रांची के अंतर्गत कोलरी एम्पलाइज एसोसिएशन गिरीडीह ने सरकार तथा अधिकारियों को उनके 22 सूत्री मांग पत्र के सम्बन्ध में कोई दिनांक 26 जनवरी, 1983 को एक नोटिस दिया है तथा उनकी मांगों के प्रति पक्षपातपूर्ण रवैया अपनाए जाने के विरुद्ध सीधी कार्रवाई की धमकी दी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनकी मांगों के सम्बन्ध में उचित कार्रवाई की जा रही है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के (कोयला विभाग) राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) सेन्ट्रल कोलफील्डस लि० में गिरीडीह "ए" नाम की कोई कोलियरी नहीं है और से०को०लि०, रांची के अधीन कोलियरी इम्प्लाइज एसोसिएशन नाम की कोई श्रमिक यूनियन भी नहीं है। परन्तु, सेन्ट्रल कोलफील्डस लि० में गिडी "ए" नाम कों कोलियरी बिहार के अर्गदा एरिया में है। उस कोलियरी के "कोलियरी कर्मचारी संघ" ने 22 सूत्री मांग-पत्र महाप्रबन्धक, अर्गदा को दिनांक 26.1.1983 को प्रस्तुत किया था और सीधी कार्रवाई करने की धमकी दी थी। सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), रांची ने इस मामले में हस्तक्षेप किया और बातचीत के लिए तारीख 18.2.1983 नियत की। इस दिन उन्होंने संघ के प्रतिनिधियों को सलाह दी कि वह मांगों के विषय में परियोजना स्तर पर चर्चा करें और मामले को तय कर लें। गिडी "ए" कोलियरी से सम्बन्धित मांगों पर उनके साथ 17.2.1983 को चर्चा हुई थी। गिडी बाशरी से सम्बन्धित मांगों के बारे में परियोजना स्तर पर 24.2.1983 को चर्चा हुई थी। अनिर्णीत मुद्दों पर अन्तिम रूप से 26.2.1983 को एरिया स्तर पर चर्चा हुई थी। ऐसी रिपोर्ट है कि इन चर्चाओं के बाद संघ संतुष्ट हो गया।

राजस्थान में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र खोलना

6980. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन** :
श्री विरदा फुलवारिया :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बाजारों, रेलवे स्टेशनों, अस्पतालों और अन्य सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र खोलने की सरीन समिति की सिफारिश के अनुसरण में राजस्थान के प्रत्येक जिले के उन स्थानों के शहरवार नाम क्या हैं जिनमें अब तक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र स्थापित किए जा चुके हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र की उक्त सुविधा राजस्थान के बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर, सिरोही, नागौर, पाली, बलोतरा, पोकरन, फालोडी, बिलाडा, सिवान, नौर मेहला शहरों में अब तक उपलब्ध नहीं की गई हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त शहरों के उन सार्वजनिक स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां सरकार का विचार उक्त सुविधा देने का है और यह सुविधा कब तक दे दी जाएगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) इस प्रकार के 74 स्थानों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर स्थापित किए जा चुके हैं। इन सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों का ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है और उसे सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है।

(ख) जी, नहीं। इन स्थानों पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर डाकघरों में खोले गए हैं।

(ग) अन्य सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के मामलों पर तभी विचार किया जाएगा जबकि वहां के नागरिकों से किराए और गारंटी की शर्तों के आधार पर ऐसे सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लेने के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हों।

विवरण

दिनांक 1.1.82 से निजी/सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर स्थापित 74 सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों का ब्यौरा :

(एक) निजी/सार्वजनिक परिसर में—

अलवर	2
श्रीगंगानगर	1
बीकानेर	14
जेसलमेर	1
जोधपुर	11
कोटा	2
अजमेर	1
भीलवाड़ा	1
	33

(दो) डाकघरों में—

कुल 41 सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर, निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर एक-एक :

अचरोल, रुपबस, बालोडा मियो, डिग्गी, मनोहरथाना, कनगास, लावान, दाबी, टूंगा, सूरोठ, पलसाना, बींजूसर, कोटकासिम पारसरामपुरा, शाहजहांपुर, कालाडेरे, मुंडावार, मन्घा भीमसिंह, हरसोली, तासीमो, मूड़ काशजा, भैंसलाना, नीमज, लाठी, विडियाड, डांगियावास, देवगढ़, रोहट, गोविन्दगढ़, मलिला, दन्तारिया, केसरीसिंहपुर, कोलिया, पदमपुर, अजाना, गीगला, केरु, गजसिंहपुर, देसुरी, खेरवा, रामेश्वर महादेव—

Delay in Compilation of Labour Statistics

6981. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether three has been a proposal to introduce legislation to overcome the long delay and lapses in the collection and compilation of labour statistics crucial to planning and policy making;

(b) whether the proposed changes will be based on the recommendation of Committees and Working Groups which have gone into the various aspects of the problem;

(c) what were the main suggestions made by the Working Groups which had gone into the whole question;

(d) if so, to what extent they have been examined and approved by Government; and

(e) what steps are being taken to implement them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal before the Government to introduce legislation to overcome the delays in compilation of Labour Statistics. However, a committee has been appointed to review procedures followed in compiling primary statistics.

(c) to (e) The recommendations of the Committee are still under the examination of the Government, in consultation with the State Governments.

Minimum Wages for Skilled, Unskilled, Semiskilled and Farm Labour

6982. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITAION be pleased to state :

(a) what are the rates of minimum wages for skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers, including farm workers fixed in each State/Union Territory;

(b) when were these rates last fixed in each State/Union Territory; and

(c) what steps being taken to maintain a definite relation between the minimum wages and the cost of living index ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) Minimum wages are fixed under the Minimum Wages Act by the appropriate Governments in respect of employments included or added to the Schedule to the Act. There are at present over 200 employments in the Schedule. The letest information about the rates of wages in respect of all the employments is not available. The following tables are however attached :

(1) A statement showing the rates of wages prescribed by the Central Government in respect of employments for which the Central Government is the appropriate Government [laid or the table of the house. (Placed in library. see No. Lt 6366/83)]

(2) A statement showing the rates of wages fixed or revised by the Central Government/State Governments for the employments in agriculture laid on the table of the house. (Ploced in library. See No. Lt 6366/83)]

(3) A statement showing the rates of wages prescribed for the beedi industry—Appendix III.

The statements show the dates on which the wages were fixed/revised last.

(c) The Act provides for review and revision, if necessary, at intervals not exceeding five years. However at the 31st Session of the State Labour Ministers Conference held in July 1980, it was decided that minimum wages should be reviewed and revised, if necessary, once at least in two years or on a a rise of 50-Points in the Consumer Price Index Numbers, whichever is earlier. These recommendations were forwarded to the States/Administrations for taking necessary action. The Act does not prescribe any criterion for fixation of minimum wages. Minimum wages are,however, fixed/revised taking into consideration various factors including the Consumer Price Index Numbers.

टूंडला, आगरा में गैस कनेक्शन

6983. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि टूंडला रेलवे स्टेशन, जिला आगरा में खान पान तथा बिक्री विभाग को गैस कनेक्शन उपलब्ध कराया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो टूंडला में अन्य लोगों को गैस कनेक्शन आवंटित न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि टूंडला स्टेशन को दिए गए सिलेंडरों की संख्या खपत से अधिक हैं तथा इन सिलेण्डरों का दुरुपयोग होता है और यदि हां, तो टूंडला रेलवे स्टेशन के खान पान तथा बिक्री विभाग को अलग-अलग कितने गैस सिलेंडर सप्लाई किए गए और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) तेल कम्पनियों के टूंडला में नियमित विपणन प्रबन्ध नहीं है। इस कारण, वर्तमान में, टूंडला में अन्य लोगों को यह सुविधा प्रदान करना सम्भव नहीं है।

(ग) इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड ने टूंडला रेलवे स्टेशन पर स्थित कैटरिंग विभाग को उनकी 80 सिलेंडरों की औसत मासिक आवश्यकता की तुलना में 20 सिलेंडर जारी किये थे। कैटरिंग विभाग द्वारा गैस सिलेंडरों के दुरुपयोग के सम्बन्ध में इस मंत्रालय/इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड को कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

Provident Fund Slips Indicating Debt/Credit Position of Subscribers

6984. SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government are aware that more than 8.3 million Provident Fund slips, which indicate the credit and debit positon of each subscriber, are pending;

(b) if so, the details, state-wise;

(c) steps being taken to clear the backlog;

(d) whether there is a proposal under consideration to introduce pass book system for the subscribers; and

(e) if so, the details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMA VIR) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. This was the position as on 31.3.82. The State-wise position of pendency is as given in the attached statement.

(c) The Provident Fund authorities are taking the following steps to cl ar the backlog :

(i) The Regional Provident Fund Commissioners have been instructed to divert additional staff for the work relating to preparation of account slips.

(ii) The area Provident Fund Inspectors have been instructed to obtain the annual returns and other documents from the employers, for want of which preparatio of accounts slips are held up.

(iii) Payment of over time is being allowed to the staff for clearing the arrears in some regions where the pendency is very large.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. It has been decided to introduce pass book system in Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat regions on an experimental basis. The question of extension of this system to other regions will be considered depending on the success of the system in Gujarat and Maharashtra.

Name of the Region	Number of Statements of Accounts Pending as on 31.3.1983
1. Andhra Pardesh	— —
2. North Eastern Region	124022
3. Bihar	373458
4. Delhi	5272
5. Gujarat	1194
6. Karnataka	89183
7. Kerala	277997
8. Madhya Pradesh	5920
9. Maharashtra	2630893
10. Orissa	163833
11. Punjab	210521
12. Haryana	60446
13. Himachal Pradesh	14370
14. Chandigarh	27138
15. Rajasthan	100412
16. Tamil Nadu	257602
17. Uttar Pradesh	1016937
18. West Bengal	3022504
Total :	8381802

Steps to make Telecommunications and T. V. Reception System more Efficient.

6985. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to frame suitable legislation to ensure that the construction of high rise buildings in urban areas does not obstruct the microwave beam path making television and telecommunication systems ineffective; and

(b) what other steps are being considered to make out mass communications and telecommunications and TV reception system more efficient ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No such legislation is under consideration at present.

(b) Coordination with Town Planning and local authorities is undertaken and spceific areas are indicated as transmission and reception zones in the Master Plans for TV. For microwave beam corridor is indicated to local authorities with request to refer cases of high rise buildings proposed in microwave corridor to P & T Field Office for checking possible obstruction before issuing clearance. In case where TV and microwave signals are interrupted by high rise buildings, remedial action like putting up higher towers or installing relay transmitters is considered.

Promotion rules for D.G. in AIR and Doordarshan.

6986, SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the posts of Director General in AIR and Doordarshan require professionalism in the field;

(b) what are the existing rules for promotions as Director General in AIR and Doordarshan;

(c) whether any review of the existing rules has been made to know how far these rules help opening the promotional avenues for the departmental incumbents or are an impediment to the promotional avenues of the rightful claimants;

(d) if so, what are the details thereof and the steps contemplated by Government to remove the snag, if any, in the existing rules for better promotional chances of the departmental claiments for promotion as DG in AIR and Doordarshan; and

(e) in how many cases persons from outside the Department were taken to man these posts stating the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Officers holding these top level posts in AIR and Doordarshan should have a good knowledge of the medium and a very wide administrative experience.

(b) The recruitment rules provide that these posts can be filled up by promoting the eligible departmental officers. For the post of D.G.A.I.R., Addl. D.G.A.I.R. with a 3 years of regular service in the grade is eligible for consideration. For D. G. Doordarshan, the Addl. D.G. Doordarshan with 2 years of regular service in the grade or with 5 years of regular service in the 2 grades of Addl. D. G. Doordarshan and Deputy Director General is eligible to be considered.

(c) The Rules were notified less than an year ago. The question of review does not arise. Moreover, promotional avenues are already available.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) In Doordarshan, the present D. G. is an officer belonging to the programme cadre. For the reason that no such officer with these prescribed qualifying service of 3 years of regular service in the grade of Addl. D.G. A. I. R. was available, the post of D. G. A. I. R. has been filled up by transfer on deputation.

सूरत, गुजरात में आकाशवाणी स्टेशन और दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना

6987. श्री छीतूभाई गामित : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सूरत के लोगों को यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान गुजरात के सूरत में एक आकाशवाणी स्टेशन और एक दूरदर्शन केन्द्र खोला जाएगा;

(ख) सूरत में आकाशवाणी स्टेशन और दूरदर्शन केन्द्र खोले जाने का निर्णय कब लिया जाएगा; और

(ग) सूरत में उपर्युक्त, रेडियो स्टेशन और दूरदर्शन केन्द्र कब तक कार्य करना प्रारम्भ कर देंगे और इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए जा रहे ठोस कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (ग) जी, नहीं। गुजरात में वर्तमान रेडियो कवरेज से अधिक होने के कारण यह काफी संतोषजनक है।

देश में दूरदर्शन सेवा का विस्तार संसाधनों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करते हुए चरणबद्ध ढ़ंग से किया जा रहा है। सूरत में दूरदर्शन सेवा उपलब्ध करने की निश्चित तारीख इस अवस्था पर नहीं बताई जा सकती। तथापि, अहमदाबाद में नया केन्द्र स्थापित करने की परियोजना को कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।

शिक्षित बेरोजगार लड़के तथा लड़कियां

6988. **श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी** : क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय कितने शिक्षित बेरोजगार लड़कों तथा लड़कियों के नाम रोजगार कार्यालयों में दर्ज हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में पिछले एक वर्ष से आज तक का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) उन्हें रोजगार दिलाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए जाने वाले जिन उपायों पर विचार किया जा रहा है, उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) संगत सूचना संलग्न विवरण-1 में दी गई है। सभा पटल पर रखा गया। [**ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल०टी० 6367/83**]

(ख) छठी योजना दस्तावेज 1980-85 अध्याय "जनशक्ति और नियोजन" में रोजगार अवसरों के सृजन के लिए प्रारम्भ किये जा रहे विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के ब्यौरे देता है। योजना में परिकल्पना की गई हैं कि ऐसे कार्यक्रमों से, जिन्हें विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत प्रारम्भ किया जा रहा है, रोजगार के लिए पर्याप्त क्षमता की व्यवस्था होगी और 34 मिलियन मानक व्यक्ति वर्षों के बराबर रोजगार अवसर सृजित होंगे। प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों, ऋण सुविधाओं, मार्किटिंग सुविधाओं और मार्गदर्शन की व्यवस्था द्वारा स्व-रोजगार के बढ़ावे पर भी जोर दिया जा रहा है।

2. छठी योजना विकास संबंधी योजनाओं के अतिरिक्त जिससे देश में रोजगार के अवसर सृजित करने की आशा की जाती हैं, राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों ने रोजगार के अवसर सृजित करने के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रम शुरू किये हैं। एक निदर्शी सूची विवरण-II में दी गई है। सभापटल पर रखा गया। [**ग्रंथालय में रखा गया देखिए एल टी संख्या 6367/83**]

देश में डाकघरों के लिए भवनों का निर्माण

6989. **श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया** : क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में सरकारी भवनों तथा किराए के भवनों में चलाए जा रहे डाकघरों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा कितने डाकघर भवन बनाए जाने का विचार है; और

(ग) तत्सम्बन्धी राज्य-वार और जिला-वार पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) 2912 डाकघर विभागीय भवनों में कार्य कर रहे हैं तथा किराये के भवनों में काम कर रहे डाकघरों की संख्या 21716 है।

(ख) और (ग) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Re-organisation of Fertilizer Units in Eastern Belt

6990. SARIBHSUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the losses of fertilizers units in the Eastern belt for the last three years such as Sindri, Durgapur and Talcher; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to reorganise such fertilizer units to cut down the losses ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The losses of the Fertilizer Units such as Sindri, Durgapur and Talcher in the Eastern Belt for the last 3 years are as follows :-

(Rs./- lakhs)

Year	Sindri	Durgapur	Talcher
1979-80	(–) 3863	(–) 1338.63	**
1980-81	(–) 60[illegible]2	(–) 2205.16	(–) 19[illegible]5
1981-82	(–) 5577	(–) 2389.87	(–) 3741
	(–) 15502	(–) 5933.66	(–) 5676

**Talcher Plant went into commercial production with effect from 1.11.1980

(b) with a view to bring about improvement in the performance of the public sector fertilizer companies, Government is examining various proposals including restructuring of the companies.

Setting up Bench of Kerala High Court at Trivandrum

6991. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to The demand by the Trivandrum District Development Council for setting up of a Division Bench of the Kerala High Court in Trivandrum, with filing powers; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : No such demand has been rceeived by the Union Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Allocation for Haldia Refinery

6992. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA : will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have earmarked 25 crores of ruppees for three petrochemical projects including Haldia during the Sixth Plan Period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what is the actual allotment for the Haldia petro-chemical complex; and

(d) how the amount will be spent and when the money will be released ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (d) A provision of Rs 25 crores in the Sixth Plan for new petro-chemicals projects, including Haldia, for taking up some preparatory work, has been agreed; there is no separate allotment for individual projects.

Indo-Soviet Cooperation in Power Development

6993. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a)whether it is a fact that a pact on Indo-Soviet cooperation in power development has recently been signed between the two countries.

(b) if so, the names and status of the leader and other Members of Soviet delegation who visited India; and the outcome of discussions held with the Indian counterparts; and

(c) the details of assistance to be provided for the construction of Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station and other subsidiaries.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) A Protocol and a Working Programme of Cooperation in the field of power between India and U.SSR for 1981-85 were signed at the end of the meeting of Indo-Soviet Working Group on power held in New Delhi from 9th to 14th December 1982.

(b) The composition of the Soviet team is given in the Annexure.

There is provision in the Protocol, inter-alia, for the deputation of Indian engineeres and experts to USSR to help them to improve their skills and capability in certain specialised areas. There is also provision to depute Soviet experts to India on specific problems.

(c) The USSR has agreed to provide assistance for construction of stage I of the Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Station (6×210 MW) and associated transmission lines.

STATEMENT

Composition of the Soviet team who attended the second meeting of the Indo-Soviet Working Group on Power held in New Delhi from 9th to 14th Decmber, 1982.

Soviet Team

1.	Mr. N. A. Lopatin	—	Deputy Minister of Power. Leader and Electrification, USSR.
2.	Mr. A. F. Sheikin	—	Chief Engineer V/o "Zagaranergostroymontazh"
3.	Mr. L. V. Sheremetiev	—	Vice President V/o "Technopromexport"
4.	Mr. B. A. Katchigin	—	Dy. Head of Sub-Department, State Planning Committee of the USSR.
5.	Mr. E.Y. Dementiev	—	Senior Expert, State Committee of the USSR for Foreign Economic Relations.
6.	Mr. I. A. Nizhnik	—	Director, Institute "Teploekektroproekt", IVOV.
7.	Mr. A. V. Bryzgalov	—	Chief of Department V/o "Glavazagranergo".
8.	Mr E. A. Latkin	—	Expert, V/o "Technopromexport".

Embassy of USSR

1.	Mr. N. D. Rodinov	—	Counsellor for Economic Affairs.
2.	Mr. G. V. Dmitrenko	—	Dy.Counsellor for Economic Affairs.
3.	Mr. N. N. Mayorenko	—	Head of Department,
4.	Mr. V. N. Voronov	—	Senior Economist.

Impact of World Oil Glut

6994. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the world oil glut has converted OPEC's balance of payments from a surplus of 60 billion dollars in 1981 to a deficit of 18 billion dollars in 1982 ;

(b) whether oil prices are declining, and British North Sea Oil has been made cheaper by 9 per cent ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to cut down India's import bill for petroleum products and crude ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) . (a) According to press reports there has been substantial decline in crude oil production in the OPEC countries over the last three years which adversely affected the balance of payment position in these countries.

(b) There have also been recent reports of reduction in official selling prices by the Oil Exporting Countries. The reduction in price of North-Sea crude oils is about 9% to 10%.

(c) Apart from measures to conserve consumption of petroleum products, a number of steps have been taken to augment both indigenous crude oil production and indigenous refining capacity that will reduce the overall need to import crude oil and petroleum products.

Supply of Bombay High oil to South Africa

6995. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an international oil trading company has been clandestinely supplying oil to South Africa and that the Bombay High Oil swapped for lack of refining facility at home has been finding its way to South Africa ;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof ; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government with regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) to (c) All contracts for export of Bombay High crude oil stipulate prohibition of supplies to South Africa. Indian Oil Corporation appoints independent surveyors at the discharge ports and obtains certificates from them about the implementation of this stipulation.

बिहार में 1982-83 के दौरान हरिजन बस्तियों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए आंवटन

6996. **श्री कुंवरराम** क्या **ऊर्जा मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामी विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बिहार में 1982-83 के दौरान हरिजन बस्तियों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए कितनी धनराशि आंवटित की गई है; और

(ख) इसमे से कितनी धनराशि नवदा और गया जिलों के लिए उपलब्ध की गई है;

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चंद्र शेखर सिंह : (क) और (ख) 1982-83 के दौरान, ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ने 2248 हरिजन बस्तियों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए 36 परियोजनाओं हेतु बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड को 3.24 करोड़ रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता स्वीकृत की है। इसके अतिरिक्त, 6.59 करोड़ रुपए की ऋण सहायता से राज्य में ग्राम विद्युती करण निगम द्वारा स्वीकृत 11 क्षेत्रीय स्कीम के अन्तर्गत आने वाले गांवों के साथ जुड़ी हुई सभी हरिजन बस्तियों के विद्युतकृत किये जाने की आशा है।

नवदा जिले में 10.413 लाख रुपये की ऋण सहायता की 43 हरिजन बस्तियों को शामिल करते हुए एक हरिजन बस्ती स्कीम तथा गया जिले में 501 हरिजन बस्तियों को शामिल करते हुए 95.78 लाख रुपयों की सहायता की 9 स्कीमें 1982 के दौरान स्वीकृत की गई थीं।

Suggestions by Inter-Ministerial Group on Pricing and Production of Drugs

6997. SHRI B.D. SINGH :
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that with the existing drug policy the Sixth Plan targets for the production of bulk drugs are not likely to be achieved ; if so, what are the reasons therefor and whether Government propose any change in existing drug policy;

(b) whether it is also a fact that an inter Ministerial group set up in 1980 had made certain suggestions on pricing and maximising drug production ; if so what are the salient features thereof ; and

(c) what is the decision, if any taken by Government in respect of (b) above, if the answer be in the negative, what are the reasons for delay in taking a decision on the suggestions made by the inter-Ministerial Group ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) According to present trends, the production of drugs and pharmaceuticals is likely to fall short of the Sixth Plan targets. The targets had been anticipated on the basis of projections. In the light of actual demand during the last three years some of these targets are over-pitched or under-pitched and thereofore need a mid-term review which is now being undertaken.

The Drug Policy provides adequately for growth of the drug industry. In this dir ction Government has taken several measures to enhance production. The facility of registration with DGTD has been made available to the drug industry. A large number of industrial approvals have been granted and their implementation is monitored and steps taken to resolve problems, if any. Steps are being taken to increase production of bulk drugs and formulations by the public sector by improving capacity utilization.

The scheme for automatic growth, recognition of installed capacity and re-endorsement of higher capacity based on best Production performance have been extended to the drug industry subject to certain conditions.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. After July, 1980 an inter-Ministerial Task Force was set up with the following terms of reference :

(i) To study the existing policies in regard to pricing, production of bulk drugs and formulations and licensing of essential and formulations and to suggest measures for maximising production of essential and life saving drugs, ensuring economies of scale and reducing the number of formulations and multiple packings and to standardise packing materials ;

(ii) to examine the feasibility of reducing the number of drugs and formulations under price control ensuring however, supply of essential and life-saving drugs to consumers at a reasonable price ; and

(iii) to suggest any other measures relevant to the above objectives. The Task Force has since submitted its report. In the meanwhile number of representations have also been received for effecting changes in the New Drug Policy which was announced in March, 1978. An integrated view would be taken on all the issues.

Bonded Labour

6998. SHRI ZAINUL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the target of rehabilitation of the bonded labourers is likely to be achieved during the year 1982-83 :

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) For the year 1982-83, the State Governments had fixed a target for rehabilitation of 35,828 freed bonded labourers. According to the

latest reports available from the State Government, 34,026 freed bonded labourers had been rehabilitated upto 28 th February, 1983, The overall achievement during the 11 months of the financial year being 95%. At this rate, it is expected that the State Governments might have achieved the target for the rehabilitation of bonded labourers by 31st March, 1983.

Dharna by Refugee Women Before Deputy Commissioner's Office at Karnal.

6999. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of fast and dharna staged by about 60 refugee women from Bangladesh on 1 February, 1983 before Deputy Commissioner's Office at Karnal ;

(b) if so, what are their demands ; and

(c) what steps have been taken to meet their demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Their demands mainly relate to their permanent rehabilitation, continuance of cash doles till then, enhancement of the rate of cash doles to Rs. 100/- per head per month, payment of arrears of cash doles deducted from them, carrying out repairs to the buildings of the Mahila Ashram. Karnal etc.

(c) The responsibility for maintenance and running of the Mahila Ashram, Karnal vests in the State Government. According to the report received from the State Government, payment of cash doles to the eligible families of the Ashram will continue till their rehabilitation, but deductions from the cash doles are made under the normal rules framed for running such institutions and, therefore, the amounts deducted from their doles cannot be paid to them. These families are at present being paid cash doles at the rate of Rs. 50/- per head per month, besides a sum of Rs. 10/- per head per month as clothing allowance, In addition, other facilities like medical aid, education, electricity, water supply, residential accommodation etc. are being provided free of cost. It has also been reported that new buildings for housing the inmates of the Mahila Ashram are already under construction.

As regards rehabilitation of the families of the new migrants from former East Pakistan who have since become rehabilitable, the State Government has been requested to formulate a scheme for their resettlement in small trades/business according tothe financial ceilings prescribed for the purpose.

Strike in Bombay Textile Mills

7000. SHRI N.E. HORO :
SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the textile mills management in Bombay and adjacent areas are stopping willing workers and labour from joining duty by stalling their efforts and asking them to sign registers and by sending them away on one pretext or the other ;

(b) if so, what Government propose to do in the matter to ensure that the labour is not wasted, laid off or not given deserving work ; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to ensure that the interests of the workers of the mills who have been laid off are taken care of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) According to information received from thh Government of Maharashtra, the extile workers willing to resume work are required by the mill managements to give individual undertakings for maintenance of discipline and normal production. The State Government have received some complaints regarding non-absorption of striking workers who desire to resume work. The State Government, have, therefore, appointed an informal Tripartite Committee with a representative each of the Bombay Mill Owners Association, the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh and the State Labour Department to

look into this on a day to day basis by visiting the mills wherever necessary.

(c) The State Government have reported that all workmen of Kohinoor Mills I and II and 250 out of 433 workers of Tata Mills have been laid off from 22-9-1982 and 1-11-1982 respectively owing to financial reasons. According to Ministry of Finance, the Reserve Bank of India have issued in March 1983 guidelines to scheduled Commercial Banks regarding financing of the credit requirements of the textile mills in Bombay.

Shortage of Kerosene in Karnataka

7001. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government are aware that there is a shortage of kerosene oil in the State of Karnataka ·

(b) if so, whether the State of Karnataka has approached the Central Government to enhance the quota for that State in this regard and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Central Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (c) No shortage of kerosene in Karnataka has been reported. The State Government, however, anticipates shortage of LPG due to the planned shut down of Madras Refinery for maintenance and this may result in more demand for kerosene. To meet the likely increased demand for kerosene, the State Government has requested on 5.4.83 for additional allocation of 4,000 toonnes of kerosene. This is under consideration.

Crisis of Kerosene Oil in Calcutta

7002. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acuts crisis of kerosene oil in Calcutta and other districts of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details of the action being taken to augment the supply of kerosene oil to West Ben al;

(c) whether Govenment are considering to supply entire quota of kerosene oil to West Bengal on subsidised rates;

(d) if so, the details; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) No report regarding acute crisis due to non-availability of kerosene at present in Calcutta and other districts of West Bengal has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) The dual pricing system for kerosene, which envisaged sale of kerosene at both subsidised price and non-subsidised price, has been withdrawn with effect from 18 March, 1983 and there is now only one price of kerosene for all consumers.

Casual and Permanent Workers in B. C. C. L.

7003. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) number of female workers on the rolls of the B. C. C. L. both casual and permanent since 1-1-79 till 1.1.83 with year-wise break-up in details;

(b) whether there is heavy reduction in their number; and

(c) if so, facts in details and the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a)

As on	No. of female workers
1.1.79	16764
1.1.80	16764
1.1 81	16466
1.1.82	16387
1.1.83	16415

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Production of washed coking coal from Washeries under B.C.C.L.

7004. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) Production of washed cooking coal from the washeries under the B.C.C.L. and C.C.W.O in 1982 with washery-wise break-up in details;

(b) the amount of coking coal fines in percentage of production going out of washeries with water without being recovered for the same period with washery-wise break-up;

(c) loss due to this bleeding in terms of rupees; and

(d) steps taken to avert this huge national loss ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTERY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The washery-wise production figures of C.C.W.O and B.C.C.L. washeries for the year 1982 are given below:

Dugda I & II	17.23 lakh tonnes
Bhojudih	12.96 ,, ,,
Patherdih	9.32 ,, ,,
Lodna	1.82 ,, ,,
Sudamdih	4.93 ,, ,,
Barora-I	1.3 ,, ,,

(b) Coal fines of 0.1% to 0.15% of total coal washed product ion is of going-out without recovery from these washeries. The washery-wise break-up is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d) Slurry settling ponds allow settling of fines which are recovered. Only the microfines which do not settle in the ponds overflow. This outflow of microfines is not a feature ofthere washeries only but this outflow from washeries occurs in washeries of developed countries also. This is therefore not "bleeding" and cannot be considered as avoidable loss.

Legal aid to the poor provided in Supreme Court and various other Courts and allocation of funds

7005. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what steps have been taken to provide legal aid to the poor Lower Court, High Court and Supreme Court level;

(b) the number of persons benefited during the year 1982-83 (upto December, 1982), Statewise under the scheme;

(c) the amount allotted by the Central Government and the State Governments for providing legal aid to the poor upto the year 1982-83, State-wise; and

(d) the amount actually spent in each State ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) A High Powered Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice P. N. Bhagwati of the Supreme Court to formula in detail and to implement comprehensive schemes for legal aid to the poor has been set up by the Central Government by resolution No. F. 6 (19)/80-IC dated the 26th September, 1980.

The Supreme Court Legal Aid Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice Desai of the Supreme Court has been constituted for giving legal aid and advice in cases coming before the Supreme Court of India.

The Model Scheme formulated by the Central Committee postulates the setting up of a State Board of Legal Aid and Advice as an apex body in the State. It envisages setting up of legal aid committees at the High Court level as also at the District and Taluka/ Tehsil levels in accordance with the scheme or schemes to be framed by the Board with the prior approval of the State Government. It also contemplates the constitution of an Advisory Council of not more than six persons for the purpose of advising and assisting the Board in establishment, administration and implementation of the legal services programme in the State.

(b) The Central Government does not give aid direct to the beneficiaries. The legal aid programme in each State is financed primarily by the State Government and the Central Committee is making grants fo

specific projects to be undertaken by the State Governments. The information regarding the amount allotted and expenditure incurred by each State Government and about the number of litigants benefited is not readily available. The same is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The Central Committee has sanctioned amounts to the various State Governments/ State Legal Aid Boards including the Supreme Court Legal Aid Committee as Grant-in-aid as follows:

In 1980-81	—	Rs. 30,000.00
In 1981-82	—	Rs. 8,02,272.25
In 1982-83	—	Rs. 9,08,000.00

The information regarding the allocation of funds by the State Legal Aid and Advice Boards is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Agreement with Foreign Countries for Purchase of Power Equipment

7006. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the requirement of power equipment is not met by the indigenous manufacturing units and Government are considering to import power equipment to meet the demand of power generation units ;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been entered into with some foreign countries in this respect, if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the name of the agency through which this import will be made ; and

(d) what steps are being taken to manufacture such equipments within the country to save foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c) Primary reliance for procurement of equipment for power projects is on indigenous manufacturers. However, import is resorted to selectively in special cases on merits particularly in cases where assistance is available from bilateral sources, World Bank, etc.

Contracts have been finalised recently for setting up of Stage-1 Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Station (6×210 MW) and Stage I of the Rihand Super Thermal Power Station (2×500 MW) with M/s Technoptam export (USSR) and M/s Northern Engineering Industries (UK).

(d) Sizable manufacturing capacity of power plant equipment has been built in the country. This capacity is being further augmented.

Non-Observing Seniority for Promotion as EPF Inspector Gr. II by RPF Commissioner. Bihar

7007. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, West Bengal Calcutta is giving promotion to the employees working under him up to the cadre of Provident Fund Inspector Gr. II strictly on seniority basis, but the Regional P.F. Commissioner, Bihar is not giving promotions to his eligible employees on seniority basis-when the Employees Provident Fund Staff Service Regulations are applicable on all India basis ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and whether Government propose to issue suitable instructions to the Regional P.F. Commissioner Bihar to follow up the action of the Regional P.F. Commissioner, West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITAITON (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Action on Letters from M.Ps to Ministries

7008. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that necessary

action as required on the letters received from the Members of Parliament is not taken within 15 days despite issuance of instructions contained in Labour Ministry's letter No. 1/34/16/81 WSO dated 23-3-1981 ;

(b) if so, how many such letters have been received by Government during the last one year and how many of them have been finally disposed of ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof and whether Government propose to fix up responsibility against the erring officials ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Internal instructions were issued on 23.3.1981 with a view to ensure prompt disposal of letters from Members of Parliament. By and large, these instructions are being followed by all concerned, and interim replies are normally sent whenever delay is anticipated in sending a final reply.

(b) During the period from 1-3-1982 to 28-2-1983, 962 letters were received in the Department of Labour, out of which 803 have been finally disposed of and 116 letters were received in the Department of Rehabilitation, out of which 76 have been finally disposed of.

(c) By and large, these instructions are being followed by all concerned. Therefore, the question of fixing responsibility on any official does not arise.

Report of Internal Audit Party about Poor Performance of Field Officers of E.P.F. Bihar

7009. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Internal Audit Party through its audit report for the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 has adversely commented upon the poor performance of Field Officers of the office of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar Patna regarding non-coverage of coverable establishments, huge evasion in P.F. membership, non-taking of legal action and non-levy of penal damages against defaulting employers and has also detected many other irregularities;

(b) whether the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar, who is to take disciplinary action against erring officials has not taken any action against them ; if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) if so, what are the main irregularities/shortcomings detected by Audit Party and what action has been taken to rectify the errors ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof and who is responsible for the lapses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : The Employees' Provident Fund authorities have stated as follows :

(a) The Internal Audit Party hay pointed out certain acts of omissions and commissions in its reports for the year 1979-80 and 1980-81.

(b) Appropriate action has been taken on the report for 1979-80. The report for 1980-81 has been received only in the last week of March, 1983 and is under process.

(c) The comments of the Internal Audit Party relate to performance of Provident Fund Inspectors, non-inspection of infant and marginal establishments, non-extension of P.F. membership to the contractors and casual employees deployed by the principal employers who had been covered under the Employees' Provident Fund Act and Schemes thereunder, delay caused in filing of criminal cases and processing of levy of penal damages against the defaulting establishments etc. Suitable action on the report for 1979-80 has been taken with a view to remedying the defects pointed out. The report for 1980-81 is still under process.

(d) does not arise.

डी जी. एम. एस., धनबाद में 40 प्वाइंट रोस्टर लागू न किया जाना

7010. **श्री रामविलास पासवान** : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डी. जी. एम. एस. धनबाद में 40 प्वाइंट रोस्टर लागू नहीं किया जाता है ;

(ख) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के कितने कर्मचारियों को 40 प्वाइंट रोस्टर के अन्तर्गत नियुक्ति/पदोन्नति दी गई है तथा उन अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) यदि 40 प्वाइंट रोस्टर लागू नहीं किया गया है, तो इसके लिए कौन अधिकारी जिम्मेवार है तथा सरकार उक्त अधिकारी के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर): (क) खान सुरक्षा महानिदेशालय द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार, खान सुरक्षा महा निदेशालय, धनबाद में 40-प्वाइंट रोस्टर रखा जा रहा है।

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना विवरण में दी गई सभा पटल पर रखा गया। [**ग्रंथालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 6368/83**]

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Appointment of Sc/St Liaison Officers in Directorate General Mines Safety, Dhanbad

7011. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no liaison officer belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in D.G.M.S., Dhanbad as a result of which interests of these communities are not being safeguarded ; and

(b) the time by which Government propose to appoint a Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Liaison Officer there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) There are no instructions that the Liaison Officer appointed to safeguard the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should belong to SC/ST community. The Deputy Director General of Mines Safety (Headquartes) is the Liaison Officer for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Directorate General of Mines Safety, Dhanbad to safeguard their interests.

कोयला खानों में 40-प्वाइंट रोस्टर का क्रियान्वयन

7012. **श्री रामविलास पासवान** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोल माइन्स प्रोविडेंट फंड ओर्गनाइजेशन, धनबाद में 40-प्वाइंट रोस्टर लागू नहीं किया जाता है;

(ख) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान अनुसूचित जनजाति के कितने कर्मचारियों को 40-प्वाइंट रोस्टर के अन्तर्गत नियुक्ति/प्रोन्नति दी गई और उन अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) यदि 40-प्वाइंट रोस्टर नहीं किया गया है, तो इस के लिए कौन अधिकारी जिम्मेदार है तथा सरकार उक्त अधिकारी के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) से (ग) संगत सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Cell

7013. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FRTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Cell has been set up in his Ministry ;

(b) if so, the date on which the Cell has started functioning ;

(c) what is the number of Officers including the number of Senior Class I Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Officers working in the Scheduled Caste Cell ;

(d) what are the types of cases taken up by the Scheduled Caste Cell ; and

(e) at what level final decisions are taken on such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 7th July, 1982.

(c) Four Officers, who include two Class I gazetted Officers belonging to SC, look after this Cell part of their time.

(d) Implementation of the Government directives on reservation in services for SC/ST and representations from aggrieved individuals.

(e) Depending upon the nature of the case, the decision is taken at appropriate levels.

Import of Power Equipment

7014. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Units which are manufacturing power equipment in the country ; and

(b) what are the details of the power equipments likely to be imported and from which country and the amount involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited are the principal manufacturers of turbo-generators for hydro and thermal projects. The boilers for thermal stations are manufactured by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited and ACC-Babcock Limited.

(b) Stage I of the Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Projects (6×210MW) and stage I of the Rihand Super Thermal PowerProjects (2×500 MW) are being set up with USSR and U.K. assistance respectively. Contracts have been entered into for supply of equipment and services for a value of about Rs. 321 crores in the case of Vindhyachal Projects and Rs. 410 crores in case of Rihand Project.

Excise and customs cases pending in Supreme Court and High Courts.

7015. SHAI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that over 8000 cases are still pending in the Supreme Court and in various High Courts in respect of excise and customs levies ;

(b) since when these cases are pending ;

(c) whether any time limit has been fixed to settle these cases ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) what steps are being taken to settle these cases within the time limit ?

THE MINISTER OF, LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (e) Information is being collected from Registries of the Supreme Court and the various High Courts and will be laid on the Table of the House.

New Telephone Connections From Jaap ath Telephone Exchange

7016. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) how many new telephone connections were sanctioned from the Janpath Telephone exchange (31, 32, 34 levels) during the financial years 1981-82 and 1982-83 under each category ;

(b) how many telephone connections were sanctioned on out of turn basis under each category from Janpath Telephone Exchange (31, 32, 35, levels) during the financial years 1981-82 and 1982-83 ;

(c) what is the date up to which the persons registered for telephone connections in this exchange have been provided telephone connections in the general category as on 31-3-83;and

(d) what is the programme for sanctioning more telephone connections under general category in 1983 and the date in the waiting list likely to be convered ?

THE DUPTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) A statement (I) showing the details of new telephone connections sanctioned under each category from Janpath exchange during the financial years 1981-82 and 1982-83 is laid on the table of the House.

(b) A statement (ii) giving details of telephone Connections sanctioned on out of turn under each category from Janpath exchange during the financial years 1981-82 and1982-83 is laid on the table of the House.

(c) Persons registered upto 24-9-79 under Non-OYT General category from Janpath exchange have been provided telephone connections as on 31-3-83.

(d) More telephone connections under General category will be provided in Janpath exchange area on the expansion of Janpath II exchange (32) by 2000 lines in 1983-84. The exact date of clearance of the waiting list under general category as on 31-12-1983 is difficult to estimate at present. The present waiting list will be cleared by 1984/85 with the commissioning of a 10000 line exchange at Kidwai Bhavan.

STATEMENT-I

Details of new telephone connection sanctioned from Janpath Exchange.

Category	Financial year 1-4-81 to 31-3-82 Number of new telephone connections.	Financial year 1-4-82 to 31-3-83 Number of new telephone connections.
OYT-Special	37	89
OYT-General	4	251
Non-OYT-SS	7	13
Non OYT-Special	2	43
Non-OYT-General	90	130
	140	526

STATEMENT II

Details of new telephone covnections sanctioned on out of turn basis from Janpath Exchange.

	Financial year 1-4-81 to 31-3-82 No. of new telephone connections.	Financial year 1-4-82 to 31-3-83 No. of new telephone connections.
OYT-SPL	36	60
OYT-GENL	03	193
NON-OYT-SS	01	06
NON-OYT-SPL	01	01
NON-OYT GENL	02	05
	43	265

Assessment Regarding Performance of micro-wave System in Rural Areas

7017. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment regarding the rural areas so far as the preformance of micro-wave system is concerned ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the area covered in the state of Karnataka ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY. N. PATIL : (a) and (b) The microwave systems are large capacity systems which are provided for meeting high traffic requirements between places. The traffic generated in the rural area is usually low and microwave systems are not justified. Terminals of such systems have not been located in any rural area in Karnataka.

Drug manufacturing units in Gujarat and Setting up a depot of STC

7018. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that threre are more than 300 drug manufacturing units functioning in Gujarat;

(b) whether it is a fact that a branch office of STS is functioning in Ahmedabad;

(c) whether it is also a fact that three is a great demand to establish a depot of SIC for distribution of reported bulk drugs in Gujarat;

(d) if so, what are the reasons for not establishing a depot in Gujarat; and

(e) whether Government propose to reconsider the said proposal for the benefit of the drug industries and Gujarat State ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) There are number of durg units operating in Gujarat.

(b) Yes,sir.

(c) to (e) A request had been made by the Gujarat Chambers of Commerce and Industries in 1980 for the opening of this depot. The reqest was examined. Since during this period, the imports and distribution of canalised bulk drugs by the STC has declined and since a depot of the STC already exists at Bombay, it was not considered necessary to open an additional depot.

TV. Station at Ahmedabad

7019. SHRI MOHALAL PATEL: Will the ministerof INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it was assured that the TV. Station at Ahmedabad will start functioning by the end of 1982;

(b) if so, what is the latest position on this regard;

(c) what is the total amount likely to be spent on the completion of the TV. Station at Ahmedabad; and

(d) the details of the area likely to be covered by the Centre ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The construction of this Centre started in 1982. Building construction is nearing completion. Construction of 150 metre R.C.C. tower is being taken up. The 10 KW transmitter has been received and the Centre is expected to be commissioned fully by 1984-85.

(c) The estimated cost of this project for black and white operation was Rs. 469 lakhs. However, owing to escalation in costs as well as the decision to equip this Centre directly for colour operation, the total amount likely to be spent on completion of the Center is expected to go up to about Rs. 9 crores. The details are being worked out.

(d) The service range of the 10 KW TV transmitter is expected to be 70 Kms. covering an area of 15,400 sq. Kms. at present covered by the transmitter at Pij.

Plan to increase Power Generation in Gujarat during 1983-84

7020. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gujarat Government has prepared a plan for the year 1983-84 and has submitted it to the centre;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof the action taken by the centre thereon;

(c) what is the demand of power of Gujarat State;

(d) what is the present power production; and

(e) what steps are being taken to meet the gap ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY. (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The State Government have proposed an outlay of Rs. 211.10 crores for power generation schemes in their Annual plan for the year 1983-84. After discussions with the state representatives, the Planning Commission have agreed to an outlay of Rs. 177.52 crores. Wanakbori unit No. 3 of 210 MW capacity is likely to be commissioned during 1983-84.

(c)The Eleventh Annual Power Survey has projected the following demand of power for Gujarat in 1983-84—

Peak demand	2411 MW
Energy requirement	13409 Mkwh

(d) The gross energy generation in Gujarat from April, 1982 to February, 1983 was 9800 MU.

(e) The present installed capacity in Gujarat is 2826 MW and projects of 1855 MW capacity are under execution. In addition, Gujarat wiil get a share of 357 MW from the centrel sector Korba uper Thermal Power project. The State will also be allocated shares from the Central sector Vindhyachal Super Thermal PowerProject and Kakarpara Atomic Power Station.

Reopening of Collieries of Santhal Pargana district

7021. SHRI SHIBU SOREN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is true that a large number of collieries of Santhal Pargana district have been closed;

(b) if so, the names of those collieries and the reasons for closing them; and

(c) when Government propose to reopen those collieries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) to (c) The information i being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Production of Films to Highleght Cultural Heritage of Himalayan Region

7022. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to promote the production of films (documentaries or feature types) to highlight the cultural heritage of Himalayan region as a whole or part thereof with financing assistance from the film corporation of India, Poona;

(b) if so, the names of films which have been produced during the past three years including the current financial year;

(c) if not, whether any such films were prepared and sent for approval to the corporation and the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Corporation in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

(a) to (d) The National Film Development Corporation has not taken any special steps to finance films highlighting the cultural heritage of Himalayan region. However, the Films Division, Bombay has produced a number of documentary films on this subject. During the years 1980-81 to 1982-83, the Films Division produced 'Orchids of Sikkim'. 'Spring in Sikkim' and 'Abode of Gods' A

number of items concerning cultural heritage of Himalayan region have also been included in Indian Newsreels.

Automatization of C.B.M. Exchanges

7023. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any programme of priority has been drawn up for the automatization of C.B.M. Exchanges at the district headquarters, for which the foundation stones have been laid during the past three years including the current financial year 1982-83 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof for each telecom circle ;

(c) the likely date by which the automatisation would be completed ; and

(d) if not, whether any such programme is proposed to be drawn up alongwith the names of such Exchanges for which the foundation stones have been laid ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISSRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Priority has been given for automatization of CBM exchanges at district headquarters. No special consideration is given for priority on account of laying of foundation stones for buildings. Efforts are made to coordinats building construction where required with availabilicy of equipment.

(b) to (d) The details are given in the annexure. The targets are likely to be achieved subject to availability of financial and material resources.

STATEMENT

Statement showing CBM Manual Exchange at District Headquarters and their automatiza tiou programme and those converted to auto during 1980-83.

Sl. No.	Telecom. Cricle/ State	Tentative allotment	Likely automatisation	Epuipment allotted (lines)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
	Andhra/Andhra			
1.	Eluru	83-84	85-86	1500
2.	Kurnool	82-83	83-84	2000
3.	Nizamabad	82-83	84-85	2500
	Bihar/Bihar			
4.	Burgusarai	83-84	85-86	500
5.	Bettiah	81-82	83-84	400
6.	Bhagalpur	82-83	84-85	2000
7.	Bihar Shariff	83-84	85-86	500
8.	Gaya	83-84	84-85	3000
9.	Giridih	81-82	83-84	700
10.	Purnea-Gulab Bagh	84-85	85-86	600+200
11.	Sitamarhi	81-82	83-84	500
12.	Siwan	81-82	83-84	400

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
	Gujarat/Gujarat			
13.	Broach	83-84	85-86	300
14.	Himatnagar	83-84	85-86	1500
15.	Surendranagar	82-83	84-85	3000
16.	Bhuj	83-84	85-86	2500
17.	Junagadh	82-83	84-85	4000
	Karnataka/Karnataka			
18.	Bijapur	83-84	85-86	2000
19.	Fulbarga	83-84	84-85	2000
20.	Kolai	82-83	84-85	500
21.	Mandya	83-84	85-86	1200
	Madhya Pradesh/Madhya Pradesh			
22.	Baloghat	84-85	85-86	600
23.	Bhind	84-85	85-86	600
24.	Ratlam	83-84	85-86	2000
25.	Shahdol	81-82	83-84	400
26.	Ambikapur	84-85	85-86	600
	Maharashtra/Maharashtra			
27.	Alibagh	78-79/81-82	83-84	400
28.	Dhulia	83-84	85-86	3500
29.	Parbhani	81-82	83-84	800
	North East/Assam			
30.	Dibrugarh	83-84	84-85	2000
31.	Jorhat	83-84	84-85	2000
32.	North Lakhimpur	81-82	83-84	300
33.	Nowgong	83-84	85-86	1200
34.	Silchar	83-84	84-85	2000
35.	Tezpur	83-84	85-86	1200
	Manipur			
36.	Imphal	81-82	1984	2100
	Tripura			
37.	Agartala	80-81	1983	2100

1,	2.	3.	4.	5.
	North West/Haryana			
38.	Kurukshetra	recovered	84-85	800
39.	Narnaul	83-84	85-86	600
	Himachal Pradesh			
40.	Solan	81-82	83-84	700
41.	Kulu	84-85	85-86	600
	Orissa/Orissa			
42.	Balasore	81-82	83-84	600
43.	Bolangir	81-82	83-84	500
44.	Puri	81-82	83-84	700
45.	Sambalpur	82-83	84-85	2000
	Rajasthan/Rajasthan			
46.	Banswara	81-82	83-84	600
47.	Bundi	84-85	85-86	600
48.	Barmer	81-82	83-84	600
49.	Chittorgarh	82-83	84-85	600
50.	Sikar	81-82/83	84-85	900
51.	Sirganganagar	82-83	84-85	300
	Tamil Nadu/Tamil Nadu			
52.	Cuddalore	83-84	85-85	2000
53.	Thanjavur	82-83	84-85	2500
	Uttar Pradesh/U.P.			
54.	Banda	84-85	85-86	600
55.	Fatehgarh	83-84	85-86	1200
56.	Jhansi	83-84	85-86	2100
57.	Orai	84-85	85-86	400
	West Bengal/W.B.			
58.	Bankura	82-83	84-85	1200
59.	Berhampur	83-84	85-86	1500
60.	Jalpaiguri	83-84	85-86	1200

Mannual exchanges at district headquarters at following places have been converted to automatic since 1.4.1980.

During 1980-81

1. Ropar (Punjab)
2. Faridkot (Punjab)
3. Bilaspur (Madhya Pradesh)

During 1981-82

1. Ahmednagar (Maharashtra)
2. Nellore (Andhra Pradesh)
3. Nagaur (Rajasthan)

During 1982-83 (Provisional) :

1. Mathura (Uttar Pradesh)
2. Sholapur (Maharashtra)
3. Durg (Madhya Pradesh)
4. Nainital (Uttar Pradesh)
5. Kalpetta (Kerala)
6. Jowai (Maghalaya)
7. Buldana (Maharashtra)
8. Akola (Maharashtra)
9. Nagercoil (Tamil Nadu)
10. Tirunelveli (Tamil Nadu)
11. Chinsurah (West Bengal)

Increase in Electricity Charges for Tubewells in U.P.

7024. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rates of electricity charges for tube-wells in Uttar Pradesh have been increased by Ps. 10/- per H.P. as a result of which there is a great discontentment among the farmers : and

(b) if so, whether with a view to protect the interest of the farmers, Central Government propose to issue directions to U.P. Government to bring down the electricitya rates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINI TRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) The Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board has increased tariff in respect of supply of power to private tube-wells/Pump-set connections from Rs. 15 per BHP per month to Rs, 22.50 per BHP per month with effect from 1st November, 1982.

(b) The electricity tariff is decided by the State Governments/State Electricity Boards taking into accou nt various factors including cost of production, cost of purchase of power if any, cost of transmission and distribution facilities, operating and other expenses, socio-economic policies of the Government etc.

As per the electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, the State Electricity Boards have to fix the electricity tariff keeping in view the broad principles indicated in Section 49 and 59 of the Act as well as any policy directives which might have been issued in this regard by the State Government under Section 78A of the said Act.

The State Electricity Boards have been advised to work out a rational tariff structure which would take into account the direct and indirect cost of generation, transmission and distribution of electricity and provide for a reasonable rate of return.

Manufacture of Oxytetracycline formulations by M/s Pfizer

7025. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA

PANDEY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the Oxytetracycline formulations manufactured by M/s Pfizer, names and date of the industrial and drug manufacturing licences for each formulation and production during last three yerrs, year-wise ;

(b) what were the releases in favour of Pfizer by IDPL for Oxytetracyc line during last 5 years and whether any instructions were issued by his Ministry for such releases to IDPL ; if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether it is a fact that M/s Pfizer have produced Oxytetracycline in excess of their licensed capacity in contraventions of the policy for release of canalised raw materials announced by Government violating I (D & R) Act, Essential Commodities Act and ITC Policy ; and

(d) under what provisions raw materials in excess of licensed capacities have been allowed to M/s Pfizer by the canalising agencies with special reference to reply given to part (b) of of this quistion ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : A Statement giving the name of the drug formulations based on Oxytetracyc line their production during the three year-period ending with March, 82 and the details of the industrial approvals as claimed by M/S. Pfizer is laid on the Table of House. (Placed in library. See No Lt 6369/83)

The details about the drug manufacturing licences-for these formulations are not available with this Ministry, as these are issued by the State Drug Controller under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1944

(b) and (d) The following releases of Oxytetracycline were made by IDPL in favour of M/s Pfizer during the five year period, 1977-78 to 1981-82 :—

Year	Qty.	
1977-78	*17,012.9 kgs.	*(12000 kgs. in advance for 1978-79 in terms of the party's approval for 27000 kgs. as per capacity)
1978-79	14,786.8 kgs.	
1979-80	10,206.6 kgs.	
1980-81	nil	
1981-82	nil	

In November, 1977, in the cootext of certain production problems faced by-M/S Pfizer Ltd., the Ministry advised M/S IDPL to release a quantity of 5 MTS Oxytetracycline to the company to as so enable them to continue the production of formulations based on Oxyteracycline pending examination of their total entitlement for release of Oxytetracycline from M/S IDPL during 1977-78. Oxytetracycline was canalised only during 1977-78. The release of canalised raw material is governed by the Distribution Policy in force from time to time.

(c) Against the licensed capacity of 9 tonnes per annum for Oxytetracycline, the highest level of production during the5 year-period ending with March, 1982 is reported to be 68.77 tonnes. The phenomenon of excess production is not confined to the-drug industry-only. Regularisation of excess production is to be finalised by this Ministry under the Policies-regarding recognition/regularisation of capacity and re-endorsment of capacity announced in August/September 1980 and April, 1982 respectively by Deptt. of Industrial Development.

(d) None of the raw materials required for manufacturing of Oxytetracycline is canalised. Hence the question of allowing raw materials in excess of licensed capacity of M/S Pfizer by canalising agency does not arise.

Super Thermal Power Station Acquisition of Land Therefore in Muradnagar

7026. SHRI CHINTAMNI JENA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Super Thermal Power Station is proposed to be cons-

tructed near village-Sarna, Post-Muradnager, District Ghaziabad in U.P.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the land being acquired for this Super Thermal Power Station included 40 acres of fertile and cultivated land on which 2000 persons of the village depend for their employment and livelihood;

(c) whether this land being acquired has, working on it, four-tubewells, five pumping sets, five bullock driven irrigation sets, two Mosques, three temples, two Sugarcane crushers and one piao; and

(d) whether there is vacant wasteland to the South and adjacent to the proposed site which can be easily acquired in place of the fertile land being taken away and if so, the difficulty in doing so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (d) There is a proposal to set up a thermal power station near Delhi to cater to the growing power needs of Delhi. Out of a number of sites examined for the purpose, a site near Moradnager in U.p. has been found to be the most suitable site for locating the thermal power station. The exact location has, however not been finalised. A number of factors will have to be looked in to before a decision can be taken. At present preliminary surveys and investigation work is in progress for investigating the feasibility of the proposal. After feasibility of the project is established, a number of inputs including finance will have to be tied up before an investment decision can be taken. As a policy, all efforts are made to restrict the requirement of land for the thermal power project to the bearest minimum.

Setting up of Mini-plants for Manufacturs of PFY and POY

7027. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to help in setting up mini-plants for the manufacturing of PFY and POY and increase the indigenous production; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENET OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Street-Lights on Internal Village Roads of Harijan Bastis

7028. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether street-lights on all internal village roads, developed as all weather roads in villages with a population of 1500 and more and in Harijan bastis have been provided; and

(b) if not, by when this project is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH):(a)and(b)According to the latest progress reports received by Central Electricity Authority from various State Electricity Boards/Electricity Departments, the number of villages where street lighting facility has been provided is about 1.18 lakhs. The number of villages where street lighting facility has been extended to localities inhabited by Harijans and other backward communities is about 1.02 lakhs. The precise details in regard to provision of street lights on all internal village roads developed as all weather roads in villages having population of 1500 and more are not being maintained.

Withholding annual Increment of staff/ artistes.

7029. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any category of staff/ artistes in whose case annual increments have been withheld since 1971 to so;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof stating the reasons for withholding their annual increments; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for expeditious disposal of their cases to mitigat e

the hardship being faced by these artistes whose annual increments have been withheld ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c) There is no such case at present.

Second International Film Festival at Manila

7030. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether no responsible Officer of Government of India represented India at the opening ceremony of the Second International Film Festival in Manila;

(b) how could good Indian Film in the non-competitive section go unpublicised and one even without a sub-title; and

(c) the reasons why no film was entered for competition in this Asian festival ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) (a) Yes Sir, The Managing Director of National Film Development Corporation attended the Festival subsequently and was present there on the concluding day.

(b) For Indian films namely,

(i) Ek Din Prati Din

(ii) Kalyug

(iii) Thaneer Thaneer

(iv) Umrao Jaan,

entered officially in the Manila Festival were sub-titled in English. Publicity in respect of films screened in any International Film Festival is organised by the Festival Authorities or by Film Producers desirous of selling their films abroad.

(c) The film 'Thaneer Thaneer' was entered in the competition section of the Festival as our official entry. However, the same was not formally selected by Selection Panel of the Manila Festival and was screened in the Information Section alongwith three other Indian films.

इंडियन आयल ब्लेंडिंग लिमिटेड

7031. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंडियन आयल ब्लेंडिंग लिमिटेड कम्पनी स्थापित की गई थी, इसके शेयर होल्डरों के नाम क्या हैं उनमें से प्रत्येक द्वारा कितनी धनराशि का निवेश किया गया है; और

(ख) उक्त कम्पनी ने गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितना वार्षिक लाभ कमाया और इस समय इसके कितने शेयर होल्डर हैं ।

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गीशंकर मिश्र) : (क) इंडियन आयल ब्लेंडिंग लिमिटेड दिनांक 25 मार्च, 1983 को इंडियन आयल कार्पो. तथा न्यूयार्क की मोबिल आयल के बीच 50:50 सहयोगी कम्पनी के रूप में निगमित की गयी थी तथा इसकी प्राधिकृत एवं प्रदत्त पूंजी 20 लाख रुपए थी जिसे कि प्रत्येक पार्टी द्वारा समान रूप में बांटा गया था । 1965-66 में प्राधिकृत एवं प्रदत्त पूंजी बढ़ाकर 40 लाख रुपए कर दी गयी थी तथा शेष 20 लाख रुपए का भी उपरोक्त दोनों पार्टियों द्वारा समान रूप में अंशदान किया गया था ।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान करों तथा पिछले वर्ष के समायोजन के पश्चात् कम्पनी द्वारा अर्जित किया गया शुद्ध लाभ निम्न प्रकार है :

1979-80	6.32 लाख रुपए
1980-81	7.58 लाख रुपए
1981-82	20.87 लाख रुपए

1974 में मोबिल आयल के शेयर होल्डिंग के अधिकार में लेने के पश्चात् इंडियन आयल

कार्पोरेशन के पास इंडियन आयल ब्लेंडिंग लिमिटेड के सारे शेयर हैं अर्थात् अब यह इंडियन आयल कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड की पूर्ण स्वामित्व वाली सहायक कम्पनी है।

Indigenisation of Fertilizer Industry

7033. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made about the extent of indigenisation achieved through the thirty years of planning in major industries like fertilizers;

(b) the progress in import substitution and facts in details for the last five years;

(c) whether the foreign exchange component in major plants is on the increase; and

(d) if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Over the years considerable capabilities have been developed indigenously for detailed engineering, procurement, construction, erection and commissioning of a fertilizer plant. Every effort is made to ensure maximum indigenisation by innovating, adopting and modifying techniques to promote use of our indigenous prime endowments, import substitution, and diversifying lines of manufacture. Certain price preferences are also given to the indigenous sector over the foreign suppliers in the matter of purchase of equipment.

(c) No, Sir. The foreign exchange component of the new generation plants is proportionately lower than that of the old generation plants.

(d) Does not arise.

Restrictions on Use of Two Way Radio Communications

7034. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) Is there any restriction on the use of two way radio communication and

(b) If so, under what conditions it is permitted and the details thereof;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTERY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) After due examination, permission is granted to applicants in the form of a licence issued in terms of Section 4 of the Indian Telegraphs Act 1885 and Rules made thereunder.

Losses Due to Assam Agitation

7035. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that long Assam agitation has put in big losses to the nation in respect of production and refinement of petroleum products;

(b) if so, what is the assessment of the loss suffered on that account; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to improve the position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Manufacture By Foreign Companies of Bulk Drugs Earlier Classified as Involving Low Technology

7036. SARI. K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any High Technology Commitee is operating in the country to advise Government on the process of manufacture of certain bulk drugs by foreign companies which were earlier classified as involving low technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have made any assessment regarding the production of drugs like Trimethoprim, Dexamethasone etc. by foreign companies which are only penultimate stages and reviewed as such production involves large outgo of foreign exchange

as compared to CIF import price of the drug itself?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The High Level Committee had examined the technical aspects of the processes involved and the stages of manufacturing. In the cases mentioned the manufacture is from intermediate stage and not from penultimate stage. The reasons for considering the processes as high technology have been given by the Committee. In the context of any new licences or regularisation of excess production, the condition of basic production is generally insisted.

Repatriation of Indian Workers From Gulf Countries

7037. SHRI SHANTUBHAI PATEL:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether thousands of Indian workers in Kuwait, Iraq, Abu Dhabi and other Gulf countries have recently been sent back; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the number of Indians who have been sent back in the past six months from each of those countries?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b)

Although after the completion of contract period, workers have to come back to India generally, the following two specific instances have come to the notice of the Government:

(i) Voluntary return from Kuwait of about one thousand Indian workers during September to December, 1982 who were staying illegally in that country following declaration of Amnesty; and

(ii) Return of 876 striking workers employed by an Indian Construction Company in the Baghdad University Project, between 4th and 7th February, 1983. These workers were deported by the Iraqi authorities as strikes are illegal in Iraq.

Indian Films Shown Abroad

7038. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have any check or control over the screening of Indian films in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the number of Indian films permitted for screening in foreign countries during last two years; and

(c) the criteria for the selection of such films as well as the titles of the films shown in foreign countries, languagewise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government have no information or control over the screenings of Indian films abroad. However, the number of films canalised for shipment abroad was 780 films in 1981-82 and 601 films in 1982-83 (upto January, 1983).

(c) There is no criterion for selection of films to be sent abroad as this depends on the choice of the buyers. The language-wise break up of the number of films canalised for export is as under:—

Language	Number of films	
	1981-82	1982-83 (upto January
1	2	3
Hindi	430	321
Tamil	199	177
Malayalam	113	67
Bengali	12	12
Gujarati	2	2
Punjabi	6	7
Telugu	15	12
English	1	2
Rajasthani	—	1
Marathi	2	—
Total	780	601

Setting up of Employment Exchanges in Rural Areas and Training Facilities for Women

7039. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the steps suggested by the Centre to States for setting up employment exchanges in the rural areas;

(b) the facilities and programmes existing in the States for imparting training for women and economically weaker section of the Society;

(c) whether any new action had been initiated during the year 1983; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) According to the instructions issued to State Government/Union Territory Administrations, under whose administrative and financial control the employment exchanges are functioning, Rural Employment Information and Assistanee Bureaux are to be established in areas where there is a concentration of S.C./S.T. population and where rural works programmes and other employment oriented projects are under implementation to cater to the needs of the rural population.

(b) Facilities for imparting vocational training for boys and girls exist in a number of trades under the Craftsmen Training Scheme in 1084 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), with sanctioned seats of 2, 23, 434 as on 31.7.1982, and under the Apprenticeship Training Programme in 217 specified industries. Out of 1084 ITIs, 126 ITIs with approximately 5600 sanctioned seats are exclusively for training of women. Training in advanced skills in trades like Secretarial Practice, Dress making, Electronics, Embroidery and Needle Crafts, having high employment potential,is also organised in the three women's institutes setup by the Central Government at New Delhi, Bombay and Bangalore.

The training in the ITIs is given free in addition to the concessions like workshop clothing, sports and medical facilities, etc. Stipends and scholarships are also available to deserving trainees. Seats are reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates on the basis of percentage of population of these categories in the respective States and all such candidates are paid stipened.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Setting up Commission on implementation of Fundamental, Human and Legal Rights.

7041. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration for setting up of a Commission to go into the implementation of fundamental, human and legal rights with emphasis on problem of women;

(b) whether the proposed Commission will also consider the possibility of a uniform civil code of social laws; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Managaldali-Bhalukpong Road-Kholrabari Refugee Camp in Assam

7042. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have under their administration the Refugee Camp on Mangaldai-Bhalukpong Road-Kholrabari in Assam;

(b) whether it is a fact that over 15,300 Bengali refugees are camped there;

(c) whether it is also a fact that all these refugees are starving;

(d) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(e) what steps are being taken to save the lives of these starving refugees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) No Refugee Camp in Assam for the persons affected by the disturbances is under the administrative control of the Central Government. The relief camps are being administered by State Government.

(b) No report giving information of affected persons camp-wise or community-wise has been received from the Government of Assam.

(c) to (e) No report regarding starvation of these refugees has deen received from the Government of Assam. Supplies of food grains, medicines, baby food/milk powder have been provided for the persons admitted in the relief camps in Assam.

Private Companies Help in Getting Telephone Connections

7043. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that a number of private companies have been set up to help the persons who have applied for a telephone connection to get the installation on a priority basis;

(b) if so, which are they;

(c) whether these agencies are authorised; and

(d) if not, what action Government have taken against these agencies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) P & T Department does not maintain a list of companies.

(c) They are not authorised.

(d) The Law Ministry has advised that no legal action can be taken against such agencies. The P & T Department occasionally gives press notifications warning the subscribers against such agencies.

Increasing Unemployment among Women

7044. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that representatives of women have submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister regarding the increasing unemployment among women and their retrenchment from different industries;

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take to improve the situation;

(c) whether the delegation demand setting up of a National Commission on women with statutory powers; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) A letter dated 16th February, 1983 was presented to the Prime Minister, alongwith a charter of demands on women's employment.

A major objective of the Sixth Plan is a progressive reduction in the incidence of unemployment and the plan includes a number of programmes having a large emloyment potential,

Adequate provisions exist in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 to enable retrenched workmen to raise disputes direct, or through unions, with the conciliation machinery, and necessary action is taken on such disputes.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government does not consider it necessary to appoint such a Commission.

Foreign Collaboration for deveoplment of Coal Industry

7045. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that there has been a sudden spurt in foreign interest in the development of the Indian coal industry;

(b) the details of proposals received from foreign countries for collaboration in the development of coal industry in India;

(c) Whether a decision has been taken to seek foreign collaboration in the matter; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof and the terms of the collaboration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) : U.S.S.R., Poland, UK, France, Canada, and West Germany are presently cooperating with India for development of the Indian coal industry.

A list containing important coal mining projects for which foreign assistance has been offered is given in the statement attached.

In most cases fees for services/equipment are being paid for India either in rupees or in free foreign exchange depending on the terms of trade. In certain cases, however, India is receiving from these countries credit facilities.

Name of Country	Name of Mine.	Nature of cooperation.
1. U.S.S.R.	Kathara & South Balanda O.C.	Feasibility report preparation. Recommendations for achieving rated capacity of Kathara and South Balanda mines.
	Nigahi Opencast	Collection of geological data and preparation of design assignment for submission of draft feasibility Report.
	Jhanjra	Preparation of Feasibility Report and preparation of design documentation and detailed engineering drawings for mine construction.
	Mukunda OCP	Preparation of Draft Feasibility Report.
	Jayant Opencast project.	Recommendations for achieving designed capacity from 6 m.t.yr to 10.m.t.yr.
	Shield Mining at Tipong	Preparation of Feasibility Report for application of shield method of mining and delivery of equipment.
	Damuda	Preparation of Feasibility Report.
	Chinakuri	Design of caving longwall face.
2. United Kingdom	Ghusick and Asnapani.	Preparation of Feasibility Reports.
3. France	Nandira	Preparation of Feasibility Report.
	Pipradih & Swang collieries.	Preparation of Project Report.
	Amlabad.	Supply of equipment and engineering services for degassification scheme.

1	2	3
	Moira, Chora & Parasia	Preparation of Feasibility Reports and development of mines.
4. F.R.G.	Hydraulic mining at Copalichak.	Supply of specialised equipment and Technical services.
	Chusick deggasification.	Supply of specialised equipment contract signed in 1980.
5. Canada	Baragolai & East Katras	Preparation of Feasibility Roports for Hydraulic mining.
6. Poland	Satgram	Shaft sinking work under turnkey contract.
	Moonidih	Assistance in operating longwall system of equipment.
	Pootkee Ballihari	Shaft sinking work.

Issue of Loan Licence to Foreign Drug Firms

7046. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government stopped loan licence to foreign drug firms with more than 26 per cent equity under new drug policy of 1978; how many loan licences have been stopped; names of the companies and items;

What are the items M/s. Pfizer are getting manufactured on loan licences basis and on what terms; name of the company/ items, capacities, terms and conditions for the last three years; and

(c) whether Pfizer have mentioned all the loan licences items in their application of 1972 and FERA applications of 1974; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Paragraph 24 of the Drug Policy Statment laid on the Table of the House on 29-3-1978, provides as follows :

"No foreign companies will be given loan licences for operating in the drugs field. The turnover of the foreign companies based on the existing loan licence will not be treated as Appendix I activity, but purely as trading activity."

With a view to ensure implementation of the policy in this regard, a circlar letter dated 3.3.1979 was issued to all the Drgus Controllers, a copy of which is laid on the table of the House. (Placed in library. See No Lt 6370/83). For purposes of FERA, a company whose direct foreign equity is in excess of 40% would be treated a foreign company.

(b) Information regarding production of various items by M/s Pfizer on loan licence basis during the last three years to the extent made available by the company, is indicated in the statement Laid on the table of the House. (Placed in library. See No Lt 6370/-83). As loan licences are issued by the state Drug Controller under the provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules framed there under, no other data is readily available.

(c) The information regarding loan licences furnished by M/S Pfizer in their FERA application is laid on the table of the House. (Placed in library. See No Lt 6370/83) However, similar information, if any, furnished by the Company in 1972, is not available.

Manufacture of items by M/S Pfizer

7047. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDAY : Will the minister of CEHMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there were only 4 items mentioned initially in the Registration certificates application of M/S Dumex which was latter transferred to Pfizer who are now manufacturing 47 items and reasons for allowing them to manufacture so many items;

(b) list of canalised raw materials released to Pfizer during last three years for the manufacture of items covered under Registration Certificates;

(c) whether Government found cases of over invoicing/under invoicing indulged in by M/S Pfizers; if so, what action has been taken for violating provisions of FERA and importing raw materials in unauthorised manner; and

(d) whether Government proposed to black list this firm ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SHATHE):(a) In the application for grant of Registration Certificate Submitted by M/S. Dumex (now M/S. Pfizer), in addition to a few specific items, a number of other formulations were mentioned in broad categories. However, the claim-of M/S. Pfizer for the manufacture of 26 items out of 47 as covered by the Regstration Certificate has not been accepted by the Government. A decision on the production of such items by individual companies will be taken after a General Policy decision is finalised regarding such instances of production for which authorisations have not been established by various companies, in the organised Sector.

(b) The release of canalised raw materials is governed as per the Distribution Policy in force from time to time.

(c) No istance of over invoicing/under invoicing by the Indian Fera Company has come to the notice of-this Ministry. Hence the question of taking any action against the Company does not arise.

(d) There is no proposal with the Goverment to black list the company.

Execution of Export bond by M/S Pfizer

7048. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that M/S Pfizer have not executed the export bond which is one of the main condition of their expansion licence;

(b) whether it is a fact that at the time of shortage of Oxytetracycline in the world market in 1970-71, Pfizer exported Oxytetracycline to their principals and India had to re-import it through Pfizer;

(c) whether this firm has applied for Doxycycline to regularise excess production of Tetracycline thus adversely effecting IDPC, the possition of that case at present; and

(d) reasons for grant of fresh Letters of ntent to M/S Pfizer specially when they have flouted and violated all conditions of earlier IIndustrial Licences and export conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir. Though M/s Pfizer had not formally executed the export bond, their export obligation was .taken as fulfilled. This view was taken after detailed examination in consultation with the Ministry of Commerce, CCI&E and D.G.T.D.

(b) This information is not available.

(c) M/s Pfizer made an offer of free of charge technology to M/s IDPL for improving the production of Tetracycline and Oxytetracycline and for their request for (i) regularisation of their excess capacity for Tetracycline; and (ii) grant of Industrial Licence for manufacture of 5 tons of Doxycycline. Taking an overall view, it was decided to reject the offer made by M/s Pfizer.

(d) The applications of M/s Pfizer for the grant of Industrial Licence were considered in light of the provisions of their Drug Policy and I (D&R) Act.

Teligraph Enquiry Committee

7049. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the last comprehensive review of the telegraph services/operation was conducted by the Telegraph Enquiry Comittee set up by the Government of India in 1967/68.

(b) the main findings of the Committee and the recommendations made in the report and the details about such among them which have been accepted and implemented by Government;

(c) whether any new comprehensive review would be undertaken in view of the fact that the last review was undertaken as far back as 25 years ago;

(d) if so, the likely date by which such a review would be undertaken and the reasons for delay; and

(e) if not the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) A high power Committee on Telecommunications which was set up by the end of 1980 has already submitted its report in November, 1981.

Offer of Assistance for Total Electrification of Various Districts of Himachal Pradesh

7050. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation has offered any financial assistance for total electrification of the Districts of Kangra, Hamirpur, Una, Bilaspur, Mandi, Chamba, Kulu, Solan in Himachal Pradesh during the current financial year as also in the subsequent years so as to achieve the target of total electrification by the end of 1985;

(b) if so, the total number of schemes approved for this purpose by the R.E.C., district-wise and the likely cost for each scheme; and

(c) if not, whether such a programme for total electrification would be drawn up in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) to (c) Five schemes involving a long amount of about Rs. 235.59 lakhs have already been sanctioned by REC for Bilaspur district on completion of which the whole district of Bilaspur will achieve 100% electrification.

For the districts of Kangra, Hamirpur, Una, Mandi and Solan, 24 Rural Electrification schemes for the electrification of 1546 villages involving a loan amount of about Rs. 1649.20 lakks have been sanctioned by REC during 1982-83. As on 31st March, 1983, the REC has sanctioned 92 schemes involving a loan amount of about Rs, 4679.43 lakh for the electrification of 10,470 villages, out of which 4,837 villages have been electrified upto September, 1982 in the district referred in part (a) of the question. District-wise details of the schemes sanctioned, cost there of and the achievements are given in the enclosed Annexure.

Cent percent electrification of villages in the State of Himachal Pradesh is likely to be achieved by 1991-92 subject to the availability of necessary funds.

STATEMENT

Statement showing district-wise number of schemes sanctioned cost thereof and villages covered in Himachal Pradesh during 1982-83 and cumulative as on 31-3-1983

		During 1982-83			Cumulative as on 31-3-1983			
Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Schemes sanctioned during 1982-83	Cost of Scheme (Rs. in lakhs)	New villages covered	No. of schemes sanctioned	Cost of scheme (Rs. in lacs)	Villages Target	Villages Ach. (Sep. '82)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Kangra	9	557.992	573	24	1271.161	3394	1756
2.	Hamirpur	3	187.222	270	11	547.323	1486	765
3.	Una	4	327.498	116	9	528.516	459	223
4.	Bilaspur	—	—	—	5	235.596	374	180
5.	Mandi	6	434.680	479	17	1050.689	2343	766
6.	Chamba	—	—	—	5	313.976	718	488
7.	Kulu	—	—	—	11	264.829	52	31
8.	Solan	2	140.816	108	10	467.339	1644	628
		24	1649.208	1546	92	4679.492	10470	4837

Financial Assistance Sought by States for Hydroelectrical Projects

7051. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have received requests from some State Governments for financial assistance for State Hydroelectric Projects;

(b) if so, the number and names of such States in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of Central Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c) Central Plan assistance is provided to the State according to the formula approved by the National Development Council. The assistance is given to each State for the Plan as a whole and not for any specific sector/project.

Absorption of Surplus Employees of Dandakaranya Project

7052. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of employees of the Dandakaranya Development Authority have at present become surples ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the number of such employees;

(c) whether Government propose to absorb them as per their previous services. if not the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to consider the residents of that area particularly Tribals regarding their development by offering them employment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Number of employees declared surplus categorywise is given below:—

(i) Drivers	...	30
(ii) Senior Accountants	...	2
(iii) Junior Accountants	...	7
(iv) Upper Division clerks	...	17
(v) Lower Division Clerks	...	38
(vi) Hindi Translator	...	1
(vii) Group 'D'	...	33

(e) Surplus employees are surrendered to the Central (Surplus Staff) Call of the Department of personnel redeployment under the Rules.

(d) It is unlikely that there would be any vacancies under the Dandakaranya Development Authority. Therefore, question of offering employment to the residents of the area may not arise. However, instructions of Government regarding reservation of vacancies [for Scheduled Tribes etc. are being followed.

Switching Over to Commercial Accounting System by sebs

7053. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently the Rural Electrification Corporation and the State Electricity Boards have decided to work out a strategy for increasing internal resources of State Electricity Boards by improving efficiency and gradually switching over to commercial accounting system in a time-bound phased manner; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the suggestions that have come in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The State Government are primarily responsible for the overall performance of State Electricity Boards inculding increasing internal resources of State Electricity Boards by improving their efficiency etc. The management and performance of State Electricity Boards has been a matter of concern for the Central Government as well as the State Governments.

From time to time, the Department of Power has been issuing suitable guidelines to the SEBs for bringing about improvements in

their management including their project management practices, financial and operational performance, training of peesonnel, etc. The performance of the SEBs on these aspects is reviewed periodically.

Certain statutory changes in the Electricity Act 1948 regarding minimum rates of return to be earned by State Electricity Boards and introduction of the uniform commercial accounting system for them has been considered by the Government in consultation with the states. These are being processed for further action.

In the Conference of the Chairman of the SEBs held by REC on February 24-25, 1983 in New Delhi, the Rural Electrification Corporation emphasised the need for the introduction of commercial accounting system in the State Electricity Boards.

Dispute Over Land Purchased in Bangalore For Construction of Staff Quarters for EPF Organisation

7054. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that the land purchased for construction of staff quarters for the employees of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation at Bangalore is in dispute and the employees are agitating for the staff quarters; and

(b) if so, what is the action taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : The Employee's Provident Fund Authorities have stated as follows :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since the purchase of the land has held under dispute in the High Court of Karnataka, the Organisation has decided to wait for the decision of the High Court before proceeding with the construction of the staff quarters.

Closure of Subernarekha Hydel Power Station in Bihar

7055. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Subernarekha Hydel Power Station, the only major hydel power project in Bihar, has been closed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the State Government has expressed its concern in this regard; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Subernarekha Hydel Electric Project remained under shut down from 1st to 16th March, 1983 due to repair work carried out on power Channel-I and Power Channel-II. The units have however, since been resynchronised with effect from 17th March, 1983.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Flaring up of Gas From Oil Wells of Gujarat

7056. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that gas worth crores of rupees is being burnt at various wells in Gujarat;

(b) if so, how much quantity and amount of such gas has been burnt at different wells and places during the last five years;

(c) what steps Government have taken to make use of the same;

(d) whether it is a fact that there is a demand from Gujarat Government and from various organisations of Gujarat through pipelines instead of its being burnt and wasted;

(e) whether it is a fact that agitation is also going on in Gujarat; and

(f) if so, what steps Government have taken and propose to utilise the said gas and to give it to Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : Some quantities of gas are being flared unavoidably in Gujarat due to less offtake by consumers because of various operational/technical problems at their end as also some low pressure gas from isolated wells.

(b) During the last 5 years, about 447 million cubic metres of gas has been flared. The national value of this gas is estimated at Rs. 10.8 crores.

(c) The current production of associated and free gas in Gujarat stands at 20.5 lakhs standard cubic metres per day (SCMD). Nearly 1 lakh SCMD is being used for internal consumption. For the balance quantity of 19.5 lakh SCMD of gas, there are contract agreements for 21.3 lakhs SCMD. There is thus no surplus gas available and the entire quantity is committed.

(d) Yes, Sir. But since the commitment is more than the production of gas, no further allocations are possible.

(e) No information is available about any agitation going on in Gujarat on this issue.

(f) Does not arise.

Advertisements to Small and medium Newspapers

7057. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Organisations, Unions, Associations, Federations and Guilds of small and medium size newspapers of Gujarat have passed resolutions and pointed out between 1.2.1980 to 28.3.1983 that small and medium newspapers are not getting their due share of advertisements while big newspapers are getting more and major share thereof;

(b) if so, the details of the said resolutions/demand;

(c) the steps to give more advertisements to small and medium size newspapers and to concede their demands;

(d) the names and places of newspapers in Gujarat-Daily, Weekly, Fortnightly and all others who are getting DAVP advertisements; and

(e) the names of such papers who got DAVP advertisements during 1-4-1977 to 28-2-1983. the quantum of DAVP advertisements together with amount thereof, received by each of them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c) Small and Medium newspapers have generally been representing for a larger share of Government advertisements. However, it is not correct to say that big newspapers are getting more and major share of Government advertisements, The advertising policy of the Government already contains guidelines for giving appropriate weightage/considerations to small and medium newspapers in the matter of release of Government advertisements. In fact, it was decided last year that Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity should release Government advertisements to big newspapers and the medium/small newspapers in the ratio of 40:60.

(d) The names and places of newspapers published from Gujarat which are currently on DAVP's media list are given in the statement at statement I.

(e) In addition to newspapers given in Annexure I, the newspapers published from Gujarat which were used by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity from 1977-78 to 1982-83 are listed in the statement at Statement II.

However, the quantum of advertisements released to individual newspapers is treated as confidential.

Statement-I

Annexure referred to in answer to part (d) & (e) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 7057 to be answered on 12.4.1983.

Names and places of publications of newspapers published from Gujarat, who are currently on the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity's media list.

S. NO.	Name of Paper	Place of publication
Dailies		
English		
1.	Times of India	Ahmedabad
2.	Indian Express	Ahmedabad
3.	Western Times	Ahmedabad
Gujarati		
4.	Sandesh	Ahmedabad
5.	Gujarat Samachar	Ahmedabad
6.	Gujarat Samachar	Surat
7.	Janasatta	Ahmedabad
8.	Janasatta	Rajkot
9.	Jai Hind	Rajkot
10.	Phulchhab	Rajkot
11.	Gujarat Mitra & Gujarat Darpan	Surat
12.	Lokasatta	Baroda
13.	Nutan Saurashtra	Rajkot
14.	Jai Hind	Ahmedabad
15.	Pratap	Surat
16.	Saurashtra Samachar	Bhavnagar
17.	Vadodra Samachar	Baroda
18.	Prabhat	Ahmedabad
19.	Kutchmitra	Bhuj
20.	Lokmanaya	Rajkot
21.	Nobat	Jamnagar
22.	Bhoomi	Jamnagar
23.	Lokraj	Bhavnagar
24.	Pagdandi	Bhavnagar
25.	Akela	Rajkot

1	2	3
Weeklies		
Gujarati		
1.	Sadhana	Ahmedabad
2.	Phulwadi	Rajkot
3.	Stree	Ahmedabad
4.	Amrute	Rajkat
5.	Charotar Bhoomi	Anand
6.	Matrubhumi	Cambay
7.	Gujarat Times	Nadiad
8.	Kheda Vartaman	Kaira
9.	Maha Gujarat	Patan
10.	Jan Jyoti	Idar
11.	Lok Bandhu	Jamnagar
12.	Upvan	Bharuch
13.	Gram Sahyogi	Rajkot
14.	Ramban	Rajkot
15.	Vyapar Udyog	Ahmedabad
16.	Kathiawar Times	Rajkot
17.	Samay	Suredra Nagar
18.	Praja Samachar	Valsad
19.	Banswari	Palannur
20.	Swarajya	Palannur
21.	Niranjan	Rajkot
Sindhi		
22.	Cheti Chand	Nadiad
23.	Jhule Lal	Ahmedabad
Fortnightlies		
Gujarati		
1.	Adarsh Pariwar	Rajkot
2.	Rang Tarang	Ahmedabad
3.	Chandni	Ahmedabad
Monthlies		
Gujarati		
1.	Akhand Anand	Ahmedabad
2.	Stree Jiwan	Ahmedabad
3.	Nav Chetna	Ahmedabad

1	2	3	4
4.	Arthik Vikas	Ahmedabad	
5.	Niramaya	Ahmedabad	
6.	Sukhi Ghar	Jamnagar	
7.	Vasudhara	Baroda	
8.	Arth Sankalan	Ahmedabad	

Statement-II

Annexure referred to in answer to part (e) of Lak Sabha Unstarred Question No. 7057 to be answered on 12.4.1983

S. N0.	Name of Paper	Place of publication
Dailies		
Gujarati		
1.	Lok Samachar	Ahmedabad
2.	Garvi Gujarat	Surat
3.	Sami Sanj	Bhavnagar
Weeklies		
Gujarati		
1.	Aas Pass	Ahmedabad
2.	Flash	Ahmedabad
3.	Nutan Gujarat	Ahmedabad
4.	Shree	Ahmedabad
5.	Zag Mag	Ahmedabad
6.	Image	Ahmedabad
7.	Nav Sanskar	Cambay
8.	Age Kadam	Petlad
9.	Lokrah	Rajpipla
10.	Satya Kam	Bharuch
11.	Arunddaya	Surat
12.	Anand Express	Anand
13.	Sarathi	Rajkot
14.	Rajsatta	Rajkot
15.	Prakash	Amreli
16.	Nagrik	Amreli
17.	Uttar Gujarat	Pattan

1	2	3
18.	Lokmat	Nadiad
19.	Janyug	Rajkot
20.	Prerna	Swasi
21.	Age Kutch	Himat Nagar
22.	Surendra Nagar Times	Syala
23.	Yugvani	Rajkot
24.	Arya Sandesh	Baroda
25.	Jansevak	Pippla
Fortnightlies Gujarati		
1.	Aram	Ahmedabad
2.	Mazdoor	Ahmedabad
3.	Nabhavani	Ahmedabad
Sindhi		
4.	Dhartimata	Kutch
Monthlies Gujarati		
1.	Krishi Vigyan	Rajkot
2.	Sangat	Rajkot
3.	Khilari	Ahmedabad
4.	Ayu Digest	Ahmedabad
5.	Best Seller	Ahmedabad
6.	Arpan	Baroda
7.	Vidyut Jyoti	Rajkot
8.	Kutch Rachna	Ahmedabad
9.	Shree Rang	Ahmedabad
10.	Dormi Navrachna	Rajkot
11.	Kumar	Ahmedabad
12.	Yuvak Pravriti	Anand
Sindhi		
13.	Gulstan	Ahmedabad

Deterioation in quality of coal

7058. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ninth International Coal Preparation Congress which was held in December, 1982 has pointed out that the quality of coal as more of it is mined is deteriorating all over the world but in India it poses a special problem;

(b) if so, whether according to them Indian coal is mixed with a lot of mineral matter making effective beneficiation extremely difficult;

(c) if so, what was the Indian experts' view about this and what are the main reasons responsible for this;

(d) whether any suggestions have been made in this regard;

(e) what was the total number of countries that participated in the International Coal Preparation Congress;

(f) whether the suggestions made by them have been examined by the Indian Government; and

(g) if so, the details of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir, It was so generally accepted.

(c) Indian Experts are aware of the intermining link of ash in Indian coals which makes coal washing difficult.

(d, f and g) No specific suggestion was made but various papers on techniques of development in washing system were presented.

(e) Delegates from 19 foreign countries participated besides Indian delegates.

Financial Crisis in Film Industry

7060. SRHI B.V. DESAI : will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Information and Broad casting Ministry's drive to rescue the film industry from the clutches of black money financiers has run into road blocks;

(b) whether Government have turned down proposal to allow institutional finance and bank loans for film makers;

(c) what are the objections raised about the above proposal; and

(d) whether the film Industry is still facing crisis and what steps Union Government are considering to take in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (d) The production of Films in this country is mostly in private hands and the Central Government have no control on film production. There is no bar at present in obtaining Bank finance for film production and Theatre construction. However, in view of the speculative nature of the film industry, competing demands from other priority sectors for bank finance, it has not been found possible to include film industry in the priority for Bank finance.

The State Governments have been requested to consider the possibilities of recognising the film production and Theatre construction as small scale industry as has been done by the Govts of Bihar and Orissa to encourage production of Small budget films and construction of Mini-Theatres.

However, under a Theatre Construction scheme of the National Film Development Corporation, a Public Sector Undertaking of this Ministry, the Canara Bank has made available Rs. 1 crore for theatre construction. The Corporation has also been negotiating with other Banks for loan for this activity. In addition the NFDC also provides loans to producers for financing films in deserving cases, up to a ceiling of Rs. 8 lakhs per film.

Setting up Coal Handling Plants

706 . SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether over 200 coal handling plant (CHP) are proposed to be set up in various coal mines in the country at a cost of Rs. 300 million in the next three years to improve the quality of coal;

(b) if so, whether any policy has been formulated in this regard;

(c) if so, the details of the same;

(d) whether only 35 per cent of the coal produced passes through Coal Handling Plants and it is expected to go up to 75 per cent by end of 1986; and

(e) what are the places where these coal handling plants are to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (e) Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Units manufacturing Ampicillin

7062. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS pleased to state :

(a) the names of the units, that are licenced to manufacture Ampicillin and its intermediate in the country;

(b) what are the conditions that have been imposed by Government while issuing Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences and the reasons for giving extension every year; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any steps to force these units to lift indigenous 6 APA in view of their inability to implement the conditions imposed on them, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICAIS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) A list of units which have been granted industrial approvals for the manufacture of Semi-synthetic Penicillins and intermediate (6-APA) is given in the statement attached.

(b) while granting approvals with respect to Semi-synthetic Penicillins one of the conditions imposed was that import of 6 APA will not be allowed after a certain period and the licencens were required to undetake manufacture from basic stage. This was in addition to the standard conditions applicable to the grant of industrial approvals. In some cases extensions in validity of approvals have been granted to the licence in view of the difficulties experienced due to techno-economic reasons.

(c) Relaxation from the condition relating to basic stage manufacture is considered on merits of each case to enable licences to undertake manufacture from indigenous/canalised 6 APA.

STATSMENT

Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent granted for Semi-synthetic Penicillins and 6 APA

SEMI-SYNTHETIC PENICILLINS :

1. M/s Alembic Chemicals Works Limited
2. M/s Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited
3. M/s Standard Pharmaceuticals Limited
4. M/s Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited
5. M/s Hindustan Antibiotics Limited
6. M/s Ambalal Sarabhai & Enterprises Limited
7. M/s Gujarat Lyka Limited
8. M/s Indian Antibioties Limited
9. M/s Sterling Drugs (India) Limited
10. M/s Cadila Laboratories Limited
11, M/s Pioneer Proter Limited
12: M/s J. J. Nerurkar
13. M/s H. I. Gandhi

6–APA

1. M/s Alembic Chemical Works Limited
2. M/s Gujarat Lyka
3. M/s Indian Antibiotics Limited
4. M/s J. J. Nerurkar Limited
5. M/s Bengal Immunity Co. Limited
6. M/s Max India Limited
7. M/s Sadanand Shetty Limited

उज्जैन दूरसंचार मंडल में दूरसंचार केन्द्रों और सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों की स्थापना

7063. **श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया** : क्या **संचार मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1982-83 के लिए उज्जैन दूरसंचार मंडल में कितने नये दूरसंचार केन्द्र और कितने सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र स्थापित करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था और स्थान-वार नयी सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) इंदौर दूरसंचार मंडल के अंतर्गत उज्जैन जिले के भाटपचलाना में दूरसंचार सुविधाएँ कब तक उपलब्ध हो सकेंगी और इस संबंध में अब तक की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में दूरसंचार सुविधा प्रदान करने के संबंध क्या नीति है और दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों को दी जाने वाली सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) उज्जैन दूरसंचार डिवीजन के लिए वर्ष 1982-83 में दो सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनों तथा दो छोटे स्वचल एक्सचेंजों का लक्ष्य रखा गया था।

जहां-जहां ये नई सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराई गई हैं उनका स्थान-वार ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है :—

क्रम सं०	स्थान का नाम	सुविधा की किस्म
1	2	3
1.	घाटिया	छोटा स्वचल एक्सचेंज
2.	माकजोन	वही
3.	गिनोडा	सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन
4.	पसलोद	सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन
5.	बजनाथ-निपनिया	वही
6.	बेलची बर्ग	वही
7.	खेड़ा खजुरिया	वही

(ख) उज्जैन जिले में भाटपचलम ग्राम में 30-3-83 को 25 लाइनों का छोटा स्वचल एक्सचेंज खोल दिया गया है।

(ग) सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन संयुक्त डाक-तार-घर प्रदान करने की नीति तथा दूर-दराज के इलाकों को दी गई छूट का ब्यौरा अनुबंध 'क' में दिया गया है। सभा पटल पर रखा गया। **(ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 6371/83)**

छोटे स्वचल एक्सचेंज खोलने से संबंधित उदारीकृत नीति, अनुबंध 'ख' में दी गई है जो दूर-दराज के इलाकों पर भी लागू होती है। सभा पटल पर रखा गया। **(ग्रंथालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या एल० टी०-6371/83)**

उर्वरकों का उत्पादन और आयात तथा नये कारखाने खोलने की योजना

7064. **श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया** : क्या **रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान देश में उर्वरक का कितना उत्पादन हुआ और कितनी मात्रा में आयात किया गया;

(ख) देश में इसका उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए नये कारखाने लगाने की योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है और उनमें उत्पादन का लक्ष्य क्या निर्धारित किया गया है; और

(ग) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न प्रकार के उर्वरकों पर क्या उत्पादन लागत आई और उनका बिक्री मूल्य क्या था ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे) : (क) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान उर्वरकों के उत्पादन और आयात नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

(आंकड़े लाख टनों में)

वर्ष	उत्पादन		आयात		
	नाइट्रोजन	पी 2 ओ 5	नाइट्रोजन	पी 2 ओ 5	पोटाश (के 2 ओ)
1978-79	21.70	7.70	12.28	2.43	5.17
1979-80	22.26	7.57	12.95	2.37	4.73
1980-81	21.64	8.41	15.10	4.52	7.97
1981-82	31.44	9.49	10.54	3.43	6.44
1982-83	34.2	9.8	3.60	0.62	5.02
	(अद्यतन अनुमान)		(31 जनवरी, 1983 तक)		

पोटाश (के 2 ओ) का कोई स्वदेशी उत्पादन नहीं होता।

(ख) क्रमिक ढंग से गैस पर आधारित 6 नए नाइट्रोजन युक्त उर्वरक संयंत्र स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया गया है। उन स्थान तथा वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता निम्न प्रकार हैं—

संयंत्रों का स्थान	वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता (न्यूट्रिएन्टस)	
	नाइट्रोजन	पी 2 ओ 5
1. मध्य प्रदेश (गुना जिला)	341	—
2. राजस्थान (सवाई माधोपुर जिला)	341	—
उत्तर प्रदेश		—
3. बदायूं जिला	341	—
4. बरेली जिला	341	—
5. शाहजहांपुर जिला	341	—
6. सुलतान पुर जिला	341	—

1	2	3	4
	निम्नलिखित परियोजनाएं कार्यान्वयनाधीन हैं :—		
1.	काकिनाडा, आंध्र प्रदेश	54	138
2.	जी० एस० एफ० सी० पोरबन्दर, गुजरात	59	150
3.	पारादीप, उड़ीसा	117	300
4.	थाल, महाराष्ट्र	683	—
5.	हजीरा, सूरत	668	—
6.	नामरुप-111	152	—
7.	हिन्दुस्तान लीवर, हल्दिया	29	73
8.	मंगलोर (डी० ए० पी० संघ)	25	63

(ग) उर्वरकों के उत्पादन की लागत अलग-2 संयत्रों तथा अलग-2 समय के लिए विभिन्न हो सकती है जो कई पहलुओं पर निर्भर करते हैं जैसे किविन्टेज तथा संयंत्रों की पूंजी लागत, फीड स्टाक तथा अपनायी गई प्रक्रिया/प्रौद्योगिकी, कच्चे माल और उपयोगिताओं की लागत, रख-रखाव लागत आदि । अतः उत्पादन की लागत दर्शाना कठिन है जिसे किसी विशेष उर्वरक और विशेष वर्ष के लिए प्रतिनिधि लागत समझा जाए ।

वर्ष 1978-79 से 1982-83 तक के लिए मुख्य उर्वरकों के बिक्री मूल्य, जिनके मूल्य सरकार द्वारा सांविधिक रूप से निर्धारित किए जाते हैं, उत्तर में अनुबन्ध के रूप में संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं ।

विवरण

सांविधिक मूल्य नियंत्रण के अन्तर्गत मुख्य उर्वरकों के अधिकतम खुदरा मूल्य

उर्वरक का नाम	1978-79 (9.3.79 तक)	1979-80 (10.3.79 से)	1980-81 (8.6.80 से)	1981-82 और 1982-83 (1.7.81 से)
1. यूरिया	1550	1450	2000	2350
2. डाई-अमोनियां फास्फेट (18:46:0)	2210	2200	3050	3600
3. एन०पी०के० 17:17:17	1810	1600	2200	2600
4. नाइट्रो फास्फेट तथा पोटाश (15:15:15)	1520	1300	1800	2100
5. एन०पी०के० 19:19:19	2020	1800	2500	2950

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	अमोनिया फास्फेट सल्फेट (20:20:0)	1845	1600	2200	2600
7.	नाइट्रो-फास्फेट (20:20:20)	1760	1500	2050	2400
8.	अमोनियम फास्फेट (16:20:0)	1700	1400	1950	2300
9.	यूरिया अमोनियम फास्फेट (24:24:0)	2045	1900	2600	3050
10.	यूरिया अमोनियम फास्फेट (28:28:0)	2340	2200	3050	3600
11.	एन०पी०के० 14:28:14	1950	1900	2600	3050
12.	एन०पी०के० 10:26:26	1890	1800	2500	2950
13.	एन०पी०के० 14:35:14	2230	2100	2900	3400
14.	एन०पी०के० 12:32:16	2090	2000	2750	3250
15.	सुपर फास्फेट ट्रिपल (46 प्रतिशत पी2 ओ5 ग्रेन्थ्यूलर	1640	1600	2200	2600
16.	सुपर फास्फेट ट्रिपल (46 प्रतिशत पी2 ओ5 पाउडर	1525	1500	2050	2400

खाना पकाने की गैस के निवरकों की नियुक्ति संबंधी नीति

7065. **श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खाना पकाने की गैस के वितरकों की नियुक्ति संबंधी विभागीय नीति क्या हैं; और

(ख) देश में राज्यवार अनुसूचित जनजाति के कितने व्यक्तियों को वितरक नियुक्त किया गया है।

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) सम्बन्धित तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा डीलरों की नियुक्ति विज्ञापनों तथा विधिवत् गठित चयन बोर्ड द्वारा पात्र उम्मीदवारों के साक्षात्कार की प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से की जाती है।

(ख) 1980-82 की अपनी योजनाओं के लिए, तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा दिनांक 31-12-1982 तक प्रदान की गयी कुल 587 एल० पी० जी० डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिपों में से, 100 डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिपें अनुसूचित जातियों तथा 37 डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिपें अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों को प्रदान की गई हैं। राज्यवार ब्यौरे एकत्र किये जा रहे हैं तथा उन्हें सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा।

Educational Institutions covered under The Provisions of E. P. F. And (M.P.) Act, 1952

7066. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) what is the number of Educational Institutions covered in each State by E. P. F. Scheme;

(b) the number of Educational Institutions, Statewise which have complied with the provisions of E.P.F. and (M.P.) Act, 1952; and

(c) whether it is a fact that a large number of such educational establishments have not complied with the provisions of the said Act so far, in as much as no returns have been submitted, no deposits have been made under the above scheme and if so what are the steps being contemplated to secure compliance including 7-A proceedings followed by prosecution and recovery proceedings.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMA VIR) : (a) to (c) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

आविष्कार और भगीरथ में रिक्त पदों का भरा जाना

7067. **श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित होने वाले सांविधिक प्रकाशनों के सम्पादकीय स्टाफ में श्रेणी-वार कितने पद हैं और इन पदों पर नियुक्ति के सम्बन्ध में क्या नीति अपनाई गई है;

(ख) इस नीति के अन्तर्गत, कुरुक्षेत्र, विज्ञान प्रगति, भगीरथ और आविष्कार के लिए हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी स्टाफ के लिए कितने पद स्वीकृत किए गए और इनमें से प्रत्येक पद पर कार्यरत व्यक्तियों की योग्यता, अनुभव और वेतनमान सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी की तुलना में अंग्रेजी के सम्पादकीय स्टाफ को वरीयता और अधिक वेतन दिया जाता है; और

(घ) क्या यह सरकारी नीति और राजभाषा नियमों का उल्लंघन है और इस असंगति को दूर करने तथा योजना और खेती के समान ही आविष्कार और भागीरथ के रिक्त पदों को तत्काल भरने और अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी दोनों पत्रिकाओं के लिए मुख्य सम्पादक नियुक्त करने के लिए क्या प्रभावी कदम उठाए जायेंगे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय का प्रकाशन विभाग सांविधिक प्रकाशनों को प्रकाशित नहीं करता है। इसलिए इस प्रकार के प्रकाशनों के लिए कोई सम्पादकीय कर्मचारी नहीं है।

(ख) "योजना" और "कुरुक्षेत्र" के हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के संस्करणों के लिए स्वीकृत पदों की संख्या तथा इन पदों पर कार्यरत व्यक्तियों की अर्हताओं, अनुभव तथा वेतनमानों का ब्यौरा परिशिष्ट-1 में दिया गया है। सभापटल पर रखा गया। (ग्रंथालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 6372/83)। जहां तक "भगीरथ" का सम्बन्ध है इस पत्रिका को प्रकाशन विभाग द्वारा केन्द्रीय जल आयोग, सिंचाई मंत्रालय की ओर से प्रकाशित किया जाता है, किन्तु प्रकाशन विभाग का इसकी नीति और इसके कर्मचारी ढांचे पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है। "विज्ञान प्रगति" और "आविष्कार" प्रकाशन विभाग द्वारा प्रकाशित नहीं किए जाते हैं।

(ग) प्रकाशन विभाग द्वारा प्रकाशित की जाने वाली अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी की पत्रिकाओं के लिए स्वीकृत समान स्तर के पदों से सम्बन्धित वेतनमानों में कोई भेदभाव नहीं है।

(घ) जैसा कि ऊपर कहा गया है, दोनों पत्रिकाओं के कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों में कोई

अन्तर नहीं है। जहां तक "भगीरथ" और "आविष्कार" में पदों को भरने का सम्बन्ध है, "आविष्कार" का प्रकाशंन, प्रकाशन विभाग द्वारा बिल्कुल नहीं किया जाता और "भगीरथ" का प्रकाशन इसके द्वारा सिचाई मंत्रालय की ओर से किया जाता है और प्रकाशन विभाग का इन पत्रिकाओं के कर्मचारियों पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है।

Manufacture of Telecommunication Equipment

7068. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) has the manufacture of electronic PABX been started by any of the State Corporations who have acquired letters of intent, details of the progress made for such manufacture;

(b) is the radio relay system for telecommunication being manufactured in the country; if so what is the installed capacity and what is the quantity actually manufactured, with details thereof; and

(c) has production of PCM multiplex equipment and FDM Multiplex aquiqment started; if not, is the knowhow being acquired for manufacture in this country, with details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Indian Tefephone Industries Limited (ITI) is manufacturing micro-wave radio relay systems to analogue version in 2, 6, 7 and 8 GHz range at their Banglore unit and their installed capacity is 400 trans-receivers. A total production of 242 numbers trans-receivers has been achieved during 1982-83 by ITI. In addition, M/S Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) are also manufacturing UHF Radio relay equipments. Besides BEL, M/s. Gujarat Communication & Electronics Limited, Baroda has got a registered capacity of 100 numbers and have started trial production. A Letter of Intent has been issued to M/S Punjab Communication for manufature of 100 numbers of this equipment.

(c) PCM/FDM equipments are already being manufactured in this country.

विदेशी मुद्रा बचाने वाले उद्योगों को कोयला आवंटन में प्राथमिकता देना

7069 श्री रामलाल राही : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कोयले का आवंटन के सम्बन्ध में विदेशी मुद्रा बचाने वाले उद्योगों को प्राथमिकता देने का निर्णय लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह कब से लागू होगा;

(ग) क्या गंधक आयात किया जाता है और क्या कुछ फर्मों ने अपने अनुसंधान के आधार पर उपयोग में लाये गये गंधक की मिट्टी को परिष्कृत कर, उससे पचास से लेकर सत्तर प्रतिशत तक गंधक बनाने की सराहनीय कार्य किया है; और यदि हां, तो ऐसे एककों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में कोयला उपलब्ध कराने की दिशा में सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं जिससे कि पर्याप्त मात्रा में गंधक का उत्पादन सुनिश्चित हो सके; और

(घ) उन एककों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में कोयले की पर्याप्त मात्रा सुलभ कराने के संबंध में सरकार की क्या नीति है?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) देश की गंधक की लगभग सारी आवश्यकताएं आयात करके पूरी की जाती हैं। फिर भी, गंधक की नगण्य मात्रा गंधक-धारी कच्चे तेल से प्राप्त होती है।

(घ) विभिन्न क्षेत्रों को कोयले के लदान के लिए वैगनों की सप्लाई में अग्रता सरकार

निश्चित करती है और तदनुसार कोयला रेल द्वारा प्रेषित किया जा रहा है। रेल द्वारा ढुलाई में कमी के किसी मामले में कोल इण्डिया लि० उतना कोयला सड़क से ले जाने के लिए देता है जितना रेल से ले जाने में कम रह जाता है।

साधारण डाक द्वारा तारों का भेजा जाना

7070. **श्री रामलाल राही : क्या संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न शहरों, जिनमें नागपुर (महाराष्ट्र) भी शामिल है, के तार साधारण डाक से भेजे जाते हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 12 फरवरी, 1983 को हिन्दी "ब्लिट्ज" में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ग) क्या इस मामले में कोई खोज बीन की गई है, और यदि हां, तो दोषी कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और तत्सम्बन्धी पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जी, नहीं। तार आमतौर पर तार-लाइनों से भेजे जाते हैं। फिर भी, संचार व्यवस्था ठप्प होने और भारी संख्या में परियात एकत्र हो जाने जैसी विशेष परिस्थितियों में इन्हें हवाई जहाज, सन्देश वाहन या असाधारण डाक द्वारा भेजा जाता है। ऐसे तारों की प्रतिशतता आम तौर पर 2.5 से भी कम होती है।

(ख) और (ग) हिन्दी ब्लिट्ज के तारीख 12 फरवरी, 1983 के अंक में प्रकाशित मामले की जांच करने से पता चला है कि प्रकाशित सामग्री तथ्यों पर आधारित नहीं थी। 1.7.82 से 31.3 83 की अवधि के दौरान केन्द्रीय तार घर, नागपुर से डाक में डाले गए तारों की प्रतिशतता 1.51 है जो मुख्य रूप से कर्मचारियों की अनुपस्थिति और संचार व्यवस्था ठप्प हो जाने के कारण थी।

दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों में कैमरा मैनों द्वारा कच्चे फिल्मों का दुरुपयोग

7071. **श्री रामलाल राही : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों पर कुछ कैमरामैन कच्ची फिल्मों का दुरुपयोग करते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1981-82 में ऐसे कितने मामले प्रकाश में आए;

(ग) उन पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई; और

(घ) यदि अब तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारणों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

दोषपूर्ण ट्रांसफार्मरों की मरम्मत और रख-रखाव सम्बन्धी नीति

7072. **श्रीराम लाल राही : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न विद्युत बोर्ड विभिन्न कम्पनियों द्वारा निर्मित ट्रांसफार्मरों की गुणवत्ता पर ध्यान दिए बिना उनको खरीद लेते हैं और जिसके परिणामस्वरूप अत्यधिक संख्या में ट्रांसफार्मर या तो जल जाते हैं अथवा उपयोगी सिद्ध नहीं होते और हजारों ट्रांसफार्मर खराब पड़े हैं; और

(क) यदि हां, तो ट्रांसफार्मरों की मरम्मत और रख-रखाव के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या नीति है और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। राज्य बिजली बोर्ड

अनिवार्य रूप से इस बात पर बल देते हैं कि ट्रांसफार्मरों की गुणवत्ता सम्बन्धित भारतीय मानक विशिष्टियों के अनुरूप होनी चाहिए तथा कुल मिलाकर जब ये ट्रांसफार्मर निर्धारित परीक्षण पास कर लेते हैं उसके पश्चात स्वीकार किए जाते हैं। फेल होने का कारण केवल ट्रांसफार्मरों की घटिया गुणवत्ता नहीं हो सकता। अन्वेषणों से पता चला है कि कुछ ट्रांसफार्मर तीसरी वाइनडिंग की अपर्याप्त सुरक्षा के कारण फेल हुए थे तथा कुछ ट्रांसफार्मर कुछ प्रणालियों की प्रचालन संबंधी परिस्थितियों में वोल्टेज अधिक होने के कारण फेल हुए थे।

(ख) जैसे ही फेल होने की घटना होती है राज्य बिजली बोर्डों और सम्बन्धित निर्माताओं तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों के द्वारा फेल होने के कारणों की संयुक्त रूप से जाँच की जाती है तथा समुचित उपचारात्मक उपाय किए जाते हैं। ट्रांसफार्मरों का अनुरक्षण इनके लिए निर्धारित मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार राज्य बिजली बोर्डों द्वारा किया जाता है। ये मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत सामान्य रूप से भारतीय मानक संस्थान द्वारा प्रतिपादित ट्रांसफार्मरों के अनुरक्षण और प्रतिष्ठापन की प्रक्रिया संहिता (आई० एस० 1866) के अनुरूप होते हैं।

Construction of dams over River Koshi

7073. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2754 regarding estimated generation of hydel schemes agreed to with Nepal and state :

(a) what are the specific details of the proposed Multipurpose Dams over river Koshi at Barahkshetra, over river Kamala at Sisapani and over Bagmati at Nunther and what is the outcome of the discussion between the two Governments about these three projects;

(b) whether in 1979 Government of Bihar had suggested construction of serveral Dams over Son, Janur and other tributaries of river Koshi capable of generating about 10,000 Megawatts of cheapest hydel power; and

(c) if so, details thereabout and Government H.M.G. Nepal's reaction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTERY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The broad details of the proposed Multi-purpose project over river Kosi at Barahkshetra are given in statement I. The details of the Dam over river Kamala at Sisapani in Nepal as suggested by Government of Bihar and of the proposal of Dam over Bagmati at Nunther as formulated by HMG, Nepal are given respectively in statement II and statement III. These projects came up or discussions during the official level meeting in Februrary, 1982 when the Nepalese side indicated that these could be discussed at the next official level meeting. The details of other hydroeletric schemes on various tributaries of Koshi which lie in Nepal are not available.

STATEMENT I

Statement showing the salient features of the proposed Koshi high dam as given in the feasi-bility report

(i) Location of the dam 1.6 km. upstream of village Barahkshetra in Nepal.

(ii) Barrage near Chatra village 8 km. downstream of the proposed dam.

(iii) maximum height of the dam above fundation 269 metres (883 ft.).

(iv) Gross storage	— 10.9 MAF
(v) Live storage	—7.6 MAF
(vi) Dead storage	—3.3 MAF

Irrigation Benefits

(i)	G.C.A.	15.22 lakh ha. (37.59 lakh acres)
(ii)	C.C.A.	12.17 lakh ha. (30.07 lakh acres)
(iii)	Gross Command area in Nepal	5.46 lakh ha. (13.49 lakh acres) (including firming up of 0.9 lakh ha. (2.24 lakh acres) under existing inundation irrigation)
(iv)	Gross Command in India	9.76 lakh ha. (24.10 lakh acres)

POWER

(a) Installed capacity at the dam power house.	3000 MW (6 units of 500 MW)
(b) Installed capacity of the canal power house.	300 MW
(c) Annual power generation	17.99 Twh.

Cost........................ Rs. 4074 crores.

STATEMENT II

The salient feature of the proposed reservoir at Chisapani (kamala)

Dam Crest Elevation	— 199.9 m.	656.0 ft.
Highest Water Level for flood control	— 199.5 m.	654.4 ft.
River Bed Elevation	— 137.0 m.	449.4 ft
Dam Height	— 64.0 m.	209.92 ft.
Effective Storage Capacity	— 1.04 millid M^3	8.48 LAF
Dead Storage capacity	— 1.14 millid^3	1.14 LAF
Extra Storage capacity for flood regulation	— 0.28 millid M^8	2.28 LAF
Catchment area	— 1528 sq. km.	590.0 sq. miles.

STATEMENT III

Details of HMG Nepal's Proposed Bagmati Multipurpose Project

Location		About two kilometers upstream from the East West Highway near Karmaiya.
Power	Dam height	— 105 meters (344.4 ft.)
	Installed capacity	— 140 Megawatts.
	Transmission	3 Killometers (1.9 miles).
	Estimated cost	between 240 and 290 million US $ (dollars) (1980).

Irrigation Outflows from the reservoir will be diverted at the downstream barrage for gravity irrigation purpose:

Stage I	— Rautahat and Bara District 58,000 ha.		(1,43,320 acres)
	— Sarlahi District 10,000 ha.		(24,710 acres)
	— Sub Total : 68,000 ha.		(1,68,032 acres)
Stage II	— Sarlahi District 54,000 ha.		(1,33,440 acres)
	Total : 1,22,000 ha.		(3,01,470 acres)

Estimated cost of Barrage and irrigation distribution system. — Between 160 and 180 Million US dollars (1980)

Total estimated cost : — Between 400 and 470 million US dollar (1980).

Assets Profits of Mrtp companies and issue of licences

7074. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI GULSHER AHMED) :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE and Company Affairs be pleased to lay a statement showing total assets and net profit of the industrial House registered under section 26 of the M.R.T.P. Act 1960 for the last three years and name of the compnies controllea by each such industrial house ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSAL). The total assets and profit (before tax registered under MRTP Act as on 31-12-81) in different industrial house are given below for the years 1979, 1980 and 1981.

Rs. in crores

Year	Assets	Profit before tax
1979	12426.27	975.24
1980	14408.92	1121.37
1981	17443.72	1334.09

The list of MRTP companies controlled by these industrial houses as on 31.12.1981 has been supplied to and available in the Parliament Library. Incidentally a list of Compnies constituting the top 10 industrial houses was also furnished in answer to the Lok Sabha question No. 763 dated 13 th July, 1982.

Selection Boards for Selection of Petroleum Products Dealer

7075. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA :
SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have constituted Selection Boards for selection of dealers for liquiefied petroleum gas (cooking gas), petrol, diesel and kerosene oil jointly with the oil companies in thc contry;

(b) if so, the details of the Selection Boards constituted; and

(c) how may of such new dealers are likely to be appointed in the country during the year 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKER MISHRA) : (a) In accor-

dance with the new policy guidelines recently finalised, oil companies have constituted two Selection Boards, for the present, for selectlon of dealers/distributors of petroleum products.

(b) The Selection Boards comprise of a retired High Court Judge and a retired Senior Civil Servant.

(c) As of now, oil companies have plans to put up a total of 1559 dealers/distributors all over country during the current year as under :

Retail outlets	621
LPG distributorships	608
SKO/LDO dealerships	320

Applications for Transfer of Teliphone in new Delhi

7076. SHRI BABORAO PARANJAPE :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the number of persons in Delhi in the waiting list for getting telephone and by when they will get the same;

(b) how many applications are there for transfer of telephones to the new residences of subscribers in Dehli and by when these transfers will be completed; and

(c) name of exchanges in Delhi where giving of new telephones or transfer of telephones to these areas are frozen ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) About 1,05,000 applicants are on the waiting list in Delhi as on 1.3.1983. Most of these applicants, except a few under General Category, are likely to be provided telephone connections progressively by March, 1986, subject to timely availability of equipment and cables.

(b) Over 1300 applications for shifts to exchanges which have no spare capacities are pending upto March, 1983. Most of them are likely to be cleared progressively during 1983-84, except those at Nangloi, which are expected to be cleared in 1984-85.

(c) The information is given below :

Position as on 1.3.1983

Names of frozen exchange :

1. Secretariat (37)
2. Shahdara (20) — being unfrozen for clearance of existing shipt applications).
3. Ghaziabad-II (84)
4. Ballabhgarh (88)
5. Faridabad (81)
6. Hauz Khas (65,66)
7. Chanakyapuri (67).
8. Nangloi (87)
9. Rajouri Garden (50,59,53,54)
10. Shakti Nagar (71,74).

Smuggling of Drugs

7077. SHRI BABURAO PARANAJAPE : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is true that with the increase in customs duty to 105 per cent on drugs intermediates recently the chances of smuggling of finished drugs from neighbouring countries would increase; and

(b) what are the protetions and concessions that are now available to small scale drug units who wish to manufacture the items which are being imported partially at present ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The increase in duty of customs on drugs and drug intermediates is uniform, namely, 15% ad valoram in either case.

(b) Small scale drug manufacturing Units are free to undertake the production of any bulk drug, partially or wholly imported or where there are no import, after taking permission from the Drugs Controllers of their States/Drug Controller (India) under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. Wherever the indigenous production is adequate whether, such production is from small scale sector units or organised sector units suitable protection is granted through the import and export Policy as well as by bringing suitable alteration in the duty of customs.

आकाशवाणी में प्रोडक्शन असिस्टेंट्स की पदोन्नति

7078. **श्री रामायण राय** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितने प्रोडक्शन असिस्टेंट्स को पदोन्नत किया गया अथवा प्रोड्यूसर बनाया गया है;

(ख) इनमें से ऐसे कितने व्यक्ति हैं जिनके पास संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्यूटिव के लिए निर्धारित योग्यता नहीं है;

(ग) दूरदर्शन के समान आकाशवाणी में प्रोडक्शन सहायकों को पदोन्नत न करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन में किसी भी कला में उच्च शिक्षा और प्रवीणता प्राप्त कलाकारों को प्रोड्यूसर के पद पर नियुक्त करने के लिए कुछ नियम बनाने का है जिससे कि कार्यक्रमों का स्तर बना रहे; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो नियम कब तक बनाये जायेंगे और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) प्रोड्यूसर स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के संवर्ग में आते हैं। इनकी नियुक्ति संघ लोग सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से नहीं होती और इसलिए तुलना सीधी भर्ती के माध्यम से रखे जाने वाले कार्यक्रम एक्जीक्यूटिवों के लिए निर्धारित अर्हताओं से नहीं की जानी है।

अप्रैल, 1980 से मार्च 1983 तक के दौरान कितने प्रोडक्शन असिस्टेंटों को प्रोड्यूसर नियुक्त किया गया, इसके बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है।

(ग) इस प्रकार की पदोन्नति के लिए नियमों का सम्बन्धित माध्यम से कार्य की आवश्यकताओं से सम्बन्धित होना आवश्यक है।

(घ) और (ङ) सरकार के नवीनतम निर्णय के अनुसार, स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट संवर्ग के प्रोडक्शन से सम्बन्धित जिन व्यक्तियों ने नियमित सरकारी कर्मचारी समझे जाने के लिए अपना विकल्प दिया है, वे प्रोड्यूसरों या प्रोडक्शन असिस्टेंटों के रूप में नहीं रहेंगे। ऐसा करने के लिए भर्ती नियमों में संशोधन करने की कार्रवाई चल रही है।

Achieving Power Generation at par with advanced Countries

7079. SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA :
SHRI T. S. NEGI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether efficiency of generation of electricity and transmission in the country is at par with other advanced industrial nations such as Japan, Germany U.S.A. and if so, full details thereof :

(b) what steps Goverment have taken/propose to ensure that country achieves at least the same efficiency as other leading countries in view of the need for conservation and also enable the country to complete in iternational markets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Details indicating the efficiency of thermal generation and transmission in India as compared with other advanced industrial nations such as Japan, Germany and USA during 1979 are in statement I.

(b) Steps taken for achieving higher efficiency in respect of generation and tranmission are indicated in statement II.

STATEMENT I

For the year 1979

S. No.	Name of the country	Plant Load Factor*	T&D Losses
1.	India	44.7%	20.44%
2.	Japan	51.3%	5.3%
3.	Germany (F.R..G.)	53.4%	4.7%
4.	Germany (G.D.R.)	63.4%	Not available
5.	U.S.A.	41.6%	6.6%

***Note** : Plant Load Factor only reflects the actual utilisation of the plant, and is only a broad indicator of efficiency of generation.

STATEMENT II

Steps taken for improving the performance of thermal power stations in India

1. Deficiencies in respect of layout, design and engineering, manufacture, erection and commissioning are now being rectified by a renovation team comprising Engineers of Project authorities, CEA and manufacturers.
2. New collaboration have been entered into for a number of plants and equipment to up-date existing technology.
3. In the case of newly-commissioned 200/210 MW units, renovation teams constituted for this purpose are drawing action plans for rectification of stablisation problems and these are being implemented by station authorities.
4. Plant betterment programme has been undertaken to renovate and modernise the various items of plants and equipment including environment. Roving monitoring teams have been constituted by Central Electricity Authority to constantly monitor the health of various power units in the country, analyse the data and give feed back information for taking timely action for repairs, maintenance and renovation.
5. Measures to supply uniform quality of sized coal to power stations by crushing coal at mines before loading into wagons, benefication of low grade coal linked to distatant power stations and hand-picking of extraneous materials like shales etc.,have been initiated.
6. Due to high cost involved in the road transportation of coal, road haulage of coal is being minimised and most of the coal is hauled by rail. Unit trains and bottom discharged wagons have been introduced and merry-go-round systems are being adopted for short hauls of coal at pit-head stations.
7. Efforts are being made to indiginise imported spares to the maximum extent, particularly fast moving spares. In the case of indigenously manufactured equipment, 20% of capacity in the various manufacturing units is being set apart for manufacture of spares.
8. For training of personnel for various categories of maintenance and operation of large thermal stations, Power Engineering Training Society has been constituted with training Institutes attached to it. These Institutes coduct, on regular basis, full time courses for personnel deputed from various States. Condensed courses on specific requests are also conducted.

These steps are under different stages of implementation. The Plant Load Factor which is an index for maximisation of generation of the existing capacity has improved from 46.8% in 1981-82 to 49.3% during April 1982—February 1983.

Steps taken to minimise transmission and distribution losses in the country

I. All the States have been advised to :

(i) prepare Master Plans for rationalising the development of distribution systems on the basis of long term perspectives for all major cities, these being important load centres with significant scope for reducing system losses;

(ii) draw up system improvement schemes based on model studies.

(iii) identify specific areas of application of shunt capacitors and instal these expeditiously so that the power factor could be improved resulting in reduction in the losses.

(iv) Tighten up administrative measures and controls, including surprise checks for eliminating theft of energy.

II. Reduction of T&D losses has been included in the new 20 point programme which is being vigorously monitored.

Production of Polyester Filament Yarn

7080. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the annual target of production of polyester filament yarn planned to be achieved during 1984-85 as per the Sixth Plan Document was subsequently revised upward;

(b) if so, what is the revised target and the reasons therefor;

(c) what is the present unit-wise licensed and installed capacity in the country for the production of polyester filament yarn as well as the captive texturising capacity of the polyester filament yarn producers; and

(d) how much of the above capacity is in the public sector and how much in private sector, unit-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) The Target of production of polyester filament yarn during 1984-85 envisaged in the Sixth Five Year Plan was 18,000 tonnes. Further capacity was approved in view of the incresing demand. The anticipated production in 1984-85 will be around 37,000 tonnes.

(c) and (d) The present unit wise capacity is as follows :—

S. No.	Name of the Unit	Whether in Public or Private Sector	Licensed capacity (tonnes / annum)	Installed capacity
1.	Petrofils Cooperative Limited	Public Sector	7,000	3,500
2.	Baroda Rayon Corpn. Limited	Private Sector	1,777	1,094
3.	Century Enka Ltd.	do	1,500	684
4.	Garware Nylons Ltd.	do	1,710	1,094
5.	J. K. Synthetics Ltd.	do	6,960	1,824
6.	Modipon Ltd.	do	1,723	1,094

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Nirlon Synthetic Fibres & Chemicals Limtted	do	2,655	1,752
8.	Orkay Silk Mills Pvt. Limited	do	6,000	Some spinning lines have been commissioned.
9.	Reliance Textile Industries Ltd.	do	10,000	10,000
10.	Shree Synthetics Limited	do	576	1,094
11.	Stretch Fibres India Limited	do	135	—

Information regarding captive texturising capacity of these units is not available.

Opening of Post Offices, Telephone Offices and Public Call Offices in Orissa

7081. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to provide adequate telecommunication network in the backward States in 1983-84;

(b) if so, The number of post offices, telephone exchanges, and public call offices proposed to be opened in 1983-84 in Orissa;

(c) the number of such post offices, dublic call offices and telephone exchanges opened in 1981-82 and 1982-83 in that State; and

(d) the district-wise number of the new post offices, telephone exchanges and public call offices going to be opened in the current financial year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, please.

(b) 135 new post offices are to be opened in the rural areas of Orissa State under the Annual Plan for 1983-84. In urban areas post offices are opened depending upon traffic and other factors and there are no specific targets.

Subject to availability of finance and materials, about 10 telephone exchanges are proposed to be opened in Orissa during 1983-84.

It is further proposed to open 50 long distance public telephones (Public Call Offices) during 1983-84 in Orissa.

(c) The information is given as under :—

Year	No. of post offices opened.		Telephone Exchanges opened.	Long distance Public telephones opened.
	Rural	Urban		
1981-82	65	20	17	50
1982-83	45	28	23	84

(d) 80 villages have so far been identified for opening of post offices during 1983-84. District-wise break-up is furnished in the Stetements attached.

Proposals for opening telephone exchanges and long distance public telephones in Orissa, district-wise, during current financial year are yet to be finalised.

STATEMENT

Number of Villages in Orissa State identified so far for opening post offices during 1983-84.

Name of district	Number
I. Normal rural areas	
1. Cuttack	21
2. Balangir	4
3. Dhenkanal	4
4. Balasore	5
5. Puri	1
6. Ganjam	3
II. Tribal areas	
1. Koraput	12
2. Sundargarh	8
3. Mayurbhanj	3
4. Phulbani	5
III. Backward areas.	
1. Keonjhar	9
2. Kalahandi	5
Total	80

Expansion of Penicillin plants

7082. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some penicillin plants have been expanded in the last two years;

(b) if so, the number of penicillin plants which have been expandedi;

(c) the amount spent in the expansion programme; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d) Details of expansion undertaken in penicillin plants during the last two years is given below :-

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Original Capacity (Annual)	Capacity after Expansion	Capital Cost (Rs./ lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s IDPL	70 MMU	230 MMU	216.36
2.	M/s HAL	105 MMU	200 MMU	202.78

M/s Standard Pharmaceuticals have been increasing their production and have availed of the endorsement of capacities under the Industry Ministry's announcement of April, 1982.

Rural Electrification Schemes Approved For Hill Districts of U.P.

7083. SHRI HARISH RAWAT :Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of rural electrification schemes proposed to be approved for the 8 hill districts of Uttar Pradesh during the year 1983;

(b) the number of villages of these districts to be electrified by the end of 1983 as also the number of the viliages and sub-villages which will remain to be electrified;

(c) whether there is any programme to electrify the remaining villages with a view to electrify cent per cent villages of this backward area; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which cent per cent electrification is likely to be done there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) During the period Jaunary 1983 to March, 1983 the Rural Electrification Corporation has sanctioned 11 rural electrification schemes in 8 hill districts of Uttar Pradesh involving loan assistance of Rs. 844.43 lakhs for electrification of 952 villages. Seven Rural Electrification Schemes pertaining to these districts were pending with the Corporation on 1-4-1983 which are being processed by them. Othor schemes will be

processed as a when they are received by REC from UPSEB.

(b) Out of a total ef 15,010 census inhabited villages in the 8 hill districts, 5,418 villages constituting 36.1% have already been electrified upto the end of January, 1983. During the current financial year viz. 1983-84, a target of electrification of 3,500 villages have been fixed for the entire State. The district-wise details of the number of villages likely to be covered by the end of 1983 etc. are finalised only at the State level.

(c) and (d) UPSEB has informed that all the villages of the said 8 hill districts are likely to be electrified by 1995. Details of the programme are to be finalised by the State Government/State Electricity Board.

Utilsation of Funds for Rural Electrification

7084. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of rural electrification schemes of Uttar Pradesh which have been approved by the Rural Electrification Corporation in the year 1982, and the amount allotted to the State Electricity Board for this purpose;

(b) whether the Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board had utilised the entire allocated sum on these rural projects only or this amount had also been utilised for purchasing material and components for other schemes also; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Rural Electrification Corporation to ensure the proper utilisation of the amount allotted for the rural electrification schemes in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) During 1982 (January to December, 1982) the Corporation sanctioned 24 Rural Electrification Schemes in Uttar Pradesh involving loan assistance of Rs. 1617.14 lakhs.

(b) The above schemes were sanctioned in 1982 only and the details of the actual expenditure incurred on these schemes have not been received by REC so far from the Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board.

(c) PEC is taking follwing steps to ensure proper utilisation of the loan assistance for RE schemes :

(i) The loan instalments are released on the basis and to the extent of actual work done.

(ii) A system has been evolved to provide for inventory loan under the system of Letters of credit to SEBs and thereby linking the payments to manufacturers to the supplies of material made by them.

(iii) To ensure proper and close liaison with the field organisation of the Boards and to monitor the implementation of the schemes, the Corporation has opened Project Offices in all States and also Sub-Offices in a few States.

(iv) A separate Monitoring Division has been set up at the Corporate Office which maintains a close watch over the implementation of sanctioned schemes and identifies the major slippages in the execution of RE Projects with the help of REC Project Offices.

(v) The design of the Rural Electrificatison Project and loaning policy has been revised to facilitate timely implementation of schemes.

(vi) REC has persued SEBs to formulate scheme-wise works programme indicating, inter-alia, the works proposed to be done during the year, overall requirements of material for executing the works, material ordered procured and organisational set up in existence or proposed to be set up.

रानीखेत और पिथोरागढ़ शहरों में स्वचालित (इलेक्ट्रोनिक) टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की स्थापना के लिए भवन का निर्माण

7085. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय ने उत्तर प्रदेश के रानीखेत और पिथौरागढ़ शहरों में स्वचालित (इलेक्ट्रानिक) टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की स्थापना के लिए भवन निर्माण हेतु स्थानों का चयन कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन शहरों में चुने गए प्लाटों की भूमि विभाग द्वारा अधिगृहीत कर ली गई है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में वर्तमान स्थिति का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) पिथौरागढ़ में एक प्लाट का अधिग्रहण कर लिया गया है। रानीखेत में जो स्थान चुना गया है, उसे डाक तार विभाग को अंतरित करने के सम्बन्ध में रक्षा मंत्रालय के साथ कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

(ग) स्थिति उपरोक्त (ख) में दी गई है।

रानीखेत और पिथौरागढ़ शहरों को सीधी डायल सेवा की सुविधा

7086. **श्री हरीश रावत :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी इलाकों के पिथौरागढ़, पौड़ी गढ़वाल, गोपेश्वर, उत्तरकाशी और रानीखेत शहरों को सूक्ष्म तरंग संचार प्रणाली से कब तक जोड़ा जाएगा ;

(ख) क्या इन शहरों में सूक्ष्म तरंग स्टेशनों के निर्माण के लिए स्थानों का चयन कर लिया गया है और यदि हां, तो किन किन स्थानों में निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ किया जाएगा और किस वर्ष तक कार्य पूरा हो जाएगा :

(ग) क्या पहाड़ी और पिछड़े इलाकों में स्थित होने के कारण पिथौरागढ़ और रानीखेत शहरों को टेलीफोन सेवा में प्रायः व्यवधान रहता है; और

(घ) पिथौरागढ़ और रानीखेत की जनता को सीधी डायल सेवा की सुविधा कब तक प्रदान की जाएगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) पिथौरागढ़, पौड़ी गढ़वाल गोपेश्वर, उत्तरकाशी और रानीखेत को सूक्ष्म तरंग संचार प्रणाली से जोड़ने की कोई योजना नहीं है। इन स्थानों पर सूक्ष्म तरंग संचार प्रणाली की योजना परिपात के आधार पर औचित्य पाए जाने पर तैयार की जाएगी। तथापि, पिथौरागढ़, पौड़ी चमोली (गोपेश्वर) तथा उत्तरकाशी को जोड़ने के लिए यू. एच. एफ रेडियो रिले प्रणाली की योजना बनाई गई है।

(ख) उपरोक्त वर्णित चार शहरों में इस उद्देश्य के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण की कारँवाई की गई है परन्तु अभी पूरी नहीं हो सकी है।

(ग) पहाड़ों से होकर गुजरने वाली संरेखण लाइनों में दोष होते रहते हैं। तथापि सेवा को पुनः चालू करने के लिए तत्काल कारँवाई की जाती है।

(घ) चालू योजना अवधि के अन्त तक पिथौरागढ़ के लिए एस० टी० डी० सुविधा प्रदान किए जाने की उम्मीद है, बशर्ते कि स्वचालित एक्सचेंज के लिए उपस्कर समय पर प्राप्त हो सकें। रानीखेत के लिए एस. टी. डी. की योजना सातवीं योजना अवधि के दौरान बनाए जाने की सम्भावना है।

Telephone and S.T.E. Facilities for Tribal Areas

7087. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) what steps have been taken to provide telephone and STD facilities to the tribal areas in the country; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which these facilities would be provided to the Tribal areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b) Telephone facilities and STD facilities have already been provided at a large number of tribal areas. Norms for provision of telephone facilites in the tribal areas have been liberalised and further expansion of such facilities is being carried out progressively.

LPG Connections in Rajasthan

7088. SARI JAI NARAIN ROAT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of LPG connections booked with the LPG agencies in Rajasthan State till March, 1983;

(b) the number of LPG connections sanctioned till the same period;

(c) the number of LPG connections to be sanctioned during the remaining period of the current year;

(d) whether Government propose to appoint more LPG agencies in Rajasthan State during the current year; and

(e) if so, the names of the places where LPG agencies are to be opened and what would be the criteria for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SAANKAR MISHAR) : (a) The number of applicants on the waiting list with the LPG agencies in Rajasthan State till March, 1983 was 1,01,874.

(b) The number of LPG connections sanctioned in Rajasthan till 31st March, 1983 was 1,28,434.

(c) During 1983-84, oil companies have plans to release 62,000 new LPG connections in Rajasthan.

(d) Yes, Sir,

(e) The names of locations where new LPG agencies are proposed to be opened in Rajasthan during thc current year are given below :

1. Kota
2. Jaipur (3)
3. Udaipur
4. Sardarshahar
5. Alwar
6. Dholpur
7. Baran
8. Sujangarh
9. Kishangarh
10. Khetri
11. Sawai Madhopur
12. Fatehpur
13. Nasirabad
14. Abu Road
15. Hanumangarh
16. Kota (2)
17. Hindaun
18. Makrana

Thc selection of distributorships will be made in accordance with the guidelines since evolved by the oil Industry, a copy of which has already been laid on the Table of the House in reply to the Unstarred Question No. 3837 dated 22.3.193.

Popularisation of Gobar Gas in Tribal Areas

7089. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the steps being taken to popularise gobar gas plants in tribal areas in the country where these have not been set up so far ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : As the incentive to Scheduled Tribes to set up biogas plants, a higher quantum of Central subsidy is given under the National Project for Biogas Development. The rates of subsidy for some sizes of biogas plants for scheduled tribes vis-a-vis other beneficiaries are as follows:

Size of Plant (cubic metre)	For North-Eastern Region Sates and Sikkim (Rs.)	For other areas	
		Scheduld Tribes & small & Marginal Farmers. (Rs.)	Other beneficiaries. (Rs.)
1.	2.	3.	4.
2	2,640	1,500	1,000
3	3,310	1,950	1,300
4	3,800	2,320	1,550
6	4,710	2.910	1,940

In North-Eastern States and Sikkim the level of subsidy for scheduld tribes and other beneficiaries is the same, though quantum of subsidy is higher than in other regions.

Increase in contract and unorganised labour

7090. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that inspite of the process of industrialisation, contract system and unorganised labour have increased in the country;

(b) whether any study had been made into the causes for expansion of unorganised labour;

(c) measure propose to regular work done not through contract labour; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No such study has been made so far.

(c) and (d) In cases where the Central Government is the "Appropriate Government" Notifications have been issued for abolishing contract labour in the occupations/operations listed in the statement attached. Regular inspections are being carried out by Inspectors to enforce implementation of these notifications.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Industry	Name of Employment
1.	Coal Mines	(i) Raising or raising-cum-selling of coal ; (ii) Coal loading and unloading; (iii) Overburden removal and earth cutting; (iv) Soft coke manufacturing; and (v) Driving of stone drifts and miscellaneous stone cutting underground.

2.	Buildings	Sweeping, dusting and watching.
3.	Iron Ore Mines	(i) Overburden removal; (ii) Drilling and blasting; (iii) Float ore operations; (iv) Muck cleaning operations in crushing plants, screening plants and/or conveyor; belts and (v) Wagon levelling operations.
4.	Lime stone, Dolomite and Manganese Mines.	(i) Overburden removal ; and (ii) Drilling and blasting.

Target for Drilling and increasing oil Production during sixth five year plan

7091. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have fixed some targets to be achieved during the Sixth Five Year Plan regarding drilling and increasing oil production in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission has sought Gevernment's clearance for acquiring some more new drilling rigs for accelerating its oil exploration and production and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The target fixed for crude production during the Sixth Five Year Plan period was 93.40 Millions Metric Tonnes (MMT). This has been revised to 105.24 MMT after the accelerated offshore production plan of ONGC was approved.

The target fixed for drilling during the same period is 2667.1 thousand metres.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) During the remaining period of the Sixth Five Year Plan, the ONGC propose to procure 12 rigs as replacement for their on-shore operations, two drillships and two work-over-cum-drilling Jackup rigs for their off-shore operations.

Amending Wakf Act

7092. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) at what stage is the proposal to amend Wakf Act ; and

(b) details of the amendments to be made ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) The proposal to amend the Wakf Act, 1954, isat a very advanced stage of consideration.

(b) The amendments, as proposed by the Wakf Inquiry Committee in its Final Report, are under the active consideration of the Government and therefore, it is not possible to indicate the details of amendments to be made at this stage.

Reduction in Oil Prices

7093. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the countries which have reduced the price of oil and by how much per barrel ;

(b) the quantity of crude oil likely to be imported during the year 1983-84 and the names of the countries which are supplying crude oil and the quantity;

(c) the quantity of kerosene oil to be imported to meet the demand during the year 1983-84;

(d) whether the price of kerosene oil has also to be decreased; if so, by how much; and

(e) what are the reasons for increasing the price of kerosene oil for distribution in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and (b) Term Agreements for import of crude oil are normally entered on calendar year basis. During 1983 about 12.1 million tonnes of crude oil will be supplied by Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, USSR, UAE and Nigeria under term agreements. The reduction in prices of crude oil being supplied by these countries range from $ 2.45 per barrel to $ 5.50 per barrel.

(c) As per preliminary estimates 2.6 million tonnes of kerosene is expected to be imported during 1983-84.

(d) and (e) The dual system of pricing of kerosene has been given up with effect from 18th March, 1983 and thereafter the average ex-storage point price of kerosene per kilolitre has come down from Rs. 1934 to Rs. 1644. This takes into account a marginal increase of Rs. 100/KL with effect from 18th March, 1983 which was effected in order to reduce the differential between the prices of kerosene and High speed diesel oil.

Improvement in Performance of Power Stations

7094. Dr. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) What was the installed generating capacity in 1950 and what it is today and is the growth rate satisfactory or is there need and scope to further improve the genration of electricity;

(b) if so, what steps taken to improve the situtation;

(c) what are the recommendations of the Expert Group to effect improvement in the performance of the power stations together with the details thereof and what steps have been taken to implement them; and

(d) is the gap between the requirement and availability of power proposed to be fully bridged ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (d) The installed generating capacity which was 2300 MW in 1950 has risen to 38630 MW (Approximately) in utility and non-utility sector, while the installed capacity has substantially increased during the last 3 decades, the generation is still no adequate to meet full requirement of the country. The generation from hydro stations is dependent on the extent of monsoons in the catchment areas of the reservoirs. The improvement in generation can therefore to be made by maximising the generation from the thermal stations which constitute about 60% of total installed capacity. Efforts in this direction. have already been made and performance of thermal stations has shown improvement during the last 2 years.

The important recommendations of the Committee on Power to effect improvement in the performance of thermal power stations are : (i) timely planned maintenance, (ii) adequate availability of spare parts, including formation of Common Pool for Major Spares, (iii) adequate number of trained operation and maintenance staff, (iv) setting up of specialised Task Forces, (v) minimising the down time of the Units, etc.

The Task Force comprising representatives of CEA, BHEL, ILK and SEBs visit the newly commissioned generating units where the various problems coming in the way of generating full capacity are analysed and time bound action plants are drawn up for implementing the suggestions made by the Task Force. The Roving Teams of CEA visit the existing thermal power station where the deficiencies are identified and programme for betterment/renovation is drawn up. Electricity Boards

thereafter take the necessary action for implementing the betterment programme. For training of personnel in Operation & Maintenance, the Training Institutes set up under Power Engineers' Training Society are helping Electricity Boards in the training of their personal. Electricity Boards have also been asked to recruit such personnel at least two years in advance of the commissioning of units. A Common Pool for Spares required for imported generating sets has already been set up. the common Pool for Spares for Indigenousvnits is being formed. Electricity Boads havebeen requested to plan andorder the spare parts required for normal maintenance works.

Though it is ercpected to add about 14000 MW of generating capacity during the Sixth Plan it may not be possible to fully bridge the gap between requirement and avabilaility. However, it is expected that shortage conditions would steadily come down.

Functioning of R. M. S. at Bareilly Railway Junct on.

7095. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the functioning of R. M. S. at Bareilly Railway Station Junction is far from satisfactory inasmuch as hundreds and thousands of letters are not sorted out for days together and they are kept hidden unnoticed;

(b) whether a large number of envelopes, inlands and post-cards are burnt by the Postal Staff because of inter-rivalries and bickerings; and

(c) whether in view of the above, Government propose to take remedial steps in this regard if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) It is not a fact that the functioning of Bareilly RMS is not satisfactory. It is also not a fact that hundreds and thousands of letters are not sorted out for days together in Bareilly RMS and the letters are kept hidden unnoticed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

New Power Project for Orissa in 1983-84

7096. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to take up some new power projects in Orissa in 1983-84 to boost power generation in that State :

(b) if so, when those new power projects are going to be executed ; and

(c) the details of those projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The Government of Orissa have not included in their Annual Plan for 1983-84 any new power project for being taken up during the current year. A number of hydro projects with an aggregate installed capacity of 977 MW are under execution in Orissa for benefits during the Sixth Plan and subsequently. Apart from its share from Farakka STPS-Stage I and assistance from Chukha Hydro project in Bhutan, the State will also receive allocation of power from other schemes to be taken up under Central Sector in the Eastern Region.

Suggestions by all India Organisation of Chemists and Druggists at Trivandrum

7097. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the suggestions made by the All India Organisation of Chemists and Druggists at Trivandrum in regard to trade margin, sales tax, import duty, raw materials import and related matters ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government is aware of the following suggestions made by the President of the All India Organisation of Chemists and Druggists at its Second All India Convention held at Trivend-

rum in January, 1983 :

1. To revise the trade margin to a minimum of 20% to the retailers and 10% to the wholesalers where by the chemist can cope up with the increasing cost of living and overhead expenses to keep trade going.

2. To abolish sales tax and merge it with excise duty.

3. To reduce the import duty to 25% on the drugs and intermediates which will be a great contribution factor in lessening the cost of medicine to the ailing consumer public.

4. To revive the drug rule 65/15/C and let the experienced chemists run their shops.

5. Drugs and Cosmetics Act was enforced without a proper study of its effects on the drug industry and trade. The Government should, therefore, take into confidence all the effected interests representing the drug trade and industry alike.

6. Trade and manufacturers should be allowed to import the raw materials directly without the intermediary of any canalising agency.

7. To simplify Drugs Prices Control Order and not to harass the manufacturers and chemists for minor technical offences.

8. Import of adequate technology should be allowed to the private undertakings whereby they too can stand the healthy competition and fair trade practices in producing and marketing quality medicines.

9. Public Sectors as they have proved a failure should be duly converted to joint sectors.

The Government has noted the above suggestions.

डाक और तार बोर्ड के सेवा निवृत्त सदस्य द्वारा डाक विभाग के बारे में कार्य-करण की आलोचना

7098. **प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डाक और तार बोर्ड के एक सेवा निवृत्त सदस्य ने डाक विभाग और मंत्रालय के तत्कालीन कार्यकारी मंत्री की कटु आलोचना की है जैसाकि 2 फरवरी, 1983 के दैनिक "स्टेट्समैन" में उल्लेख किया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यूनिवर्सल पोस्टल यूनियन द्वारा उपयुक्त सेवा निवृत्त अधिकारी को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महत्व का पद दिया जा रहा है;

(ग) यदि उपर्युक्त (क) और (ख) का उत्तर "हां" में है तो क्या सरकार उपर्युक्त सेवा निवृत्त अधिकारी को ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पद पर काम करने की मन्जूरी देगी; और

(घ) सरकार सेवा निवृत्त अधिकारी के विरुद्ध रोकथाम के लिए क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) डाक-तार बोर्ड के सेवा निवृत्त सदस्य श्री वी० ई० अरुणाचलम ने "स्टेट्समैन" में तारीख 2.2.83 और 3.2.83 को दो लेख प्रकाशित किए जो डाक तार विभाग में रेल डाक सेवा के पुनर्गठन के बारे में थे। अपने लेखों में लेखक ने कुछ नीतियों पर अपने व्यक्तिगत विचार व्यक्त किए हैं और रेल डाक सेवा के पुनर्गठन के बारे में विभाग द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का विरोध किया है।

(ख) श्री अरुणाचलम को विश्व डाक संघ में 5 महीनों के लिए परामर्शदाता के पद का प्रस्ताव किया गया है। यह प्रस्ताव भारत

सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित किए बगैर ही उक्त अधिकारी को सीधे तौर पर किया गया है ।

(ग) यदि कोई अधिकारी सेवानिवृत्त होने के बाद किसी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थान, जिसका भारत सदस्य हो, के अधीन रोजगार स्वीकार करता है तो उसके लिए भारत सरकार की मंजूरी की आवश्यकता नहीं होती । सेवा निवृत्त अधिकारी द्वारा परामर्शदाता का पद स्वीकार करने की अनुमति देने या न देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(घ) सेवा निवृत्ति के बाद अधिकारी पर केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा आचरण नियम की व्यवस्थायें लागू नहीं होतीं । अत: निरोधक उपाय करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Deposits Accepted by M/s Oriental Coal Limited in Excess of Ceiling Limits

7099. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI GULSHER AHMED :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s Oriental Coal Company Limited (Thapar Group) had accepted deposits as on 31.3.1982 in excess of the ceiling limits in violation of Rules 3 (2) (i) and 3 (2) (ii) of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 1975 ;

(b) if so, the extent thereof ;

(c) the action taken against them on account of such violation ; and

(d) if not, reasons and justification thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) According to the return of deposits as on 31. 3. 1982 filed by this company with the Registrar of Companies, Calcutta, the deposits held by it were in excess of the ceiling limits prescribed under the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 1975, to the extent of Rs. 10.74 lakhs under Rule 3 (2) (i) and Rs. 7.69 lakhs under Rule 3 (2) (ii) of the Deposit Rules.

(c) and (d) : In reply to the show cause notice issued by the Registrar of Companies, Calcutta, for having deposits in excess of the prescribed limits, the company has contended that the deposits at the time of their initial acceptance were within the limits prescribed under the Deposit Rules and that the excess occurred because of the losses suffered by the company in subsequent years which had the effect of eroding the net worth of the company, (i.e., the aggregate of paid up capital and free reserves reduced by accumulated balance of loss, deferred revenue expenditure and other intangible assets). The excess in deposits occuring on account of subsequent losses does not involve contravention of the Deposit Rules and as such the question of taking any action against the company does not arise.

Deposits Accepted by M/s Alkali and Chemicals Corporation of India in Excess of Ceiling Limits

7100. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI GULSHER AHMED :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s Alkali and Chemicals Corporation of India Limited (I.C.I. Group) had accepted deposits as on 31.4.1982 in excess of the ceiling limits in violation of Rule 3 (2) (i) and 3 (2) (ii) of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 1975 ;

(b) if so, the extent thereof ;

(c) the action taken against them on account of such violations ; and

(d) if not, reasons and justification thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : (a) & (b) According to he return of deposits as on 31.3.1982 filed by tthis company with the Registrar of Companies, Calcutta, the deposits held by it were in excess of the ceiling limits prescribed under the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 1975, to the extent of Rs. 54.26 lakhs under Rule 3 (2) (ii) of the Deposit Rules.

(c) and (d) In reply to the show cause notice issued by the Registrar of Companies,

Calcutta, for having deposits in excess of the prescribed limits, the company has contended that the deposits at the time of their initial acceptance were within the limits prescribed under the deposits Rules and that the excess occurred because of the losses suffered by the company in subsequent years which had the effect of eroding the net worth of the company, (i.e., the aggregate of paid up capital and free reserves reduced by accumulated balance of loss, deferred revenue expenditure and other intangible assets). The excess in deposits occurring on account of subsequent losses does not involve contravention of the Deposit Rules and as such the question of taking any action against the company does not arise.

Employment to Displaced persons in BCCL and CCL

7101. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons displaced by various projects of BCCL and CCL in Dhanbad, Hazaribagh and Santhal Pargana districts of Bihar.

(b) number of displaced persons who have been provided with suitable employment in BCCL and CCL ;

(c) whether the BCCL and CCL have occupied lands in those districts in violation of land and revenue laws ;

(d) whether it is a fact that in tribal belts, the number of non-tribal employees are 93 per cent in all the Government and semi-Government offices and private sector business and Industries on the plea that only 7.5 per cent seats are reserved for tribals ; and

(e) elaborate Government policy where local tribal population can get employment on priority basis in Tribal belts Chhotanagpur, Santhal Pargana and many districts of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Madras Aluminium Factory

7102. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madras Aluminium Factory at Mettur in Tamil Nadu is running into losses; and

(b) the steps to safeguard the interest of the shareholders and deposit holders?

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) The correct name of the company is Madras Aluminium Company Ltd. The company suffered Losses of Rs. 2.13 crores during the year 1981. However, during the previous two years. i.e. 1980 and 1979 the company earned profits of Rs. 0. 58 crore and Rs. 0. 70 crore respectively.

(b) The provisions of Section 58-A introduced under the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1974 and the Rules made thereunder are designed to safeguard the interest of the deposit holders.

As far as the Shareholders are concerned, it is presumed that the Hon'ble Member is referring to possible mismanagement of the affairs of the company which may prejudice their interest. In such cases the shareholders, subject to certain conditions, can move the Company Law Board under section 408 of the Companies Act for certain reliefs provided therein. Besides they can move the Company Law Board under Section 235 for conducting an investigation into the affairs of the company. They, also move the court under section 397 and 398 subject to certain conditions.

Financial Assistance Sought By Government of West Bengal For Rehabilitation of Refugees

7103. SHRI AJIT BAG: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have received any memorandum from the West Bengal Government demanding Rs.750 crores for rehabilitation of refugees in that State;

(b) if so, amount of money given to West Bengal Government for the relief of the refugees;

(c) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) Yes, sir. We have received a copy of the report of the Refugee Rehabilitation Committee appointed by the State Government in which a demand of Rs. 750 crores has been made.

(b) The demand has several items. Each one is being examined.

(c) and (d) A view on which items should be funded by us and to what extent will be taken shortly.

Central Allocation of Funds for the Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

7104. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the Central allocation of funds for the rehabilitation of bonded labourers in the various States since 1978-79 (year-wise);

(b) the actual amount spent by the state Governments in the rehabilitation of bonded labourers since 1978-79 (year-wise) and the results achieved; and

(c) the State Governments, if any, which have failed to achieve the desired results and what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARAMVIR): (a) and (b) A statement giving the details of the central grants released to different State Governments for rehabilitation of bonded labourers from 1978-79 onwards, number of bonded labourers covered for rehabilitation under those grants and the amount utilised by the State Governments is laid on the table of the House. (Placed in library. see No. Lt 6373/183)

(c) There are no State Governments which have failed to achieve the desired results. However, the possibility of some delay in the process of rehabilitation of bonded labourers in some cases cannot be ruled out as rehabilitation largely depends upon geographical, topographical and climatic conditions and is characterised by limitations on account of non-availability of inputs and assets to be supplied to the bondedl abourers for the purpose of their rehabilitation.

Children Born Before Marriage of Parents.

7105. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for reveiew of person allaws to ensure legitimisation and development of children born before the marriage of the parents; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

(*Interruptions*)

12 Hrs.

PROF. MADHU DANDVATE (Rajapur) : I am raising a very important issue...

MR. SPEAKER : You always raise important issues.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : On 21st February while initiating the debate on Assam, I stated that the Union Railway Minister had said in a speech in Assam, 'If you kill one, we shall kill four', and the Home Minister denied it. I have brought the tape ..(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I am taking care of it. I have read about it. I will take care of it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Please let the House know what the privilege notice is about. I have brought the tape.

MR. SPEAKER : You might have got it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I want to know whether the privilege notice against Shri Sethi is under consideration.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is it under consideration, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री कृष्ण प्रकाश तिवारी : (इलाहाबाद) गन्ने का मूल्य भारत सरकार ने 13 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल तय किया है। और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने 21 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल तय किया है। आज हालत जनता शासन काल जैसी होने वाली है। जिस तरह से 1977-1980 में गन्ना जलाया गया था वही स्थिति अब फिर आ सकती है। जनता शासन वाली पुनरावृत्ति न हो इसके लिए सरकार क्या इंतजाम करने जा रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सुन लिया है, अब आप बैठिए।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाडे (खलीलाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय बहुत ही गंभीर मसला है। (**व्यवधान**)

श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा (गढ़वाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इनकी बात भी सुन लीजिए। सबसे पहले इस मसले को हरीश कुमार गगवार ने फरवरी महीने में उठाया था। (**व्यवधान**)

आज इनको भी इससे परेशानी है इसलिए मुझे खुशी है। क्योंकि ये भी यही बोल रहे हैं जो हम बोल रहे हैं। यह कोई राजनीतिक सवाल नहीं है। यह किसान से जुड़ा हुआ सवाल है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बैठिए। देखिए ..।

श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा : मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सुन ली है। देखिए ज्यादा जोर से बोलने से ज्यादा बात तो नहीं कही जा सकती। मेरे कान भी अभी ठीक हैं। सारा हाउस गन्ने के विषय में उत्तेजित है और वाकई में होना भी चाहिए। इसके लिए किसी न किसी ढंग से मैंने 6 बार इस हाउस में इसी सेशन में चर्चा करवाई है। मेरे पास-रिकार्ड है। आज फिर आप कह रहे हैं। इसके लिए मैंने परसों मंत्री महोदय से बात की थी। आप भी आए थे।

हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा : आपका नाम इस में आएगा या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है। मैंने पार्लियामेंट्री अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर साहब से आज ही बात की है। हम लोग आपस में बात करके किसी न किसी निष्कर्ष तक पहुंचने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

मेरे कहने का मतलब है, सारा हाउस बैठ कर विचार कर ले। एक यह भी है और इसके अलावा एक मसला और है। ....(**व्यवधान**)

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबर्टगंज) : सरकार ने डिसीजन लिया है। ये लोग गलत बोल रहे हैं।

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Sir, We would like to know what they are agitating about. I could not hear what they say. I want to know what they are agitating about. You please allow them to speak.

श्री रामविलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, बिहार में गन्ना जलाया जा रहा है। ... (**व्यवधान**)

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : किसानों को गन्ने का मूल्य नहीं मिला है।... (**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बैठ जाइए।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हम लोगों ने एडजॉर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह एक राष्ट्रीय मसला है। किसान खेत में काम करता है, यह सबको पता है। इस मसले को बैठकर निपटाने की बात है। आज भी नोटिस मेरे पास आया है। चार-पांच दफे डिस्कशन भी करवाया जा चुका है। डिमान्डस और डिसीजन्स भी हुए हैं। सदन में तय कीजिए क्या करना है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : सदन में सारे मसले कैसे डिसकस करेंगे ? कालिंग अटेंशन लेंगे या चर्चा करवायेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राइवेट में बैठकर लीडर्स बात कर लें। बी०ए०सी० की मीटिंग करके तय कर लो जिससे कुछ पाजिटिव काम हो सके। ···(**व्यवधान**)

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : स्पीकर साहब इस सदन में 13 फरवरी को ··(**व्यवधान**)

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : अध्यक्ष जी, किसानों को गन्ने का मूल्य ··(**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब बैठ जाइए। अब क्या झगड़ा रह गया है? प्रोफेसर साहब आप ही समझाइए। गूंगे की बात तो गूंगे की मां ही समझती है।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What are they shouting about ? They go on agitating.

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : हमने एडजॉर्नमेंट मोशन आपको दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपकी बात सुन ली है। मेरे पास सारा रिकार्ड है।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : आपने नहीं सुनी। आपने कहा था कि 377 में लिखकर दे दो। वह भी कर दिया लेकिन मिनिस्टर ने मुझे कोई जवाब नहीं दिया। कल जब एडजॉर्नमेंट मोशन लेकर आए तो आपने कहा पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर से बात करेंगे। मैंने आपके सामने माननीय बूटी सिंह जी से कहा था कि यू० पी० और बिहार के उन सभी सदस्यों को मीटिंग में बुला लो जिन्होंने यह सवाल इस सदन में उठाया है। इन्होंने अपनी पार्टी की मीटिंग बुला ली और हमें नहीं बुलाया। हमारा सवाल यह है कि अगर गन्ने का दाम नहीं मिलता, गन्ने के मूल्य पर कानून के मुताबिक ब्याज नहीं मिलता, गन्ना पूरा नहीं पेरा जाता तो यह काम चलने वाला नहीं है। इसका जबर्दस्त आंदोलन हम और किसान उत्तर प्रदेश में करेंगे। इसका खामियाजा सरकार को भुगतना पड़ेगा ···(**व्यवधान**)

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : माननीय बहुगुणा जी को न बोलने देने का षड़यन्त्र इन्होंने किया है। ···(व्यवधान)

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : ये जो बोल रहे हैं क्या इन्होंने एडजार्नमैंट मोशन दिया है ?

··· (**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लोग बैठ जाइए। यह अच्छा नहीं लगता।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : किसानों को गन्ने का मूल्य···(**व्यवधान**)

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : जिन्होंने गन्ने के ऊपर एडजार्नमेंट मोशन दिया है, कृपया उनके नाम पढ़ दीजिए। ··· (**व्यवधान**)

बात हमने उठायी और इनके मंत्री ने कहा···

(**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बैठ जाइए, क्या हो रहा है। Mr. Ram Lal Rahi, will you please keep silence ? बैठ जाइए आप? कोई हद होती है हरएक बात की। यह क्या तरीका है ? ऐसे पार्लियामेंट चलती है ? कुछ तो सोचो। आपको मैं बोलने का मौका दे सकता हूं, लेकिन यह कोई मतलब नहीं है कि आप धांधली मचा दें। I do not like this kind of behaviour either on this side or on that side. This is too bad. मैं सब की बात सुन लूंगा बारी बारी से। मेरे लिए कोई पार्टी इधर उधर नहीं है। मैं सब की बात सुनूंगा। I will decide it according to my conscience. Now, I have allowed Mr. Gangwar. Please sit down.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने आपको एक चिट्ठी लिखी थी और उसमें यह कहा था कि विदेशों को जो यहां से चावल भेजा गया ···

MR. SPEAKER : It cannot be reopened.

वह मैंने आपको बता दिया। मैंने आपको कहा कि मिनिस्टर को लिखिए।

This is a question of law and order.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : The District Magistrate of Gopalganj. One. I.A. S. officer MR. Sharma, was killed in a bomb attack.

MR. SPEAKER : That is a law and order problem. The state will take care of it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed

*(Interruptions)***

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, आज दिल्ली में और बिहार में दोनों जगह उच्चाधिकारियों ..... (व्यवधान)

श्री रणवीर सिंह (केसरगंज) : अध्यक्ष जी, हम लोगों को कभी मौका नहीं मिलता है, सारे के सारे उधर के लोगों को ही मिलता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सबसे पहले तिवारी जी की बात सुनी है। उसके बाद इधर आया हूं। I have also given my promise that I will listen to you.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : मान्यवर, हमको नहीं सुना।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको तो सारा हाउस सुन रहा था। यह मधुरवाणी गूंज रही थी।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, यह बड़ा गम्भीर मामला है उच्चाधिकारी इस तरह से मारे जायें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देख लेंगे। मेरे पास कुछ इकोनामिक मसले आने दो।

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : आप इस पर मोशन ले लीजिये। दोनों प्रान्तों के क्रिमिनल्स, यू० पी० के बिहार में और बिहार के यू० पी० में इनवाल्वड होते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिये।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : हमारी बात भी सुन लें अध्यक्ष जी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कह दिया कि आप की बात सुनूंगा। मैंने आपसे वायदा किया है।

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : मैं एक दफा से ज्यादा दफा यह कह चुका हूं कि जब भी अपोजिशन के लोग बोलने के लिए खड़े होते हैं उधर से शोर होते हैं।

شری رشید مسعود : میں ایک دفعہ سے زیادہ دفعہ کہہ چکا ہوں کہ جب بھی اپوزیشن کے لوگ بولنے کے لئے کھڑے ہوتے ہیں تو ادھر سے شور ہوتا ہے

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कभी आप बोलते हैं, ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। I don't approve of any tactics from either side.

श्री रसीद मसूद : बात तो सुन लीजिए।

شری رشید مسعود : بات تو سن لیجئے۔

MR. SPEAKER. I don't agree.

श्री रसीद मसूद : मैं कुछ और कहने जा रहा हूं। आप कहते हैं कि जो नोटिस देंगे, उन को बुलायेंगे। इधर से नोटिस देते नहीं, बगैर नोटिस के बोलते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

شری رشید مسعود : میں کچھ اور کہنے جا رہا ہوں۔ آپ کہتے ہیں کہ جو نوٹس دیں گے ان کو بلائیں گے۔ ادھر سے نوٹس دیتے نہیں بغیر نوٹس کے بولتے ہیں۔ (انٹرپشن)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नोटिस देने के बाद भी कोई अख्त्यार नहीं है बोलने का।

(व्यवधान)**

** Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER. No question. No. No. There is no reason. Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

श्री राम विलास पासवान : बिहार में डी० एम० मारे गये हैं, ला एण्ड आर्डर वहां ठीक नहीं है। सैंटर को इमीडिएट कोई इस पर एक्शन लेना चाहिए। There is no law and order in Bihar.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वहां स्टेट असेम्बली है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : बिहार में कानून व व्यवस्था नाम की कोई चीज नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इनको कह रहे ·· (**व्यवधान**) हैं, आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : यू०पी० में असेम्बली चल रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : No question. Not allowed.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आपने नोट एलाउड कर दिया और मामला खत्म हो गया ? जो लोग मारे जा रहे हैं ··

(व्यवधान)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I have given an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER : Does not matter. I have not allowed it ?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Not allowed it ?

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed it. आप उनको कल कह रहे थे, अब आप बोल रहे हैं ? मैंने तो फैसला करना है Either 'yes' or 'no'.

(व्यवधान)**

MR. SPEAKER : Irselevent. He is not allowed. I am not allowing it.

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने क्या नई बात कहनी है? आपने जो कहा I have heard all of it. Do you want to add anythiug new ? You let me know.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Pleased den't This is very bad. I don't like this. I will not allow you, if you interrupt any Member. Sit down.

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : मैंने मान लिया कि वह सब रिकार्ड में आ गया। 13 फरवरी 1983 से जितनी बार इस सदन में गन्ने का सवाल उठा

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो आ गया, रिपीट क्यों कर रहे हैं ?

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : यह भी आ गया कि किस ने उठाया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जी हां आ गया।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : मेरा कहना यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में एक खास सिचुएशन पैदा हो गई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सुन लिया मैंने।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : 4 फैक्टरियां केन्द्रीय सरकार···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सुन लिया।

(व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात गलत है, मैं बिल्कुल एलाऊ नहीं करूंगा। I will have to name you.

श्री राज नाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : इनको बाहर निकाला जाये।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : मेरा कहना यह है कि चालू सीजन के लिए यू. पी. की सरकार ने गन्ने का दाम नियत किया। यह पहली बार हुआ कि केन्द्र की सरकार और यू.पी. की सरकार का दाम हमेशा फर्क रहा है पर कभी वह दाम देने से किसी ने इन्कार नहीं किया। पहली दफा सिचुएशन पैदा हो गई जब केन्द्र की सरकार द्वारा चलने वाली मिल ही उस दाम को नहीं दे रही है। तो प्राइवेट मिलों को भी बहाना मिल गया। वह भी विघ्न डालेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो सारा डिस्कशन में आ चुका है। टाइम एण्ड अगेन।

**Not recerded

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : मैं आपके पास गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारा करवाया, अभी जिक्र किया। अब आप ज्यादती कर रहे हैं।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : अगर आप दो मिनट का समय दे देते तो मैं सारी बात कह लेता। मैंने तो कभी समय लिया नहीं, पहली बार थोड़ा सा बोल रहा हूं।

आपने अपने कमरे में कहा 377 के अन्तर्गत दो। मैंने दिया। उसका जबाब नहीं आया तो मैंने शिकायत कर दी।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय 377 का जवाब आना चाहिये।

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह): मेरा निवेदन यह है कि आप हाउस के रिकार्ड को देख लें, माननीय फूड एण्ड सप्लाई मिनिस्टर ने एक-एक मुद्दे का जवाब दिया है। यह गलत बात है कि जवाब नहीं आया। यह बात और है कि यह हाउस फैसला करे। यह हाउस कैसे फैसला कर सकता है।

It is a question of movement. (*Interruptions*)

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : 377 का जवाब चिट्ठी से आता है, वह नहीं आया।

गन्ने का मामला उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार दोनों का है, इसको तय कराइये।

(व्यवधान)

श्री रणवीर सिंह : जो बात आज उठाई जा रही है, इसमें मेरा नाम जुड़ जाये, इसमें मुझे रुचि नहीं है। इस बात की रुचि विरोधी दल को हो सकती है। मेरी रुचि इस बात में है कि गन्ने का मूल्य दिलाया जाये, जिसके बारे में आप बार-बार कहते हैं कि हाउस में डिसकशन करा दिया है। इतना ही काफी नहीं है। किसानों को मूल्य मिलना चाहिए। उससे भी अहम बात यह है कि गन्ना पिराई का सत्र 17 तारीख को बन्द होने जा रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह नहीं हो रहा है।

श्री रणवीर सिंह : इस लिए सरकार के द्वारा यह स्पेसिफिक घोषणा होनी चाहिए कि किसानों का गन्ना खेतों में न पड़ा रहे और उसकी पिराई की जाए।

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह (महाराजगंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह समस्या केवल उत्तर प्रदेश की ही नहीं है, बिहार में भी यही स्थिति है। मेरा निवेदन है कि डिसकशन के समय सरकार यह भी बताए कि कब तक के गन्ने के मूल्य का और कितने प्रतिशन भुगतान हो पाया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात कह दी गई है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विरोधी दलों का कहना है कि सारे जहां का दर्द उन्हीं लोगों के जिगर में है। लेकिन जनता शासन में, जब ये लोग राजा थे और चौ० चरण सिंह सरकार में थे, इन लोगों ने गन्ने को फुंकवाया, किसानों से गन्ना नहीं खरीदा और उन्हें मूल्य नहीं दिया। मै बताना चाहता हूं कि हम लोगों के दिलों में किसानों के लिए दर्द है। **(व्यवधान)** मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार गन्ने का मूल्य दे रही है, लेकिन भारत सरकार की पांच कस्टोडियन मिलें गन्ने का वह दाम नहीं दे रही हैं, जो उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार दे रही है, जिसके कारण किसानों में बड़ी परेशानी है। **(व्यवधान)** वित्त मंत्री तुरन्त सदन में आ कर यह आश्वासन दें कि गन्ने का जो मूल्य उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार दे रही है, सब मिलों द्वारा वही मूल्य दिया जाएगा। **(व्यवधान)**

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले तीन साल से इस सदन में शहीदे-आजम चन्द्रशेखर आजाद के नाम पर डाक टिकट चालू करने की मांग उठ रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आपने कहा है ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यह प्रश्न रूल 377 के अन्तर्गत उठ चुका है। सरकार बार-बार वादा करती है कि वह यह डाक टिकट जारी करेगी। वह कब करेगी ? मेरा आग्रह है कि यह डाक टिकट यथाशीघ्र जारी किया जाना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिख कर दे दें।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के किसानों की कठिनाइयों के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। गन्ने का दाम निर्धारित हो चुका है। पिछले एक वर्ष 1981-82 का बकाया है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सैंट्रल गवर्नमैंट से 20 करोड़ रुपए की मांग की है। इस बीच में सरकार वसूली के लिए दण्डात्मक कार्यवाही कर रही है, उनके ट्रैक्टर और पंपिग सेट आदि ले रही है। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस बारे में कार्यवाही करके किसानों की रक्षा करे।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I want to draw your attention to a very important thing. The government appointed Police Commission. It does not matter which party was in power. The commission submited its report but the government has not made this report available to Parliament. We have seen some of its recommendations. I want that the House should discuss this report.

MR. SPEAKAR : It has been laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The House should discuss it. Do you assure us that the House will discuss it ? The Commission's report should be discussed by the House, because there are certain important recommendations. Will it be discussed in the House.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वी० ए० सी० में करवाइए।

श्री चतुर्भुज (झालावाड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चन्ने का समर्थन-मूल्य घोषित हुए पांच महीने हो गए हैं। राजस्थान और मध्यप्रदेश में लाखों मन गल्ला आ चुका है। छोटे किसानों का गल्ला भी आ रहा है। लेकिन अभी तक सरकार की नीयत खरीदने की नजर नहीं आती है। मैं इस पर घोर असंतोष प्रकट करते हुए वाक-आउट करता हूं।

Shri Chaturbhuj then left the House

प्रो० अजितकुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 6 अप्रैल को लोक सभा सचिवालय ने एक टेलीग्राम मुझे भेजा, जो 9 अप्रैल को मिला। सचिवालय ने 7 अप्रैल को ट्रंक-काल बुक किया था, जो मैटीरियलाइज नहीं हुआ। जब संसद-सदस्यों और लोक सभा सचिवालय के बीच में संचार-माध्यम की यह स्थिति है, तो साधारण लोगों की क्या हालत होगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप रूल 377 में लिख कर दे दीजिए।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक व्यक्तिगत बात कहना चाहता हूं कि आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन से मेरी पार्टी और मेरा नाम गलत लिया जा रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिख कर दे दीजिए। श्री भगत इसको देख लें। आप लिख कर दीजिए।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : दूसरी बात यह है कि—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बस हो गया।

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) : You have admitted a discussion on drought and scarcity. But what will be the time ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखूंगा, आज बात करूंगा।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : मुझे कहने दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाम ठीक करवा दूंगा ।

श्री रामस्वरूप राम (गया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, किसानों की समस्याओं पर इस सदन में 5-6 बार डिस्कशन हुआ है लेकिन आपको स्मरण होगा कि इस देश के खेतिहर मजदूरों की क्या स्थिति है, उनको मिनिमम वेजेज तक नहीं मिल रही हैं परन्तु उनके बारे में यहां पर कोई डिस्कशन नहीं हुआ है। मुझे आपसे शिकायत है, खेतिहर मजदूरों की समस्याओं पर भी इस सदन में डिस्कशन होना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कभी आपने लिखकर दिया है कुछ ?

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : उनकी समस्याओं पर भी इस सदन में डिस्कशन होना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिखकर दीजिए ।

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : यह सदन केवल किसानों के लिए ही नहीं है, खेतिहर मजदूरों के लिए भी है। उनकी समस्याओं पर भी यहां डिस्कशन होना चाहिए। **(व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रामस्वरूप जी, आप बिना मतलब क्यों उतेजित हो रहे हैं ? आप बोलते चले जा रहे हैं, आप मेरी बात सुनिए। आप मुझ लिखकर क्यों नहीं देते ।

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : तीन साल में कभी उनके बारे में यहां पर डिस्कशन नहीं हुआ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने लिखकर दिया है कभी ?

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : दूसरी बातों पर सदन का समय बर्बाद होता है । खेतिहर मजदूरों की समस्याओं पर भी इस सदन में डिस्कशन होना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने दिया है कभी लिखकर ?

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : मैंने बार बार यहां पर खेत मजदूरों के सवाल को उठाया है लेकिन आपने रेजेक्ट किया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दिखाइये, कभी एक बार भी लिख कर दिया हो ।

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : आज खेतिहर मजदूरों की समस्यायें बहुत गम्भीर रूप धारण कर गई हैं... **(व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपसे किसने कह दिया कि किसान और खेतिहर मजदूर अलग-अलग हैं ? आप दीजिए लिखकर। यहां पर बिना मतलब उत्तेजित होने के बजाए आप लिखकर दीजिए ।

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : आप मेरी बात नहीं मानते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कौन नहीं मानता है आपकी बात ? आप बिल्कुल अनर्गल बात करते हैं । आप लिखकर दीजिए ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, मुझे आपकी रूलिंग पर अफसोस है। बार-बार आप यहां पर चर्चा करवाते हैं लेकिन उसका नतीजा कुछ नहीं निकलता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं ?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैंने अकाल के बारे में एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है, उस पर आपने जो व्यवस्था दी है उससे मैं सहमत नहीं हूं। पहले तो मैं यह बात कहना चाहता हूं कि लोकसभा में बहस हो और उसका कोई मतलब न निकले तो फिर आप लोकसभा को बन्द कर दो। आज इस देश में जो अकाल है उसके कारण सात करोड़ व्यक्ति मौत के मुंह में हैं। आज अगर डा० लोहिया होते....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्या चाहते हैं ?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप मेरा एडजर्नमेंट मोशन मंजूर करें। यह सरकार अगर अकाल पीडितों को बचा नहीं सकती है, अकाल घोषित कर नहीं सकती है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपको डिस्कशन करने से कभी मना नहीं करता जिसका सबूत है कि कई दफा डिस्कशन हुआ है। मैंने इस हाउस से भी अपील की थी कि यह सारे प्रदेशों और देश का मसला है, सारे भारतवासियों का इससे सीधा सम्बन्ध है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आज पाँच रुपए में दाल बिक रही है और तमिलनाडु के लोग बिना पानी के तड़प रहे हैं। कितने ही प्रदेशों में अकाल है लेकिन उसको घोषित नहीं किया गया है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अकाल क्षेत्र वहां की सरकार घोषित करती है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : फैमिन-कोड अंग्रेजों के वक्त का है। उसको बदलिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे बस की बात नहीं है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूं कि यह कुछ तथ्य की बात है, जिन पर बहस होनी चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यह चाहता हूं, इसीलिए मैं आपसे अर्ज कर रहा हूं।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप यह सोच लीजिए, 400-500 आदमी मर गए। मौत का मतलब नहीं समझते हैं। भुखमरी का मतलब नहीं समझते हैं। बिन खाए, कम खाए और लगातार न खाए, यह भूख मरी नहीं है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसके दो तरीके हो सकते हैं। एक तो जैसा मैं कह रहा था, जैसे गन्ने का मसला है। सारी पार्टियां बैठकर लीडर्स आपस में बैठकर फैसला करें कि क्या अच्छा तरीका हो सकता है। इसी तरह से देश के फूड की समस्या है। इसमें भी मैं चाहता हूं कि सारी पार्टियां बैठकर निचोड़ कर लें। वरना, मैं कालिंग एटेंशन कल-परसों फिर करवा दूंगा। मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि पार्लियामेंट के फैसले को अगर सरकार लागू न करे, यह अच्छा नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फैसला नहीं, बहस हुई है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : पार्लियामेंट की बहस का कुछ मतलब तो होना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ तो फर्क पड़ता है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : कुछ तो अर्थ निकलना चाहिए। हम चिल्ला नहीं रहे हैं। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि मसला रेडियो और आकाशवाणी में आ गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : यह संसद भारत की सबसे बड़ी पंचायत है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बिलकुल ठीक बात है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : भुखमरी जैसे सवाल पर हम हल नहीं सोच पाते हैं। कोई डिप्टी कमिश्नर मर गया। जहन्नुम में जाए डिप्टी कमिश्नर और कप्तान। लोग मर रहे हैं, उन पर अफसोस नहीं है, कोई चर्चा नहीं है। मुझे अफसोस है कि पार्लियामेंट चल कैसे रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं चलेगी, तो उनको अनाज कैसे भेजेंगे और उनकी समस्या कैसे हल होगी।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : सब कामों को रोक कर पार्लियामेंट इन सवालों को ले।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप रिकार्ड देखें । यह बात आप इसीलिए कर रहे हैं कि उनकी समस्या हल हो ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इसको प्रायोरिटी दे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं प्रायोरिटी दे रहा हूं। मेरे दिमाग में सब की बात है ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : राजस्थान में आपके रिश्तेदार हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारे हिन्दुस्तान में है ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : तमिलनाडु में पानी का सवाल है । अगर दिल्ली में होता तो आज आग लग जाती ।

12.35 Hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications Under Essential Commodities Act, 1955

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : I beg to lay on the Table

a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—

(1) The Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Third Amendment Order, 1983 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 308 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1983.

(2) The Light Diesel oil (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Second Amendment Order, 1983 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 309 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1983.

(3) The Furnance Oil (Fixation of Ceiling Prices and Distribution) Second Amendment Order, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 310 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st April 1983.

(Placed in Library See No. LT-6353/83)

A report and an order of the Government Under Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 along with an Explanatory note

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : I beg to lay on the Table.

a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) under section 22 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 in the case of M/s Lucas-TVs Limited, Madras for setting up of a new undertaking for the manufacture of fuel injection equipment, its spares, filter assembly and filter elements at Sriperumbuder, in Chingleput District, Tamil Nadu, and the Order dated the 31st March, 1983 of the Central Government thereon under section 62 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, together with an explanatory note.

(Placed in Library See No. LT-6354/83)

Annual Accounts, Annual Report of and Review on the Working of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Neyveli for 1981-82

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Neyveli, for the year 1981-82.

(2) Annual Report of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Neyveli, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library See No. LT-6355/83)

Notifications Under Customs Act, 1961

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table

a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1961 :—

(1) G.S.R. 287 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 198-Customs dated the 2nd August, 1976 upto the 31st March, 1985.

(2) G.S.R. 293 (E) and 294 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 200-Customs dated the 28th September, 1979 and Notification No. 71/83-Customs dated the 1st March, 1983 up to the 30th June, 1983.

(3) G.S.R. 295 (E) and 296 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 179= Customs dated the the 22nd August, 1979 and Notification No. 2-Customs 1st January, 1979 dated upto the 30th June, 1983.

(4) G.S.R. 297 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 197-Customs dated the 14th October, 1978 upto the 31st March, 1984.

(5) G.S.R. 316 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th April, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 241/82-Customs dated the 4th November, 1982 so as to rectify certain discrepancies in the latter notification.

(6) G.S.R. 318 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Singapore Dollars into Indian Currency or *vice-versa* in supersession of Notification No. 92-Customs dated the 1st April, 1983.

(Placed in Library See No. LT-6356/83)

11.33 Hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Fifty seventh Report

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras North): Sir, I beg to present the Fifty-seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported declining trend in women's employment and retrenchment of women employees in several industries

श्रीमती उषा प्रकाश चौधरी (अमरावती): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पटसन कपड़ा जैसे अनेक उद्योगों में महिलाओं के रोजगार की गिरती हुई स्थिति, सरकारी क्षेत्र के कुछ उद्योगों समेत अनेक उद्योगों में महिला कर्मचारियों की छंटनी तथा महिलाओं के रोजगार एवं प्रशिक्षण के लिए अत्यन्त सीमित अवसर उपलब्ध होने के समाचार तथा इस स्थिति को सुधारने की अविलम्ब आवश्यकता की ओर श्रम मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूं।

11.35 Hrs.

(*Mr. Duputy Speaker in the Chair*)

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): Government is aware of the apprehension expressed by some women's organisations about the unsatisfactory employment position of women. There was a definite increasing trend in women's employment, bet-

ween 1976 and 1978, in the organised manufacturing sectors, as a whole, based on the Employment Market Information Programme. In 1979, the level of employment was almost the same as in 1978. Though such level decreased to some extent in 1980, it was nevertheless higher than in 1976. At the level of the individual industry, a declining trend, of a small magnitude, was noticed only in the manufacture of wooden products, furn iture and fixtures and non-metallic mineral products Other industries recorded either a constant or an increasing trend.

2. The Central Government is concerned, as the appropriate Government, under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, with retrenchment of workers, as a whole, that is both men and women, in the Central sphere. The relevant statistics, relating of retrenchment of workers, does not, however, contain the break-up regarding men and women workers. In the State sector, it is the State Governments who are the appropriate authorites in regard to the industries falling in that sphere.

3. Comparison of the number of registration of women as against their placement effected by the Employment Exchanges, during the year 1978 to 1982, shows that the percentage of placement to registration of women applicants has more or less been constant at 7% as compared to 8% for men. This percentage by itsefl, does not reitect on the limited opporotunities for jobs for women, since many placements are made without the channel of Employment Ext changes.

4. Training facilites exist for both boys and girls. Vocational training for boys and girls at the Craftsman level is done through a network of Industrial Training Institutes. Under this programme, training is provided in 32 Engineering and 26 non-engineering trades. There are at present 1084 Industrial Training Institutes out of which about 125 are exclusively for women providing them more than 4000 seats. Under the Apprentices Act, 1961, 3145 women were engaged as trade apprentices as on 28.2.1983 and 332 women engaged as graduate apprentices in February, 1983. As a measure of promoting women's vocational training facilites at the State levels, all those Governments have been requested to set up women's ITIs, through their own resources, as has been done by the Central Government in setting up the National Vocational Training Institute and two Regional Vocational Training Institutes for women.

5. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 was enacted, in order to give effect to the Constitutional provisions and the ratified ILO Convention No. 100. The Act provides for the payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for the same work, or work, of a similar nature, and for the prevention of discrimination against women in matters of employment. Among other things, the act provides for the setting up of one or more Advisory Committees by the appropriate government, to advise it with regard to the extent to which women may be employed in such establishments or employments as the central government may, by notification, specify in this behalf. A central advisory committee has accordingly been set up. Most of the State Governments/Union Territory Admintstrations have also set up Advisory Committees.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shrimati Usha Prakash Choudhari. I am not going to ring the bell, because all of you who are going to speak are going to be ladies today.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : If it is partiality towards women, we do not mind it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Not that I am afraid of ladies, but I want to be chivalrous.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : It is the ladies day today.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Therefore, we will give them opportunity.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi) : Sir, you said you are not afraid of ladies. But that has to be decided by us, not by you.

श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आशा है सभी पुरुष सदस्य हमें इस में अनुमोदन देंगे ।

अभी-अभी हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने यहां हमारे ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव का उत्तर दिया है। हम लोग आज एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहते हैं। स्वतन्त्रता के बाद हमारे प्रजातन्त्र के सामने जो सब से बड़ी समस्या खड़ी हुई - वह बेरोजगारी की समस्या है, जिसे हम अभी तक हल नहीं कर पाये हैं। मैं एक ही उदाहरण पेश करना चाहती हूं। आज महिलाओं की ही बेरोजगारी की बात नहीं है, हमारे महाराष्ट्र के धूलिया डिस्ट्रिक्ट में पिछले साल एक युवा कार्यकर्त्ता था। वह ग्रेजुएट हुआ था और सर्विस के लिए उसने काफी भागदौड़ की थी। जब उसको सर्विस नहीं मिली तो एक दिन गुस्से के मारे, समाज को बताने के लिए उसने अपना हाथ काट दिया। उसने कहा कि जिस हाथ से काम नहीं मिलता, जिस हाथ के लिए यह पढ़ाई, शिक्षा डिग्री और किसी काम की नहीं है, उसकी क्या जरूरत है। यह हालत है हमारे शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की। महिलाओं की बेरोजगारी की तो इससे भी बुरी हालत है।

हमारे यहां 50 प्रतिशत महिलाएं हैं। जो राष्ट्र और समाज 50 प्रतिशत महिलाओं पर खड़ा है, उस समाज में और राष्ट्र में 50 प्रतिशत महिलाएं होने के बावजूद शिक्षा में महिलाओं का प्रतिशत बहुत कम है। हमारे यहां शिक्षा में पुरुषों का परिणाम 45.59 परसेंट है और महिलाओं का परिणाम 21.95 परसेंट है। यह तो शिक्षा की बात है। सेवा में हम महिलाओं को कितनी तरक्की देते हैं यह भी हम सबको मालूम है। हम अपने राष्ट्र को प्रगति पथ पर आगे बढ़ने वाला राष्ट्र कहते हैं जहां कि पुरुषों के साथ महिलाओं को भी सेवा में नियुक्त किया जाता है। खेती से ले कर इंडस्ट्री तक सभी जगह उनको सेवा में नियुक्त किया जाता है। सेवा में उनके बल का उपयोग किया जाता है जो राष्ट्र सभी जगह महिलाओं को पूरा स्थान देता है वही राष्ट्र प्रगति कर सकता है। लेकिन बड़े दुःख के साथ हम को कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे यहां पुरुषों का रोजगार में 57 प्रतिशत है और महिलाओं का कुल 28 प्रतिशत है। बाकी की महिलाएं बच्चों के पालन-पोषण, परिवार और समाज की सेवा से जुड़ी हुई हैं।

मंत्री महोदय ने रोजगार के बारे में अपने स्टेटमेंट में एक बात कुबूल की है कि महिलाओं में व्यवसाय और उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में पिछड़ापन है। लेकिन मैं आपको आंकड़ों के आधार पर कहना चाहती हूं कि 1969 में रोजगार में महिलाओं का परिमाण 11 परसेंट था वह 1979 में 12.4 परसेंट हुआ। जहाँ केन्द्र का इतना बजट होता है, हमारा बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम है, हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं हैं और जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि हम राज्यों को भी बार-बार कहते हैं कि राष्ट्र की योजनाओं में महिलाओं का बल बढ़े, वहां दस साल में रोजगार में महिलाओं का प्रतिशत केवल 1.3 बढ़ा है। रोजगार में महिलाओं की इतनी बढ़ोतरी हुई है। मैं मंत्री महोदय आप से पूछना चाहती हूं कि हम दहेज के खिलाफ कानून, बलात्कार के खिलाफ संरक्षण देने के लिए, समाज में उनका दर्जा ऊपर उठाने के लिए कानूनों में संशोधन करने जा रहे हैं लेकिन समाज में जिस चीज से उसका दर्जा ऊपर उठ सकता है उसके लिए हम क्या करने जा रहे हैं? जब तक महिला आर्थिक रूप से दुर्बल रहेगी, उसको सर्विस नहीं मिलेगी, उसको रोजगार नहीं मिलेगा तो उसका समाज में स्थान ऊपर नहीं उठ सकता है। वह घर छोड़कर नहीं जा सकती। उसका पति भी और समाज भी अगर उसके खिलाफ अन्याय करता है तो वह आवाज नहीं उठा सकती। इसलिए महिलाओं को विशेष संरक्षण देने के लिए, महिलाओं का आर्थिक रूप से उत्थान करने के लिए महिलाओं का रोजगार में प्रतिशत बढ़ाना बहुत जरूरी है।

आपने इस नोट में जो दिया है उसको पढ़ कर बहुत दुःख हुआ। आपने यह कहा है कि

आज तक गवर्नमेंट ने महिलाओं के लिए क्या क्या कार्यक्रम बनाये। महिलाओं के लिए क्या क्या होना चाहिए, उसका ब्यौरा आपने इस नोट में दिया है। यह जो आपका कागज पर लिखा है, वह हम सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं। हम तो पूछना चाहते हैं कि उन कार्यक्रमों का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन क्या है? हम बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम चला रहे हैं, हम उत्पादकता वर्ष मना रहे हैं, उनमें खेतों में काम करने वाली चाहे महिलाएं हों, चाहे और कहीं काम करने वाली महिलाएं हों, उनका सहयोग कहां तक आप लेना चाहते हैं। खास तौर पर हम इस हाउस में यह नहीं सुनना चाहते हैं कि महिलाओं के लिए क्या कार्यक्रम हैं, कानून में उनके बारे में क्या हैं। आपने महिलाओं में पिछड़ेपन को खुद माना है। जो हमारे रोजगार कार्यालय हैं, जिनके द्वारा भूले-भटके, शिक्षित और अशिक्षित बेकारों को काम मिलता है, उनमें भी 7 प्रतिशत महिलाओं का है, और 8 प्रतिशत पुरुषों का है।

हमारे कार्यालय काम नहीं करते हैं। सारे क्षेत्रों में उस कार्यालय का अधिकार नहीं है। प्राइवेट सेक्टर, अर्द्ध सरकारी संस्थाएं और कोआपरेटिव संस्थाओं में जो लोग रखे जाते हैं वे इस कार्यालय द्वारा नहीं रखे जाते। इन क्षेत्रों को भी इस कार्यालय के क्षेत्राधिकार में लाया जाना चाहिए। इन क्षेत्रों को प्रतिबंधित किया जाना चाहिए। तभी देहाती क्षेत्रों के गरीब और मजबूर लोगों को काम मिल सकेगा।

आपने बताया है कि व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण में महिलाओं और पुरुषों में कोई भेद-भाव नहीं किया जाता है। मैं बताना चाहती हूं कि सारे देश में इंजीनियरिंग कालेजेज की संख्या 1084 है जिसमें से महिलाओं के लिए केवल 125 हैं। और संस्थाओं में भी एडमीशन में महिलाओं का प्रतिशत बहुत कम है। मैं पूछना चाहती हूं कि क्या हमारे देश की महिलाएं स्कूल टीचर ही बन सकती हैं। 100 रुपया महीना देकर उनसे बालवाड़ी केन्द्र जहां पर बच्चों की देखभाल होती है वहीं चलवाया जाता रहेगा। क्या हमारे देश की महिलाएं केवल अस्पतालों में नर्सें बनने के ही काबिल हैं। मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि टेक्निकल एजूकेशन महिलाओं को देने के लिए क्या सोचा जा रहा है जिससे इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट में हमारी महिलाएं आगे आ सकें।

जब हम काम करने वाली महिलाओं के बारे में विचार करते हैं तो हमारे सामने आफिस में काम करने वाली महिलाएं डाक्टर, नर्सें आती हैं। कृषि में काम करने वाली महिलाएं हमारे सामने क्यों नहीं आती जो देश की भूख मिटाने के लिए कृषि कार्य में लगी हुई हैं। क्या उनको कृषि से संबंधित नया तकनीकी ज्ञान देने के बारे में कभी सोचा गया है। उसके लिए आपकी क्या व्यवस्था है।

आपने कह दिया है कि यह कार्य राज्य सरकारों को सौंपा गया है। लेकिन जिस तरह से बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम का ब्यौरा लिया जाता है उसी तरह से इस बारे में भी राज्यों से जानकारी मंगाई जाती है या नहीं। महिलाओं को रोजगार देने के बारे में, उन्हें व्यावसायिक सुरक्षा और पारिश्रमिक अधिनियम 1976 के इंप्लीमेंटेशन के बारे में हर महीने नहीं तो कम से कम एक साल में ब्यौरा मंगवाया जाना चाहिए यह देखा जाना चाहिए कि किस किस राज्य में कितनी प्रगतिइस बारे में हुई है। इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है

अन्त में एक बात में कहना चाहती हूं। अधिकांश राज्यों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों में सलाहकार समितियां हैं। केन्द्रीय स्तर पर भी सलाहकार समिति है। मैं पूछना चाहती हूं कि इतने साल तक ये समितियां काम कर रही हैं तो इन्होंने क्या रिपोर्ट दी है। महिलाओं को संरक्षण और व्यावसायिक प्रतिनिधित्व देने के लिए समिति ने कौन से सुझाव दिए हैं और आपने उन सुझावों पर क्या कार्यवाही की है। यह मैं जानना चाहती हूं।

अन्त में मैं जिस क्षेत्र में आती हूं उस महाराष्ट्र क्षेत्र और उससे लगे हुए गुजरात क्षेत्र के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहती हूं। वहां के टेक्सटाइल उद्योग के बारे में मेरी बहन बताएंगी। मैं सिर्फ इतना बताना चाहती हूं कि किसी समय में हमारे यहाँ हैंडलूम मशहूर थी। नागपुर और शोलापुर आदि शहरों में घर-घर में महिलाएं इस कार्य में लगी हुई थीं। विधवाएं और परित्यक्ता महिलाएं इस काम में लगी थीं जो इससे रोजीरोटी कमाती थीं और अपना पेट पालती थीं। इसके बाद टेक्सटाइल उद्योग खड़ा हो गया। उसमें महिलाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं है। क्या हम महिलाओं को अधिक सहूलियतें देने जा रहे हैं या औद्योगिक विकास के साथ उनका हक कम करने जा रहे हैं?

नागपुर में एक एम्प्रेस मिल है जहां दस साल पहले पचास प्रतिशत महिलाएं काम करती थीं। लेकिन आज उनकी संख्या घटकर केवल दस प्रतिशत रह गई है। आपको यह भी बता देना चाहती हूं कि महिलाओं के लिए नौकरी की कमी है और उन्हें पगार भी अच्छी नहीं मिलती है। मेडिकल व सुरक्षा की भी सुविधाए महिलाओं के लिए नहीं है। बीड़ी उद्योग और चाय-बागान जैसी जगहों पर भी महिलाओं को कम वेजेज पर काम करना पड़ता है। उनके लिये सुरक्षा की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं होती। बीड़ी उद्योग में तम्बाकू के साथ काम करते हुए महिलाओं को सबसे ज्यादा टी० बी० हो जाती है। आप अगर पता लगायेंगे तो मालूम पड़ जायेगा कि सबसे ज्यादा परसन्टेज टी० बी० से पीड़ित महिलाओं की हैं। महिलाओं के लिए सारी सुविधाएं गिरी हुई हैं। यह मैं इसलिए कह रही हूं कि वे सच्ची सेवा करती हैं, रिस्क उठाती हैं फिर भी उन्हें प्रोटेक्शन नहीं मिलता। जहां व्यवस्था है वहां हम उनको समावेश नहीं कर पाते हैं। आखिर मैं यही कहना चाहती हूं कि सिर्फ रोजगार देना, प्रशिक्षण के लिए संस्थाएं बढ़ाना ही काफी नहीं है, उनका समाज में प्रोटेक्शन भी बहुत आवश्यक है। स्कूल, कॉलेज या जो खदाने हैं, उनके पास शराब की दुकानें खुली हुई हैं। ऐसी जगहों पर महिलाओं के लिए आना-जाना काफी मुश्किल हो जाता है। हम सरकार से इम्पलीमेंटेशन चाहते हैं। कागज पर हमारे लिए क्या व्यवस्था है, इस पर हम विश्वास नहीं करते। इसी के मैं, साथ आपसे जवाब सुनने की अपेक्षा करती हूं।

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल : उपाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्या ने बेरोजगारी के बारे में जो भी भावनाएं व्यक्त की हैं, उनसे मैं सहमत हूं। हमने कभी यह दावा नहीं किया कि हमारे देश में बेरोजगारी नहीं है। हमारे देश में बेरोजगारी है और बढ़ रही है। कुछ दिन पहले बेरोजगारी पर ही एक रेजोल्यूशन इसी हाउस में आया था और तफसील के साथ चर्चा भी हुई थी। मेरे कलीग श्री धर्मवीर जी ने उसका जबाव भी दिया था। यह जो बेरोजगारी की समस्या है सिर्फ महिलाओं की ही नहीं है। यह समस्या पुरुषों की भी है। हमारे सामने यह सवाल चल रहा है कि क्या महिलाओं की मजदूरी या बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है या महिलाओं को जो एम्पलायमेंट मिलता था, वह घटा है। मेरे पास आंकड़े हैं। आंकड़ों के द्वारा ही मैं आपको सही स्थिति बता सकूंगा। जितने भी आंकड़े हमने जमा किए हैं, वे सब एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंज के जरिए से ही किए हैं। हमारे देश में एम्पलायमेंट में महिलाओं का शेयर 1975 में 11.3 था। 1976 में बढ़कर 11.8 हो गया, 1977 में 11.9 हो गया, 1978 में 12 हो गया, 1979 में 11.9 रहा, 1980 में बढ़कर 12.1 हो गया और 1981 में बढ़कर 12.2 हो गया। तो जो महिलाओं का शेयर है वह बढ़ रहा है। लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ मैं मानता हूं कि जो बढ़ रहा है उसकी गति धीमी है क्योंकि 1975 में 11.3 से बढकर 1981 में 12.2 तक ही आया है। लेकिन जो प्रश्न माननीय सदस्या ने मुझ से पूछा था कि क्या महिलाओं के लिए रोजगारी की जो फैसिलिटीज या अपोर्चुनिटीज हैं वह कम

हो रही है ? तो आँकड़े सिद्ध करते हैं कि कम नहीं हुई हैं, बढ़ रही हैं, लेकिन धीमी गति से बढ़ रही हैं। और एक प्रश्न माननीय सदस्या ने यह भी पूछा कि देश के अन्दर कुल 1084 जो इंडस्ट्रियल ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूटस हैं उनमें सिर्फ 125 महिलाओं के लिए हैं। तो माननीया सदस्या को यह कनफ्यूजन हुआ कि केवल 125 महिलाओं के लिए हैं और बकिया पुरुषों के लिए हैं। यह बात नहीं है। बल्कि जो दूसरे हैं वहां दोनों जा सकते हैं। और जो 125 हैं यहां सिर्फ महिलायें ही जा सकती हैं, पुरुषों का एडमीशन नहीं है।

इसी के साथ साथ मैंने यह भी बताया था कि नेशनल वोकेशनल ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूट 1977 में कायम किया है यह भी महिलाओं के लिए है इसके अलाबा एक रीजनल ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूट बम्बई में कायम हुआ है। और इसके साथ-साथ हमारे सामने और भी प्रोपोजल्स हैं। और 4 ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूट रीजनल वोकेशनल ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूट हम लोग सेट अप करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन अभी नहीं कर पाए हैं, जल्दी से जल्दी उनको सेट अप करना चाहते हैं।

मैंने बताया कि जो बेरोजगारी का सवाल है वह दोनों के लिए मसावी है क्योंकि मैंने स्टेटमेंट में बताया था कि ऐमप्लायमेंट ऐक्सचेंजज के जरिए से जितने लोग भी रोजगारी के लिए रजिस्ट्रेशन करते हैं महिलाओं में तकरीबन 7 परसेंट को रोजगार मिलता है और पुरुषों में 8 परसेंट को रोजगार मिलता है। यह नहीं है कि महिलाओं को ऐमप्लायमेंट बहुत कम मिलता है और पुरुषों को बहुत मिलता है। पुरुषों और महिलाओं की हालत तकरीबन समान है, केवल 1 परसेंट का डिफरेंस है। तो यह हालत इसलिए है कि हमारे देश में बेरोजगारी है। अब बेरोजगारी क्यों है ? इसको कैसे दूर करना चाहते हैं ? उसके लिये तो बहुत सी स्कीम्स हैं, प्लान में भी...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKAR : The populations ofmen and women are equal. Therefore, are should not be more than the other. That you agree.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I am coming to that also.

SHRI T.C. DHANDAPANI : The population of women is more.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : और मैं यह मानता हूं कि जितने पुरुष काम करते हैं उतनी महिलायें काम नहीं करती हैं। वह तो है ही। मैंने कहा महिलाओं का शेयर 12 परसेंट है। लेकिन उसमें कुछ लिमिटेशन्स हैं जो मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। वह लिमिटेशन्स यह हैं कि कुछ ऐमप्लायमेंट ऐसे हैं जहां पर महिलायें रात में काम नहीं कर सकती हैं।

आई० एल० ओ० का कन्वैशन हमने मान लिया है, रैटीफाई किया है। उस कनवैशन के लिहाज से, मैं मिसाल देना चाहता हूं कि फैक्टरी एक्ट, माइन्स एक्ट, प्लान्टेशन एक्ट, बीड़ी-सिगरेट ऐक्ट के मुताबिक हमने इनमें महिलाओं को काम करने से प्राहीबीट किया है। रात में वह काम नहीं कर सकती हैं।

इसके अलावा एक फैक्टर और है जो हमें और आपको सोचना है। महिलायें अगर काम करना चाहती हैं तो कभी-कभी एम्पलायर यह सोचता है कि अगर महिलाओं को एम्पलाय करेंगे तो वह कास्टली हो जायेगा बनिस्बत पुरुष के क्योंकि हमारे यहां लेबर लाज के लिहाज से कुछ सहूलियतें, कुछ एमिनिटीज उनको देनी पड़ती हैं। मिसाल के तौर पर मैटरनिटी बैनिफिट उनको देना पड़ता है। डिलीवरी के 6 हफ्ते पहले और 6 हफ्ते बाद का पूरा वेतन, मजदूरी उनको देनी पड़ती है और यह फैसिलिटी भी देनी पड़ती है। कभी-कभी एम्पलायर यह सोचता है कि अगर महिला को एम्पलाय करेंगे तो कास्टली हो जायेगा तो वह उसको डिस्करेज करता है। लेकिन मैं यह भी

बतलाना चाहता हूं कि यह हालत पहले थी, अब हालत बदल रही है और सुधर रही है।

बहुत से ऐसे एम्पलायमेंट हैं जहां लेडीज को प्रैफरेन्स दिया जाता है। मिसाल के तौर पर किसी आफिस में जाइये तो रिसेप्शनिस्ट लेडी होगी, होटल में रिसेप्शनिस्ट लेडी होंगी। एयर होस्टैस की जगह महिलाएं काम करती हैं। और भी कई प्रकार की नौकरियां हैं जहां महिलाएं काम करती हैं। इसी प्रकार बहुत से सदस्यों को मालूम है कि खेती में भी महिलाएं काम करती हैं, लेकिन उनके फिगर्स हमारे पास नहीं हैं। बीड़ी इंडस्ट्री में काम करती हैं, फिश प्रासेसिंग, फूड प्रासेसिंग एंड फूड प्लानिंग में स्त्रियां काम करती हैं। इसी प्रकार टेलीफोन फैक्टरीज हैं, काटेज इंडस्ट्री हैं जहां सबसे पहले लेडीज को प्रैफरेन्स मिलता है। लेडीज को एम्पलायर खुद प्रैफरेन्स देता है।

श्री गिरधारीलाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : 50 परसेन्ट जनसंख्या के लिये क्या यह दो तीन कम्पनी काफी हैं ?

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल : आपको मालूम होना चाहिए कि फैक्टरीज में बहुत कम लेडीज काम करती हैं। हम नहीं चाहते कि वह फैक्टरीज में काम करें।

Mr. Deputy Speuker : Let him conclude. You like one theme that the managers of the homes are all ladies.

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : मंत्री महोदय महिलाओं के अधिकारों का हनन कर रहे हैं।

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल : मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि कानूनन महिलाएं वहां पर काम नहीं कर सकती हैं। जो हैजार्डस काम होता है, वहां पर महिलाओं को काम करने का मौका नहीं दिया जाता। अंडर-ग्राउन्ड माइन्स में महिलाओं को काम करने की इजाजत कानून से नहीं है। जहां कानून के मुताबिक महिलाएं काम नहीं कर सकती हैं, वहां के बारे में यह बोलने का कोई फायदा नहीं है कि हम वहां उनको काम का मौका देंगे। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि महिलाओं को आज ट्रनिंग की फैसिलिटी होनी चाहिये और उनके लिये एम्पलायमेंट की अपार्चुनिटीज ज्यादा होनी चाहिये। इसके लिए एडवाइजरी कमेटी स्टेट लैवल पर भी होनी चाहिएं और उसी तरह से बहुत सी स्टेट्स में हमने कहा है कि वीमैन सैल भी बननी चाहिएं ताकि किस तरीके से उनके लिए एम्पलायमेंट के एवेन्युज और अपार्चूनिटीज निकल सकते हैं, यह देखे जाएं।

"A Steering Group on Women for employment to quantify domestic work relating to families rendered by women and to suggest ways and means to divert some of this work to better productive work."

"Based on the suggestion of the Group, the National Council of Applied and Economic Research would be conducting an indepth sample survey of 2,000 households in four States on women's work and employment from April, 1983."

प्लानिंग कमीशन ने एक स्टियरिंगग्रुप कायम किया है, जो इस बारे में स्टडी कर के गवर्नमेंट को अपनी रिपोर्ट देगा।

श्रीमती विद्या चेन्नुपति (विजयवाड़ा) : क्या उस ग्रुप में महिलाएं है या मर्द हैं ?

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल : मुझे इतना ही मालूम है कि प्लानिंग कमीशन ने औरतों को ज्यादा एम्पलायमेंट आपर्चुनिटीज मुहैया करने के लिए यह स्टियरिंग ग्रुप कांस्टीच्यूट किया है। मेरे पास ये तफसीलात नहीं हैं कि उस ग्रुप में मेम्बर कौन-कौन हैं।

श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी : रूरल एरियाज और ट्राइबल एरियाज में महिलाओं के लिए कितनी टेकनिकल इंस्टीट्यूशन्ज हैं ?

महाराष्ट्र में आदिवासी क्षेत्र में महिलाओं के लिए तकनीकी विद्यालय खोलने की मांग बरसों से की जा रही है, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट कोई टेकनिकल स्कूल या पालिटेकनिक नहीं खोल सकी है। इससे राज्य सरकारों की आर्थिक और प्रशासनिक स्थिति का पता चलता है।

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल : जहां तक देहात में महिलाओं के लिए टेकनिकल एजूकेशन की सुविधाओं का सवाल है, मेरा ख्याल है कि हर स्टेट में कई आई टी आई, पालिटेकनीक और टेकनिकल स्कूल हैं। मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि क्या हर देहात में ऐसी इंस्टीट्यूशन्ज हैं। हर देहात में वे नहीं हो सकतीं। लेकिन बड़े बड़े देहात में वे होंगी। कहाँ पर आई टी आई होना चाहिए, कहां पर पालिटेकनीक होना चाहिये और कहां पर टेकनिकल स्कूल होना चाहिये, उसकी फिक्र और उसका निर्णय स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को करना चाहिए, क्योंकि यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का मामला है। वे अपनी पालिसी और प्रोग्राम के मुताबिक एजूकेशनल इंस्टीट्यूशन्ज चलाते हैं। मैं मानता हूं कि आज-कल की बी ए और एम ए की पढ़ाई के बजाए टेकनिकल एजूकेशन की ज्यादा फैसिलिटी देना बहुत जरूरी है।

माननीय सदस्या ने कहा है कि टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री में महिलाओं की संख्या कम हो रही है। मेरे पास उसके फिगर्ज हैं। पूरे देश में मैनुफेक्चर आफ काटन टैक्सटाइल में 1976 में 84,300 महिलाएं काम करती थीं, जबकि 1980 में-1981-82 के आंकड़े मेरे पास नहीं हैं। 88,100 महिलाएं काम करती थीं। उनकी संख्या में 4000 की वृद्धि हुई, कमी नहीं हुई। इसी तरह मैनुफेक्चर आफ टैक्स्टाइल प्रोडक्ट्स इनक्लूडिंग वियरिंग ऐपेरेल अदर दैन फुटवियर में 1976 में 20,600 महिलाएं काम करती थीं, जब कि 1980 में 25,500 महिलाएं काम करती थीं। वहाँ भी महिलाओं की तादाद घटी नहीं है, बढ़ी है। लेकिन वह तादाद बहुत बढ़ी है, यह मैं मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं।

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते (बम्बई उत्तर मध्य) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है, वह बिल्कुल समाधान नहीं कर सकता। मुझे लगता है कि उन्होंने कुछ रंग-रंगोटी कर के जवाब दिया है। मैं सदन के सामने वास्तविक स्थिति रखना चाहती हूं। इस बारे में सदन में पहले दो बार बात हो चुकी है आपको विदित होगा कि यहां पर यह आवाज उठाई गई थी कि केरल में तम्बाकू इंडस्ट्री में नई मशीनरी लगाने की वजह से 50,000 बहनों को काम से निकाला जाएगा। पब्लिक सैक्टर की कम्पनी बी० सी० सी० एल० में महिलाओं की संख्या लगातार घटती चली जा रही है। 1972 में वहां 30,000 महिलाएं काम करती थीं।

हर साल कितनी कम हुई हैं वह मैं आपको बता सकती हूं।

एक न्यूज आइटम इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में निकला था जिसके हिसाब से 1973 में 30 हजार बहनें लगी हुई थीं जोकि 1977 में 19,754 रह गई, 1978 में 18,084 रह गई, 1979 में 16,764 रह गई और 1982 में वह घटकर 12,000 ही रह गई। वहां पर एक सर्कुलर भी निकाला गया था जिसको मैं आपको पढ़कर भी सुना सकती हूं, जिसमें मैनेजमेंट ने लिखा है सभी बहनों को कि आपके बदले में वे किसी लड़के को लेना चाहते हैं, उसको काम पर लगाना चाहते हैं। इसमें उन्होंने यह नहीं लिखा है कि किसी जवान लड़की को भी वे काम पर लेना चाहते हैं। लिखा है कि सिर्फ लड़के को काम पर रखना है आपके बदले। इसका मतलब यह है कि धीरे-धीरे वालन्टरी रिटायरमेंट दिलाकर महिलाओं को काम से निकाला जा रहा है।

बाम्बे में बहुत बड़ी टेक्स्टाइल इण्डस्ट्री है और वहां पर स्ट्राइक भी चल रही है। जहां 20 परसेन्ट महिलायें काम कर रही थीं वहां

पर अब केवल 9 परसेन्ट ही रह गई हैं और उसमें भी 90 परसेन्ट महिलाएं जो हैं, वह 40 साल से ऊपर की हैं। इसका मतलब यही है कि वे धीरे-धीरे रिटायर हो जाएंगी और फिर बहनों को वहां पर काम में नहीं रखा जाएगा।

यह तो मैं आपको आर्गेनाइज्ड सेक्टर की हालत बता रही थी। यही हालत खेती में भी है। जो टेक्नोलोजीकल डेवलपमेंट हो रहा है, उसका असर बहनों पर पड़ रहा है। 96 परसेंट बहनें अनार्गेनाइज्ड सेक्टर में ही लगी है और उसमें से भी अधिक से अधिक एग्रीकल्चर में हैं। 9 मार्च को हमने इन्टरनेशनल वीमेन डे मनाया था और एक जुलूस भी निकाला था और वीमेन एम्पलायमेंट के लिए एक मेमोरेंडम प्राइम मिनिस्टर को दिया था। उसमें हमने लिखा था कि आज बहनों पर किस तरह के अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, रेप हो रहा, दूसरी प्रकार की एट्रासिटीज हो रही हैं, उनको मारा जा रहा है और फिमेल इन्फैन्टिसाइड के साथ साथ फ्वाटिसाइड भी किया जा रहा है। इस तरह से उनका जीना मुश्किल हो रहा है। सबसे ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि उनको काम से निकाला जा रहा है 1971 की सेन्सस में भी महिलाओं के काम का आर्थिक मूल्य नहीं लगाया गया। जो औरतें अपने पति के साथ खेत में काम करती हैं या अगर कोई आदमी पकौड़े बेचता है और उसकी पत्नी पकौड़े बनाकर देती है तो भी उसको बेकार बता दिया गया। कब दिया गया कि वह कोई आर्थिक काम नहीं हैं। जब हमने इसके खिलाफ आवाज उठाई तो 1977 के बाद प्लानिंग कमीशन ने इन कामों के आर्थिक मूल्य को माना। इसी तरह से सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने ऐअर होस्टेसेज के बारे में जजमेन्ट दिया कि रिटायरमेन्ट में उनके साथ कोई डिस्क्रिमिनेशन नहीं किया जाना चाहिए।

मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि पिछले दो सालों में कितने एयरहोस्टेसिस के एप्वाइंटमेन्ट हुए ? मैं देखती हूं कि आजकल हवाई जहाज में एयर-होस्टेसिस का एप्वाइंटमेन्ट नहीं होता है। मेरे पास शिकायतें हैं। दुर्भाग्य यह है कि हमारी प्रधानमन्त्री ने कहा है— At the age of 45, our women are not sufficiently alert enough, dutiful enough to be Air Hostesses.

महिलाओं में शिक्षा कम होती है, इसलिए उनको काम से निकाल दिया जाता है। मैं आपसे कहना चाहती हूं कि अशिक्षित होने के क्या कारण हैं, इसका आपको पता लगाना चाहिए और कुछ कदम उठाने चाहिए। इसके साथ साथ मैं आपसे क्रेचेज की भी मांग करती हूं। काम की जगह पर नहीं, बल्कि हर स्कूल के पास। यदि आप इसकी व्यवस्था करेंगे तो लड़कियां स्कूलों में पढ़ने के लिये जाएंगी। समस्या यह है कि लड़की के माँ-बाप के मन में यह होता है कि छोटे भाई-बहनों को कहां रखा जाएगा। यदि आप इसकी व्यवस्था कर देंगे, तो बहुत लड़कियां पढ़ने के लिये जाएंगी — ऐसा मेरा अनुभव है। एक्सपेरीमेन्ट के तौर पर आप इसकी व्यवस्था करके देखिए। लड़कियां बचपन में पढ़ती नहीं है, इसके आगे चल कर जब उनको काम पर जाना पड़ता है तो वे उस काबिल नहीं रहती हैं। इसलिए हमारी मांग है कि क्रेचेज काम की जगह पर ही नहीं बल्कि स्कूलों के पास होने चाहिए गावों में। प्राइमरी से लेकर मिडिल क्लास तक गांवों में इसकी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। आपने यह भी कहा है कि महिलाओं के लिए, इक्युवल रिम्युनरेशन और मैटरनिटी बेनिफिट कानून हैं। But the employers are not interested in employing women.

इसका असर एम्पलायमेन्ट पर हो रहा है। मालिक लोग समझते हैं कि यदि महिलाओं को काम देंगे तो मंहगाई हो जाएगी। मैं यह समझती हूं कि महिलाओं को जब कम तनख्वाह दी जाती थी तो इंडस्ट्रीज में बहनें ज्यादा थी। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि मातृत्व होना क्या कोई गुनाह है ? मेरी दृष्टि में यह गुनाह नहीं है।

यह रिसपांसिबिलिटी है। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि जिस तरह एम्पलायमेन्ट इंशोरेन्स स्कीम है, उसी तरफ से बेनिफिट स्कीम फार दी विमेन बनाइए। किसी भी कारखाने में पुरुष को भी काम पर रखें तो उस पर नामिनल सैंस लगाइए, जिसमें स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट कन्ट्रब्यूट करे। आप इस तरह का एक फंड बना दीजिए, जिसके जरिए देश में कहीं भी महिलाएं काम करेंगी तो उनको सारी सुविधाएं मिल जाएंगी। यदि हम मालिकों पर छोड़ देते हैं, तो वे महिलाओं को काम पर नहीं लेंगे। एक सेमीनार हुआ था, उसमें एक जैन डाक्टर है, जिन्होंने महिलाओं के बारे में सोचा था। उन्होंने विशाखापटनम और अहमदाबाद के बारे में कहा था।

25% to 50% women seek employment and most of them are from the poorer classes. राजस्थान में उन्होंने कहा है

67% of the people go out for employment. Out of that 14% are women वे काम पर जाना

चाहती हैं, काम की बहुत जरूरत है। जिनका परिवार गरीब होता है, वही ज्यादा से ज्यादा बहनें काम पर निकलती हैं। आपको पता है एम्पलायमेंन्ट गारन्टी स्कीम में चीजें कम मिलती हैं। तनख्वाह कम है। 62% of the women are taking jobs there. बहनें काम करने के लिए तैयार हैं। जैसे स्त्री सुरक्षा की बात करते हैं, वैसे फैमिली वैलफेयर पर भी विचार करना चाहिए। रिसर्च से यह पता चला है कि जहां बहनें काम करती हैं, वहां 100% of their income goes for the welfare of their family. खाना-पीना और बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए होता है। पुरुष की More than 50% income is spent on vice practices, कभी शराब होती है, कभी मटका होता है और कभी दूसरी चीजें होती हैं। महिलाएं इससे बहुत परेशान और दुःखी होती है।

Most of the 50% of income is spent on this.

मुझे यह कहना है कि सरकार के दिमाग में जो यह बात है कि

Women's employment is marginal.

यह मार्जिनल ईशू नहीं है, मेजर ईशू है। एक मेजर ईशू कह कर एक चैप्टर लिखने से महिलाओं की एम्पलायमेंट में सुधार नहीं होगा। इसके बारे में आपको सोचना चाहिए—

Women's employment should be given priority. Everywhere, a minimum of 25% of jobs should be reserved for women.

उनको काबिल बनाने की जिम्मेदारी आपकी होगी। आपने आंकड़े दिए हैं—आई०टी०आई० के 125 स्कूल बने हैं। हमें आपसे यह जानना है कि आप ने जो आंकड़े दिए हैं—1084 इंस्टीट्यूशन्ज इनमें कितनी बहनें हैं? That you have not told us. You have just said 125, only for women.

125 में भी कितनी बहनें जाती हैं? मुझे दुःख यह है कि because women are not sufficienty literate, even more seats in these institutions should be vacant.

क्योंकि हमारे यहां महिलाओं की शिक्षा ज्यादा नहीं है। हमारे देश में कितनी बहनें कालिजिज में जाती हैं, कितनी बहनें 10वीं पास करती हैं, कितनी बहनें चौथी तक पढ़ती हैं? हमारी शिक्षा का तरीका ऐसा होना चाहिए कि अनपढ़ भी हो तो टैक्नीकल एजूकेशन देकर उसको काम पर लगाया जा सके।

हमारी बहुत पहले से यह मांग रही है—1975 में स्टेटस आफ वुमेन कमेटी ने यह रिकमेण्डेशन की थी, क्योंकि महिलाओं पर अत्याचार होते हैं, महिलाओं की एजूकेशन का प्रश्न, महिलाओं की हैल्थ का प्रश्न—These are all related issues, inter-dependent. उन्होंने मांग की थी और मैंने भी यहां जिक्र किया है—We must have a National Commission on Women, with statutory powers.

उसकी रिपोर्ट हमेशा पार्लियामेन्ट के सामने आनी चाहिये । हम बहुत बार सवाल पूछते हैं-- हमको उस का उत्तर नहीं मिलता है, यदि मिलता भी है तो उसके बारे में शक होता है। 1978 में एक नेशनल कमेटी आन वुमेन बनी थी, मैं उसकी सदस्य थी। उसका चेयरमैन हमेशा प्राइम मिनिस्टर होता है। जब जनता पार्टी का राज था, तब मैं दिल्ली में थी और उसकी तीन-चार मीटिंग्ज में शामिल हुई। लेकिन 1980 से आज तक उसकी एक भी मीटिंग नहीं हुई। इस वक्त एक वुमेन उसकी चेयरमेन है—She happens to be the Prime Minister of this country; but still not a single meeting has taken place.

वह उस नेशनल कमेटी की मीटिंग नहीं बुलाती हैं। इसलिए मैं कहती हूं—जब तक पोलिटीकल विल नहीं होगा, यह काम नहीं होगा। हम महिलाएं अब धीरे-धीरे इकट्ठी हो रही हैं— We are convincing women: 'You are the voters. It is a very important thing.' माइनारिटी कमीशन है, इसलिए कि माइनारिटीज का वोट चाहिये। शैडयूल्ड कास्टस और ट्राइब्स कमीशन है क्योंकि शैडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स का वोट चाहिये, लेकिन महिलाओं के वोट के लिये नेशनल कमीशन आन वुमेन बनाने के लिये सरकार तैयार नहीं है। अब समय आने वाला है जब हमारी सब बहनें, जो पार्टी उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए, उनकी इज्जत के लिए, उनकी तरक्की के लिए काम नहीं करेंगी, हम उनको वोट नहीं देंगे।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: In every constituency, you can put up one lady candidate.

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते : यह हमें अब करना पड़ेगा। इसलिए मैं पूछती हूं–इसके बारे में आपकी कमिटमेंट है या नहीं ? This is not the recommenation only of the Status of Women Committee.

इन्होंने भी रिकमेंड किया है और इन्टरनेशनल वुमेन डिकेड में कहा है, आइ०एल०ओ० ने भी रिकमेण्ड किया है—इसलिये मैं आपसे पूछती हूं कि आप इसके बारे में क्या सोच रहे हैं ? नेशनल कमीशन आन वुमेन बनाया जाय और उसकी मीटिंग करके उसमें सभी समस्याओं के बारे में विचार कर सकते हैं।

अब मैं संक्षेप में तीन-चार सवाल पूछना चाहती हूं —

1. जहां पर बहनों का रिट्रेन्चमेंट होता है, बहनों को निकाला जाता है और फिर री-एम्पलायमेंट होता है—Are you going to give us a guarantee that wherever women are retrenched. वापस लेते समय केवल बहनों को नहीं लेंगे।

2. मैंने बी०सी०सी०एल० का सवाल रखा है और उस सरकुलर को विद्ड्रा करने के लिए कहा है। वहां बहनों को निकाला जा रहा है, यह ठीक नहीं है।। Most of the women are from tribal and Harijan families.

टैक्सटाइल इण्डस्ट्रीज में आप बतलाते हैं— बम्बई में ऐसी बात नहीं है—

I can only judge the textile industry, from Bombay. इसलिये प्रार्थना है कि आप बतलायें— कितनी बहनों की रखेंगे। बहनों की एम्पलायमेंट के लिए जो लीगल प्रोटेक्शन है, यदि वह उनके खिलाफ जाता है तो मैंने जो सुझाव रखा है कि कामन फण्ड होना चाहिए, महिलाओं की सारी दिक्कतें दूर करने के लिए सरकार की ओर से आप जिम्मेदारी लेने की कोशिश करेंगे ? क्या आप यह विश्वास दिलायेंगे कि आप उनकी सभी दिक्कतों को दूर करेंगे। नेशनल कमीशन आफ वीमेंस के बारे में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

(व्यवधान)

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल : माननीय सदस्या ने कुछ सुझाव रखें हैं। पहला सवाल तो उनका यह है कि केरल में एक जी० सी०एल० फैक्टरी है जिसमें कि, जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है तम्बाकू बलेण्ड करने के लिए मशीन लगाना

चाहते हैं और उससे माननीय सदस्या को डर है कि महिलाओं का रिट्रेंचमेंट हो सकता है। मेनेजमेंट वालों का यह कहना है कि अगर मशीन से तम्बाकू बलेण्ड होगा तो उसका टेस्ट बहुत अच्छा होगा और उसके लिए एक्सपोर्ट मार्किट भी बहुत अच्छी रहेगी, वे ज्याद एक्सपोर्ट कर सकते हैं और ज्यादा फोरन एक्सचेंज अर्न कर सकते हैं। जैसा कि मैं जानता हूं, उसके चेअर-मेन ने हमें विश्वास दिलाया है कि यह मशीन लगने के बाद जो महिलाएं बेरोजगार हो जाएंगी, जिनकी रोजगारी कम होगी, उनको रोजगार दिया जाएगा, उनको रिट्रेंच नहीं किया जाएगा। लेकिन माननीय सदस्या का जो यह कहना है कि मशीन लगने के बाद हजारों की तादाद में महिलाएं बेरोजगार हुई हैं, मुझे वह मालूम नहीं है और न उसकी जानकारी मेरे पास है। मैं मालूम कर सकता हूं।

अब सवाल यह है कि हमारे जो मेन्युफेक्चर्ड आर्टिकल्स होते हैं, जो कि एक्सपोर्ट होते हैं, उनकी क्वालिटी भी अच्छी होनी चाहिए और उनकी प्राइसिज भी कम्पीटिटिव होनी चाहिए। अगर क्यालिटी अच्छी नहीं है, प्राइसिज कम्पी-टिटिव नहीं हैं तो वह इंडस्ट्री सफर करेगी और बन्द भी हो जाएगी। इसलिए कभी कभी फेक्ट्री का माडरेनाइजेशन बहुत जरूरी हो जाता है। लेकिन हम हमेशा यह कहते आ रहे हैं और मैनेज-मेंट पर दबाव भी डाल रहे हैं कि जब कभी माडरेनाइजेशन होता है और उसकी वजह से कोई रिट्रेंचमेंट होता है तो आल्टरनेटिव जोब ढूंढ़ने की जिम्मेदारी मेनेजमेंट के ऊपर है।

हमने बताया है कि कुछ इंडस्ट्रीज में महिला मजदूर ज्यादा काम कर रही हैं। मेरे पास इंडस्ट्रीवाइज फिगर्स नहीं हैं। जैसा कि मैंने बताया कि मेरे पास मेजर इंडस्ट्रीज के फिगर्स हैं। हरेक इंडस्ट्री या एस्टेब्लिशमेंट केर फिगर्स मेरे पास नहीं हैं। यह हो सकता है कि किसी एस्टेब्लिशमेंट में महिला मजदूर कम हुई होंगी, कुछ में ज्यादा हुई होंगी। मेरे पास जो आल इण्डिया पिक्चर है उसके लिहाज से मैं कह सकता हूं कि महिलाओं में एम्पलायमेंट अपारच्युनिटीज कम नहीं हुई हैं, वे ज्यादा हुई हैं। यह मैं मानता हूं कि वे बहुत ज्यादा भी नहीं हुई हैं। (व्यवधान) माननीय सदस्या का यह कहना कि गवर्नमेंट को एम्पलायर को मजबूर करना चाहिए कि अगर कोई भी वहां पर वेकेन्सीज हों तो उन पर महिलाओं को प्रायोरिटीज देनी चाहिएं।

अफसोस के साथ मुझे बताना पड़ता है कि इस तरह के कोई डायरेक्टिव्स...।

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: My point is that wherever there is retrenchment of a woman and when it comes to filling up that post, that post should be filled by a woman only.

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल: माननीय सदस्या का यह कहना कि किसी फैक्ट्री में जब कभी भी महिलाओं का रीट्रेंचमेंट हो तो वह जगह महिलाओं से ही भरनी चाहिए और अगर पुरुषों का रीट्रेंचमेंट हो तो पुरुषों से भरनी चाहिए।

SHRI CHITTA BASU:**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let them get a reply from the Minister. This is not a general discussion. Why are you interrupting? Please do not record this interruption.

(*Interruptions*) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Calling Attention is going on. Why have you come in the middle? Sometimes, we lose concentration in the House because of so much of interruption. You take everything so lightly that the concentration is spoiled. I request the House to give attention.

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल: अगर माननीय सदस्य शांति से सुनते हैं तो मैं कुछ बोल सकूंगा। डिस्टरबेंस होगा तो बोलना मुश्किल हो जाएगा। जहां तक इस विषय का संबंध है यह कोई विवादास्पद विषय नहीं है। इससे हम भी सहमत हैं और आप भी सहमत हैं। सवाल यह है कि इसको किस तरह से निपटाना है। इसके लिए इस तरफ के लोगों को भी सोचना है और

**Not recorded.

उस तरफ के लोगों को भी सोचना है। यह जो सुझाव माननीय सदस्या ने दिया है कि जब महिला मजदूरों का रीट्रेंचमेंट होता है तो उनकी जगह महिलाओं को रखा जाना चाहिए। इस तरह का क्या हम आर्डर कर सकते हैं, इसके लिए में एग्जामिन कराऊंगा। मैं इस बात को एकदम से टालना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन मुझे ऐसा मालूम है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के डायरेक्शंश हैं और कांस्टीट्यूशनल प्रोवीजन भी है, उसके हिसाब से हम ऐसा नहीं कर सकते। 25 फीसदी या इस तरह का कोई भी प्रतिशत महिलाओं के यदि हम रखना चाहें तो कांस्टीट्यूशनल प्रोवीजन आर्टीकल 16 (2), 16 (3) और 16 (4) के अन्तर्गत हम ऐसा रिजर्वेशन नहीं कर सकते।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : बिहार में 3 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन किया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is making out a point. He is replying. Please do not record any interruption other than Pramilaji and the Minister. This is not a general discussion.

This is not a general discussion. He is replying to Mrs. Pramila Dandavate. Whatever you interrupt it is not doing on record also. Any interruption during Calling Attention is not going on record. Only Pramila Ji's question and Minister's reply will go on record.

Shri Veerendra Patil : कांस्टीट्यूशनल प्रोविजन के बारे में बता रहा हूं।

Article 16 (1) of the Constitution prohibits discrimination in matters relating to any employment or appointment to any office under the State.

Article 16 (2) provides that :

"No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them, be ineligible for, or discriminated against in respect of, any employment or office under the State".

अगर 25 फीसदी रिजर्वेशन किया जाए तो,

It amounts to discrimination against men.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Supposing all ladies are elected to Parliament with more than two-third majority, can they not bring an amendment ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : They can do that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Pramila Ji, you try that, you have to bring an amendment.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Why only women M.Ps. ? Even now if the entire House agrees that this should be changed, you can amend the Constitution.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : (Panskura) : I will read out Article 15(3). Article 15 (1) says :

"The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them."

There is 15 (2) in between, i.e. access to shops, public restaurants, places of public resorts, etc. Article 15 (3) says :

"Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for women and children".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now the Minister will reply. Mrs. Geeta Mukherjee's name is here.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Sir, the position is that if the Government wants to havc any reservation for women under the Constitution, then the entire women as a class should be declared as a backward class. Unless the entire women as a class are declared as a backward class, I do not think reservation is possible.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will have a general discussion afterwards. If you want you all give separate notices.

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल : मैं माननीया सदस्या को और सदन को बताना चाहता हूं कि ऐसा इम्प्रेशन क्रिएट करने का प्रयत्न न करें कि रूलिंग पार्टी की महिलाओं के साथ कोई सहानुभूति या सिमपैथी नहीं है। ऐसी बात नहीं है। महिलाएं उधर भी हैं और इधर भी हैं।

लेकिन सवाल यह है कि इस प्रश्न को किस ढंग से हमें हल करना चाहिये। सोशल वेलफेयर मिनिस्ट्री में भी बहुत स्कीम्स हैं। मुझे मालूम है कि 1982-83 में उन्होंने महिलाओं के लिए ट्रेनिंग प्रोगाम शुरू किया है जिस पर 47 लाख रु० खर्च हुआ है। 1983-84 में उनके पास एक करोड़ रु० खर्च करने का प्रोगाम है। इसी तरह से वर्किंग वीमेन्स होस्टल भी बना रहे हैं जगह-जगह। इसलिये वीमेन्स के लिए जो भी सुविधायें पहुंचानी हैं वह सिर्फ लेबर मिनिस्ट्री ही नहीं है, और भी मिनिस्ट्रीज हैं और हर एक के पास उनकी अपनी अपनी स्कीम्स हैं और प्रोग्राम्स हैं, और कोशिश यह हो रही है कि जितना हो सकता है महिलाओं के लिए एम्पलायमेंट अपौर्चुनिटीज को और बढ़ायें।

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Sir, I strongly feel that this is a subject which should have come up for a general diccussion in the House both for men and women, because of the prevalent feeling on the subject.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Give a separate notice. Speaker would be very willing to consider it.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I hope this will be teken up. The main object of this calling attention is to attract the attention of the whole House and, through the House, the whole society to this question.

The Minister was saying thet an impression may not be created that the ruling party was not doing anything, as far as women are concermed. If we have raised this discussion today, focusping attention on this topic, it is not to denigrate the ruling party as such but at the same time, those who rule have a special responsibility, that cannot be denied. Therefore, in order to understand the situation the performance of the government in various fields needs to be taken into consideration.

I am very sorry to say that when I read the strtement first, which was long back, my reaction was that this statement is a projection of smug complacency, cynical insensitiveness and abysmal ignorance, if not deliberate deception. I am sorry to say that in the course of the answer also I have not been able to persuade myself to forget this initial reaction. Since various figures have been quoted, I shall also give some figures. But, before doing that, I want to draw the attention of the Education Minister to the fact, so far as the data of employmnt of women is cancerned, the question is not whether the percentage has gone up or not, it is a question of whether the relative position of employment of women has gone up, because they constitute 50 per cent of the population. So, the most important question is their relative position.

Before I come to the question of data colletction, though he may be aware of it, I would like to refresh his memory by quoting from page 426 of the Sixth Five Year Plan document, para 7.32, where the Commission says :

> "One of the most important means of achieving improvement in the status of women will be to secure for them a fair share of employment opportunities."

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Because they belong to the fair sex!

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : It says further :

> "The areas where women's employment is either low or on the decline could be identified and correct measures initiated to promote additional avenues for employment."

Sir, if there was no sphere at all where the employment of women was low or on the decline, are we to think that the planning commission was smoking opium when they came up with this particular para ? Bacause, Sir, behind this was a long discussion, many many investgations and several census reports. So, one has to go into that question in order to uuderstand the significance of the whole problem without belittling or lightening the situaton. But before that, as I said, I would like to deal with the question of data collection. You will be surprised to know—here many things have been said, many data have been quoted, I will also quote that, but before that, I would like to say that on the 2nd November I gave an Unstarred Ouestion No. 3487 ragarding women's employment in the organised industry, Central and state Government Jobs, Jobs in public undertakings and employment in rural areas and states. The

answer to that Unstarred question was that, informations are being collected and will be laid on the table of the house.'

This is not thelast question. Again, referring to this queston, I even put a question on the 22nd march 1983, Unstarred Question No. 3910 where I asked: "whether the requisite information has since been collected on all or any one of the aspects, and if so, whether a copy of the same will be laid on the table of the house ?" That was last year, and this is in this year. And the answer—can we anticipate such an answer ?—is "No, Sir". Then it said : "Complete information when collected would be laid on the table of the house."

May I question, what is the basis of the Minister's present data ? There is no data collection machinery and, Sir, let me also remind the Minister thet this dats collection is not just like some of our sycophancy. This alone could really reveal to the society the relative position of women in each one of the fields of employment, either industry or agriculture or services or any other, seeing a few nurses here and there, seeing a few clerks in the banks here and there or seeing some women working in the schools and colleges here and there will not reveal the situation. Sir, it is a matter of great shame and great concern that since 1911 census—I am not quoting the census of 1921, 1931, 1951, 1961 and 1971, but I am just only mentioning that in 1911 the share of women in all othear jobs, other than agriculture, that is, excepting peasantry and agricultural labour, dwindled. In 1911 it was 26.1, in 1951 it was already 23.2, in 1961 it was already 20.4. in 1971 it was already 19.9. The 1981 census is yet to come. if it just comes, then alone detailed figures will be available. I am trying my level best to unearth some, I have not been able to get the whole thing,·but I have got a little glimpse here and there. But when it comes to···

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI (Nabadwip) : It will be 21.4.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Yes, it will be 21.4. My good girl and good friend has got it. She is also my 'girl' and 'friend', both. She is my younger sister. I am thankful to her. just now I was trying my level best for it.

Sir, is it not of great concern that in the entire period of Independence the relative wage of woman in the industry was going down and down and if in 10 years from 19. per centand odd to 20. per centn and old it has come up, can you say that the relative position has really substantially changed? And it is this background which led the Planning Commission to get that particular para inserted, where they wanted that the areas be located where women's jobs are low or declining ? That Job has not been done. Let the minister say 'yes', that it has been done.

As far as data collection is concerned, this was discussed many times, there is a history in regard to that as well. the need for sexwise information on all aspects of employment has been continuously stressed over the last eight years. In 1975, the Labour Minisitry itself started the cell on women's employment. One of the objective of this cell was to collect and publish sex-wise data on employment, training, education etc. the National plan of Action, to which my friend Smt. Pramila Dandavate has referred, was drawn up and after that in 1978 there wat a lot of discussion and it was decided that certain other spheres will be looked after by certain other ministries and this particular aspect will be looked after by the Labour ministry. For that Statistical monitoring Centre has laid special emphasis on measurement of changes in women's employment, wages, working conditions and enforcement of labour laws. They said that these laws should be strengthened in the ministry of Labour. That was the position. Then in November, 1979 the Indian Delegation to the ESCAP Regional Preparatory Conference for UN Mid-Decade Conference organised by the ESCAP in New Delhi moved a recommendation that all national pata collection agencies should provide sexcand age break down for any information they gather. That has not been done. My point is, it is not just a slip. This is deliberate. This is a reflection on the state of consciousness that is there in the society and the ruling party's ministers are not above it. This has been proved by my questeons and the answers which have been given.

Let us come to the substantive position about what is happening in this situation? My

hon. friend Smt. Pramila has already given you figures. In our Call Attention two sectors where the women's work is on decline hav been mentioned—Jute and Textiles. The figures about textiles given by the Minister are concocted. Study has been made by Sujata Ghotoskar, Rohini Banaji, Neelum Chaturvedi. This was published in the Economic and Political Weekly of March 5, 1983. There they have said:

"In 1951 women constituted 25% of the workers of the textile industry. To-day, they constitute just about 5%".

This has not been contradicted by anybody.

As far as jute is concerned, less said, the better. Hon Member Chitta Basu shows very well about the factories position in Barrachpur belt. We have got hardly any woman left. They are handful. They have been constantly thrown out and no woman has been replaced by a woman. This is the situation. The declining trend is beyond redemption. Why have we today raised the question of jute? The same may become the position in so far as other industries are concerned. Yesterday it happened in jute industry, to-morrow it may happen to Textile industry and even new sector of industries.

The Central Government is the biggest employer. We believe that they should be the pace setters. I wont to take up this important thing in regard to women's employment position in the society or what the Central Government in doing. Ministry of Lobour has published statistics in 'Employment Review' of 76-77. It is the Government Ministry and not Women's Ministry. There they say—

There, they say, "In the total public sector women's percentage was 9.34. Among them in the Central public sector it was 3.43 per cent". Now, Sir, in answer to my Starred Question No. 594 on the 18th July 1980, the Minister of Finance stated that the number of women employees in the Central Public enterprises was 47,000 out of the total work force of 18.70 lakhs. I am not very good at Mathematics. Even then Sir, I have taken pains to work out the percentages. Sir, it is 2.51 per cent. Now, which is bigger— 3.43 per cent which was in 1976-77 or 2.51 per cent which was in 1980? None of these figures are supplied by me. These are all Government figures.

Now, why are we so very concerned? Not only the traditional industries have already lost a lot of women, but about the new industries, I quote from the *Statesman* which by any chance is not a paper of my political opinion. Even then, the *Statesman* in its editorial dated 20.3.1980 states:

"Even the much publicised entry of women into such new vocations as assembly line operations in this electronic industry has proved to be short-lived. A recent study showed that their share of work force dwindled by nearly half in the space of three years newly available training courses and that has an edge during selection."

Sir, these three years and the Sixth Plan years. In respect of electronic industry everybody was saying that women are very good and their precision sense is very good. If in this new sector this is the situation, please think over what is the general situation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I have two or three things to say.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have already announced that I will not ring the bell, but you have taken 15 minutes.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I will try to be brief. I would not have taken long had the Minister replied in a different way. I have been forced to...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barsat) : She is challenging the figure given by him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let the Minister reply. You don't worry. He will reply. He is quite capable of replying.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: If this is the relative position about which we are very much worried......... (*Interruptions*). Sir, in this connection I will also give one instance of textile mills. In the National Textile Corporation mills......let the Minister

know and examine——I have found out that in 1980 where the ration of women employed per thousand men was 1.2, in 1981, even there, it has come down to 1.1.

About the training, a lot has been said here. Very good.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : For my information, shall I put you one question? Labour is a Concurrent subject. What is the attitude of the respective State Governments ?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I am not going to defend any State Governments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not asking about it. Labour is a Concurrent subject. The State Government is also an employer. You know that.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : In the very beginning I have made it clear that it is not my intention or our intention to go in for politicking. We have brought this to draw the attention of the society and the House.

About the situation with regard to women's training, I am raising this because I saw how even in this new sphere women are driven out for want of training. Here, I shall not go into many things for want of time, but I have to say one thing in order to point out the relative position of women even in this sphere.

In the Sixth Plan Document, in point 26, in para 27.5 it is stated :

> "Under Apprenticeship Training Scheme placement of increased number of women trainees would receive special attention."

It says, apprenticeship training will receive special attention. What special attention is being given under the Apprenticeship Act ? In answer to my Question-Unstarred No. 1485 of First March, 1983, the Minister has informed that in 1980, the percentage of women apprentices taken under this Act was 3.45 ; in 1981, the percentage came down to 2.00 and in 1982, the percentage became 2.03. I would like to know what attention is being paid for taking more percentage of women apprentices. In fact, it is going down from 3.45 in 1980 to 2.00 in 1981.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, you can reply now ! Madam, how much time do you require now ?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Two or there minutes. Now, I am putting the questions. I had to do all this because of the atmosphere created by the Minister in his reply as well as in the statement.

Now, Sir, regarding the question that I would like to ask, I will take only one minute. I do not accept the contention of the Minister about the reservation for which we have already quoted the Constitution. But at the moment, I am not going into that because I understand that it requires a lot of discussion. But still we stand by it.

At the moment, I would like to know from the Minister firstly whether he will look into the promise which was earlier made about the data collection machinery and which I have also referred to. I do not repeat all these things. But I would like to know what he will do.

Secondly, I would like to know what is being done or what will be done for putting into effect the particular paragraph of the Sixth Five Year Plan document wherein the area where the women's employment is low or declining would be concretely identified and rectified. What measures will be taken in this regard?

Thirdly, pending reservations-because I will not say that he should reply today--I would request him not to go into that today because this is not a subject which is mixed with this issue. Pending reservations and seeing the situation even in the Government enterprises - I would not say the States' are much better but a little better--will the Government issue mandatory directives to its own undertakings and companies that women will not be replaced by men? And further, will they issue directives that the women should be taken in much larger numbers than what is being taken now?

What would the Government do to increase the modern training facilities for women? Already many of our friends have said about it and I fully share the view with them. I do not repeat that this aspect is considered to be totally insufficient.

Sir, he has not answered Shrimati Pramilaji's question on the status of National Women Commission. We would like to know what would be their attitude about the Commission?

Lastly, what monitoring machinery will be there at various administrative levels to monitor the women's employment problems as they grow up day by day?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: Sir, I come to the last part of the question which the hon. Member has put. She wants to know whether the Government is prepared to issue a clear directive, at least, to all the public sector units and industries to earmark a bigger share for ladies pending the question of reservation. So far as the reservation is concerned, I have already made the position clear that under the Constitution, it is not possible for us to fix any reservation for women or on the sex basis. It will amount to discrimination and it will be unconstitutional. Another point which I want to make out is that on several occasions, the Supreme Court has ruled that the reservation shall not be more than 50 per cent.

I will try to explain the position so far as reservation is concerned. What is the percentage today ?

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: You are mistaken that reservation for women is another category. In all categories, there will be reservation for women.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: Just now, Mrs. Pramila Dandavate demanded that at least 25 per cent of jobs should be reserved for women. I am coming to the question of reservation. On several occasions, the Supreme Court has ruled that reservation quota shall not exceed 50 per cent. Let us see what is the existing position. The existing position is that for Scheduled Castes, 15 per cent reservation is there; for Scheduled Tribes, it is 7-1/2 per cent ; for Ex-Servicemen, it is 10 per cent ; for educationally qualified Group D, it is 10 per cent and for handicapped, it is 3 per cent. It comes to 45.5 per cent.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: He is trying to mislead the whole thing. We do not say, besides 47 per cent ; we want 25 per cent reservation for women. This is not our argument. Within this 47 per cent, we want 25 per cent reservation for women.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I do not understand. So far as Scheduled Caste is concerned, 15 per cent reservation is there. This 15 per cent is reserved for both men and women. There is no separate reservation for women and there is no separate reservation for men. So far as overall 45.5 per cent reservation is concerned, it is for both men and women. I am under the impression that they want 25 per cent reservation in addition to 45.5 per cent. If they want 25 per cent reservation within 45.5 per cent, then I say, when they can enjoy hundred per cent reservation, why they want only 25 per cent reservation ? In this, we have not made any discrimination at all. So far as the demand of reservation for women is concerned, they have now clarified that they do not want exclusively 25 per cent reservation for women in addition to this overall reservation for various categories.

So far as this matter is concerned, my immediate reaction is that it is not possible to do it under the existing provisions of the constitution. So far as this matter is concerned, whether it is possible to do it under the existing provision of the Constitution or not, I am prepared to refer this matter to the Law Ministry and get it examined. Supposing the Law Ministry feels that it is possible, then, I think, it is for the Government to consider this. But at the moment, I am under the impression that so long as these provisions of the Constitution are there, I do not think it is possible to make any reservation on the basis of sex.

One thing I want to make very clear. The hon. Member, Mrs. Geeta Mukherjee, quoted a lot of figures. In the beginning itself, I had made clear that whatever figures I have with me and whatever figures I have been quoting, are the figures only upto 1980. I do not have the figures for 1981 and I do not have the figures for 1982. If the hon. Member, with

regard to employment of women in a particular industry, is in possession of the latest figures, I am not in a position either to confirm or contradict because I do not have the figures at all. I collected these figures upto 1980 because the question is a general one. The question is about the declining trend in employment for women. That means in all the employments. The hon. Member wanted to know whether it is not a fact that there is a declining trend in employment for women in the public sector. I have got the figures, but these are only upto 1980. In 1977, the number of women in employment in the public sector were 12,52,000 and in 1980, 14,47,000......

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: What is the percentage? You come out with the percentage.

14.30 Hrs.

(SHRI R. S. SPARROW *in the Chair*)

Percentage. Come on to that.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I have already accepted that position. But the question that you have put is about the declining trend.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Jute Textile Coal. You say 'No.'

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: About textiles, I have already given the figures. In textiles, I tell you the number has gone up from 84,300 to 88,100. I have the figures only for a few industries. I do not have the fiigures for all the industries. About Jute I cannot say.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: What about jute?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: So far as jute manufacture, hemp and textile industry is concerned, I do not have separate figures for these industries but the employment is very little.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Does not even come in for percentage calculation

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL:—

Year	No. of women employed.
1976	7,900
1977	7,200
1978	6,900
1979	7,200
1980	7,200

The number engaged is very little.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : No.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I would like to make it very clear that unfortunately I have got figures only up to 1980. I do not have figures for 1981 and 1982.

Therefore, I can collect figures. The Hon. Member has put some questions. She wanted to know the number of employed women in public sector, private sector and in Government Departments. I have to collect figures from all these sectors. Then it will be possible to compile these figures. That is why, I am not in a position to say anything about the figures beyond 1980. I will collect the figures. Then only I will be in a position to place the figures on the Table of the House.

श्रीमती विद्या चन्नुपत्ति (विजयवाड़ा) : सभापति जी, आज हम सारी की सारी महिलाओं ने इसमें पार्टिसिपेट किया है क्योंकि हम सरकार और सदन का अटेन्शन इस ओर खींचना चाहते हैं कि महिलाओं की क्या प्राब्लम है। आज आप यहां ही देख लीजिए कि हम महिला संसद सदस्यों की संख्या बहुत कम है। आप आफिशियल गेलरी में भी देखिए कि वहां भी केवल एक ही महिला है। इसलिए हम कहते हैं कि आज महिलाओं की हालत कैसी है।

महिलाएं आज दो काम कर रही हैं। एक तो वे घर को सम्भाल रही हैं, पति का काम भी वे देखती हैं, बच्चों का पालन करती हैं। घर में जो काम होता है उसको कर के वे घर की फाइनेंशयल मदद करने के लिए एम्पलायमेंट में भी जाती हैं। हमारे पतियों की आमदनी सफीशियेंट नहीं होती है इसलिए हम यह

सोचती हैं कि हम अपने पतियों की भी कुछ मदद करें। इसलिये हम नौकरी भी करती हैं ताकि हम अपने घर की मदद कर सकें, अपने परिवार और पति की मदद कर सकें।

आज के संसार में हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने बहुत अच्छे फिगर दिए हैं। वे कहते हैं कि हमने कुछ टेक्नीकल इंस्टीच्युशंस, आई० टी० आई० और वोकेशनल ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीच्युशंस खोले हैं। ये सब फिगर उन्होंने दिये और कह दिया कि वे हम लोगों के लिए कुछ कर रहे हैं। सरकार हमारे लिए कुछ कर रही है, यह मैं मानती हूं। लेकिन जितना हमारा परसेन्टेज है, उसके हिसाब से इस देश में काम नहीं हो रहा है। यह हम कहना चाहती हैं। आम जनता में हमारा परसेन्टेज 50 परसेन्ट है। आपने कहा कि सारे देश में दो नेशनल वोकेशनल इंस्टीच्यूट्स बनाये हैं और चार के लिए आप और रिकमण्ड कर रहे हैं इतने बड़े देश में इतने इंस्टीच्यूट्स महिलाओं के लिए क्या सफीशियेंट हैं, इसको आप सोचिये। हम यही कहना चाहती हैं कि महिलाएं काम करने के लिए आगे आना चाहती हैं। दोनों को काम देना चाहिए। जैसा कि प्रमिला जी ने कहा है कि महिलाएं चाहे अनपढ़ हों या पढ़ी लिखी हों, उनके काम के बगैर गुजारा नहीं होता है। इसलिए उनको भी काम देने के बारे में विचार किया जाना चाहिए। ग्रामीण महिलाओं के लिये एग्रोबेस्ड इंडस्ट्रीज बनानी चाहिएं। इस तरह के काम ढूंढ़े जाने चाहिएं जो महिलाएं घर में बैठकर कर सकें। इस बारे में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं। अगर सिर्फ कागज पर यह कार्य किया गया है तो मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहती हूं कि कि इन कार्यों को इंप्लीमेंट कराया जाए। एग्रोबेस्ड इंडस्ट्रीज, काटेज विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज, स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज का विकास करना होगा। 90 प्रतिशत महिलाएं घर में रहती हैं इसलिए उनको घर पर ही काम देने के बारे में आप सोचिए और उनके द्वारा बनाए गए फिनिश्ड गुड्स के मार्केटिंग की व्यवस्था कीजिए। आप सारी महिलाओं को जाब नहीं दे सकते लेकिन घर में काम दे सकते हैं। हमारी प्रधानमंत्री भी भी महिला होने के नाते अपने भाषणों में इस बात को कहती हैं। वे महिलाओं के लिए अधिक चिंतित हैं। लेकिन उनके द्वारा बताए गए कार्यों को इंप्लीमेंट करने वाले मर्द लोग हैं। इसीलिए उनका सही तरीके से इंप्लीमेंटेशन नहीं हो पाता है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि महिलाओं को घर पर काम दिया जाना चाहिए और फिनिश्ड गुड्स की मार्केटिंग की व्यवस्था केन्द्र सरकार अपने हाथ में ले। यह कार्य बहुत आवश्यक है।

टेक्नीकल एजूकेशन के बारे में बताया है कि आई० टी०आई० और पालेटेक्नीक कालेजेज हैं। लेकिन यहां से ट्रेनिंग लेने के बाद भी महिलाओं को काम नहीं मिल पाता है। अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि कई जगहों पर यह भी बताया गया है कि महिलाएं मेटरनिटी लीव लेती हैं इसलिए उनको काम नहीं दिया जाता। यह बड़े अफसोस की बात है। मातृत्व महिलाओं को प्राकृतिक देन है। यह मर्दों के लिए नहीं है। इसके लिए संस्थाओं को तीन महीने की छुट्टी तथा अन्य सुविधाएं देनी पड़ती हैं। इस आधार पर महिलाओं को अयोग्य नहीं ठहराया जा सकता। महिलाओं के लिए मातृत्व प्राकृतिक देन है। इसके बारे में सहानुभूति से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है।

इसी प्रकार ट्रेनिंग कम प्रोडक्शन सेंटर्स पढ़ी-लिखी और अनपढ़ दोनों तरह की महिलाओं के लिए इंट्रोडयूज किये जाने चाहिए। वहां कम्पलसरी क्रेशेज होने चाहिए। कुछ जगहों पर तो क्रेशेज होते हैं लेकिन सब जगहों पर नहीं होते हैं। जहां महिलाएं काम करती हैं, वहां कम्पलसरी क्रेशेज होने चाहिए। आपको यह मानना पड़ेगा कि आजकल महिलाएं ज्यादा पढ़ी-लिखी हो रही हैं फिर भी उन्हें काम नहीं मिल पा रहा है। मंत्री जी ने तो कह दिया कि रिजर्वेशन नहीं दे सकते। लेकिन जब सिलेक्शन कुछ डायरेक्शन दे सकते हैं। जब भी महिलाएं होता है उस वक्त ह्यूमेनीटेरियन ग्राउन्ड्स पर

इन्टरव्यू के लिए आएं तो उनके साथ सिलेक्शन में सहानुभूति होनी चाहिये। आप यह न सोचिए कि उनको मेटरनिटी लीव देनी पड़ेगी इसलिए काम देना मुश्किल है। इन्टरव्यू में महिलाओं को प्रायोरिटी मिले, इसके लिए तो गवर्नमेंट दे सकती है। इसके लिये स्पेशल इन्टरेस्ट आपको लेना पड़ेगा। जब तक महिलाओं को ज्यादा एम्पलायमेंट नहीं मिलेगा उनकी समस्याएं साल्व नहीं हो सकती हैं। आजकल हर रोज अखबारों में महिलाओं के बारे में डाबरी डेथ्स और एट्रोसिटीज के बारे में पढ़ने को मिलता है। इसका कारण यह है कि महिलाएं इकॉनामीकली सेल्फ सफिशियेन्ट नहीं हैं। वे अपने पैरों पर खड़ी नहीं हो सकती हैं। जब तक हमारी आर्थिक उन्नति नहीं होगी तब तक समाज में सुधार नहीं आ सकता। एम्पलायमेंट फैसिलीटीज इन्क्रीज करने के लिये सरकार को सहानुभूति से सोचना पड़ेगा। हम प्रधानमंत्री जी के भी अभारी हैं क्योंकि वे हमारी बहुत मदद कर रही हैं। मंत्री महोदय भी मर्द हैं इसलिए वे हमारी अवश्य मदद करें, हमें कुछ सहारा दें।

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल : माननीया सदस्या ने भी महिलाओं के बारे में अनुरोध किया है कि गवर्नमेंट को सहानुभूति दिखानी चाहिये, उनसे मैं सहमत हूं। गवर्नमेन्ट पूरी सहानुभूति से उनकी समस्याओं को देख रही है और आगे भी देखेगी। बहुत से प्रोग्राम्स के बारे में मैं पहले ही जिक्र कर चुका हूं, अब फिर दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूं। माननीया सदस्या ने ट्रेनिंग प्रोग्राम के लिये अनुरोध किया हैं। हमने स्टेट गवर्मेन्ट्स को लिख दिया है कि महिलाओं के लिये जितनी आई० टी० आई० हैं, वे काफी नहीं है उनकी संख्या बढ़ानी चाहिये। इसके लिये फिर से लिखेंगे। स्वीडीश एड से भी हमने एक वोकेशनल ... (**व्यवधान**)

श्री रामप्यारे पनिका : सेन्ट्रल सेक्टर में कुछ ट्रेनिंग प्रोग्राम लें।

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल : सेन्ट्रल सेक्टर में नेशनल वोकेशनल ट्रेनिंग इन्सटीट्यूट रीजनल ट्रेनिंग इन्सटीट्यूट आदि हैं। इसी प्रकार चार ट्रेनिंग इन्सटीट्यूट हम और शुरू करने जा रहे हैं। जैसा कि माननीया सदस्या ने कहा है, हर महिला को नौकरी देना मुश्किल है। इससे महिलाओं और पुरुषों दोनों के लिए मुश्किल हो जायेगा। एम्पलायमेन्ट के बारे में महिलाओं को सोचना चाहिए। उनको ऑरगेनाइजेशन, सोसायटीज, काटेज और स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज बनानी चाहिए। और खादी ग्रामोद्योग के बहुत से प्रोग्राम्स हैं उनके लिहाज से सोसायटीज बना कर के उनके जरिए चालू कर के देहात के अन्दर बेरोजगारों को रोजगार दे सकते हैं।

मैं कहना चाहता हू कि हम पूरी हमदर्दी से सोच रहे हैं, हर मिनिस्ट्री में महिलाओं के लिये प्रोग्राम्स और कार्यक्रम हैं और हमारी स्कीम में भी है, और इसको बढ़ाते जायेंगे

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते : नेशनल कमीशन आन वीमेन्स के बारे में आपने कुछ नहीं कहा है।

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Mr. Chairman, I am shocked and distressed at the statement made by the hon. Minister in reply to the Calling Attention Notice given by us. It reflects the apathy and uncncern of our society to women. Instead of fully sharing the views of the Hon'ble Members who spoke on the Calling Attention Motion, statement has watered down the real issues. While replying to the points raised by my colleagues, the Minister has added very little and he has relegated the whole issue and instead of doing something good for the cause of women, he has shifted the responsibilities on women themselves. Now, what is there in the Statement? I will try to be as brief as possible.

First, he has said that the Government is aware of the apprehensions expressed by the Women's Organisation about the unsatisfactory employment position of women. He has said that in most of the industries women's

employment is increasing and the decline is very small. Then, he has said that there is retrenchment. But he does not know who are being retrenched men or women .

He has also said that it is the States' responsibilities for the State sectors. Then he says that the placement of registered unemployed women compared to men is low. But the difference is forgivable, because women are also employed by the private persons outside Employment Exchanges Channel. It is said that women are being trained in the training institutions. But the percentage he does not give. Then, he says about the Equal Remuneration Act, setting up of Advisory Committee, etc. They have done everything, they have done enough and everything is fine and it is only some silly Women's Organisations which are making a great fuss over nothing. He seems to say that he has nothing to do and the women have to put up with the problems.

Now, I want to know the understanding of this Ministry. Do they really feel that the apprehensions regarding the employment position of women in the country are unfounded ? That the position is satisfactory ? In this connection, I would like to quote from Blue Print of Action Points and National Plan of Action for Women". It was prepared by the Ministry of Social Welfare in Consultation with other relevant Ministries including his ministry. It says like this.

> "The Constitution guarantees equality of opportunity in matters relating to employment and directs the State to secure equal rights to an adequate means of livelihood, equal pay for equal work and just and humane conditions of work. The impact of transition to a modern economy has resulted in the exclusion of an increasing number of women from active participation in the productive process and only a limited recognition of their contribution and ability to contribute".

Now, I would like to ask the Minister whether he is in agreement with this statement.

Let us see the acltual position according to 1971 Census, 52.5% male pcpulation are employed, that is, 149 million people are employed out of total 283 millions. As againts this, only 13.8% of female population are employed, that is, only 34 million are employed out of 364 millions. Even if we concede to what the Government says that the decline in womens participation ratio from 1961 to 1971 Census, had been due to change in the definition of workers, even then there was a sharper decline in the female participation rate as compared to male; i. e. the male decline was from 57.1% to 52.53%, while for women, it was from 28% to 13.8%.

Now, the 1981 census has come. What are its findings? They have done a very good thing. They have carefully attempted a face-saving on this participation ratio of women by liberalizing the definition of 'worker'. That has included anybody who as worked any time during the year. But, unfortunately, even then the work participation rate for women has been on more than 20.8%, still 7.15% less than that under the 1961 Census. It means, as pointed out in Statesman' of 18th February last, that in the 20 years during which the female population has shot up by 112 million or 55%, the female work force has increased in absolute numbers by less than 9 million or 15%, resulting in a solid decrease of a full quarter in the participation rate, from 28% to less than 21%. It is less than 21% in 1981.

According to 1981 Census, out of the 66.3 million working women, only 45.9 million are 'main' workers and 20.3 million or as much as 30% are marginal workers, while the male marginal workers are only 3%. As against 51% of males, only 14% of females have full time jobs. Others are marginal.

As against 48.8% of male population, the percentage of female non-workers is more than 79%. That shows the extent of economic independence we women have in this independent country.

Now about the agricultural sector, because that shows how worthwhile economic opportunities are fast vanishing for women everywhere. Most of our work force is in agriculture, and the percentage of women workers remains more or less here. In agriculture, their percentage remains more or less the same. But female cultivators dwindled from more than 55% in 1961 to 33% in 1981. That means women are relegated more and more to the

position of agricultural labourers. Their absolute numbers are starker. While the number of male cultivators has gone up from 03.6 million in 1961 to 76.2 million in 1981, the number of women cultivators has become less than half in the 20 years i. e. from 31.8 million to 15.1 million. So, the picture is gloomy, to say the least.

The female-male worker ratio in 1911—it has come out in "Times of India" --was 525:1000 workers. In 1951 it came down to 408:1000; in 1971, to 210:1000. The small increase in 1981 has, at best, been only marginal.

An ICSSR research showed that even in Government service, the index of women's participation fell from the base 100 in 1901, i. e. at the start of the century, to 96 in 1971. There is no wonder that the Minister's statement is apathetic. Only 6% of women employed, work in organized industry. They are being driven out of employment in this sector. In Jute, what is the position? I should say only this that in 1944, 14 per cent women were there out of the total workforce in jute mills. By 1972, it came to less than 4 percent. Now, there is no percentage. They have practically wiped out every women in jute mills.

In textiles, as pointed out in *Economic & Political Weekly*, in 1951, women cynstituted 25 per cent of total workforce, in Bombay. Today, they constitute just about 5 per cent. In Bombay textile mills, he said, from 40,000, now they have come down to mere 5000. According to the survey of his Ministry which came out in *The Hindustan Times* dated 1. 1. 79.—that survey was on mica, cotton, jute, silk and food processing industry—the employfment of women is on the decline. In the silk textile units under survey, the number ot women workers came down from 3129 in 1970 to 2465 in 1976-77—a decline of 21 per cent in five years. Now, there are big units in Bombay—as Shrimati Prarnila Dandavate said—where in 10-12 years not a single women has been employed.

Now what is the position in plantation? In Plantations in plucking, picking and weeding, women are as efficient as men and even more efficient than men. In tea plantations upto 1971 women outnumbered men, but that position had been reversed in 1972 when women became fewer by 25,000 than men and the downward trend continues and has been accelerated. The same happened in coffee also. Now I should like to ask a question from the Minister. Whether the incidence of progressive diminishing of maternity claims in plantations is the end result of the threat of retrenchment from service. Is the government prepared to set up a committee of enquiry to find out what is happening there?

Regarding tobacco, coir, *bidi* ,etc. I am quoting from Sixth Five Year Plan—Chapter on Women and Development. Issays as follows:

> Modernization of traditional occupations of women such as spinning and weaving, match-making, coir, cashew, rural marketing, agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, etc. would be selected and would include simultan cous Development of skills for alternative employment for them. Then it further say as follows:
> "The impact of new projects on women's employment will be monitored."

I want to know from the Minister what he is going to do for this?

What is happening in tobacco. Shrimati Dandavate has referred to it, there must have been a confusion. In tobacco, due to import of threshing machines, about one lakh women workers face retrenchment. The Minister said that this is necessary because of export, etc. That is not the case. The foreign buyers don't want machine-made things; they want hand-made things. Still import of threshing machines are permitted by the Central Government despite repeated representations to his Ministry and even two representations to the Prime Minister. In Andhra Pradesh, in one establishment, at Anabarti, 6000 women have been driven out, that is in Chirala Factory and perchur Depot. I would like to know how many licences have been issued for importing threshing machines? In coir industry also, I would like to know how many licences have been issued; whether the government is going to permit the import of machinery for mechanisation? How many licenses are being given to mechanise coir industry which again endangered one lakh women employees?

What has happened in bidi industry? Lakhs of women are employed in bidi factories. Now these factories have been closed

and the bidi industry has gone home-made in order to avoid application of statutory laws. What steps does the Government propose to take to stop this and protect women from these factories?

About mines, according to the Indian Labour Journal—Apil, 1980, the percentage of employment of women workers in mines is systematically going down. In 1951, it was 20 per cent, in 1961 it was 15.8 percent and in 1971 it came down to 11.9 per cent. Shrimati Dandavate has already given the figures that from 30,000 women in 1973, the figure has gone down to 12,000 in 1982. I do not know what is the position in 1983. We see that the public sector is leading the way in systematically retrenching women.

The continued discrimination against female workers in the BCCL is going to erdminate women totadly from our coal mines. The Baveja Committee Report declared more than 50,000 women wagon loaders as surplus without providing them substitute employment. There is the revealing case of Ekra Vasudebpur colliery, about which we wrote letters also, where BCCL is party to a tripartite settlement employing all 25 male ex-contractor's labour while throwing out all 27 female workers. Even the inververtion of the Union Labour Minister, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, could not get them their employment back on humanitarian grounds let alone as of right. There is a copy of the tripartite settlement with me. I may be given permission to lay it* on the Table of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will examine it.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: The question is: What the Government is going to do? Since this is a public sector undertaking, should we take it that the Government itself has started making discrimination against women as policy?

Why is it that women are not being taken more and more in open cast mining, which is being expanded as a policy and which is a surface work? Shell picking is very necessary in mechanised loading to avoid mixing of stones with coal, which is very much detrimental to boilers, blast furnaces, etc. Has the Ministry any course of action in regard to open cast mines and also for shell-picking for employment of women?

I would like to ask some more questions—Whether HMT, which is a leading public sector undertaking, is transferring its production to women in household sector or to ancillaries where conditions are far worse than in HMT factories? What steps does the Government propose to take to arrest the growing displacement of women from public sector undertakings industry-wise in the industry also?

About the National Plan of Action, there were specific recommendations for finding out areas of employment, review mechanism, follow-up action, data collection, monitoring etc. I want to know: what steps are being taken to implement this National Plan of Action for Women? Has any review mechanism been set up?

He has not answered as to why the Government has delayed setting up commission on women,

Another question is whether it is a fact that the Government is advocacting relaxation of protective laws for women. Why not the Government come forward with a plan of subsidies, incentives and State care for children taking the issue as a social burden recognising motherhood as a national responsibility? Will the Government do it in the very near future not as 'concession' to so-called 'handicap' of women but as necessary provision to ensure equal opportunity proclaimed by Constitution?

In this action plan and others, there was a recommendation to allocate money, that is, 25 per cent of allocation for women employment generation. Will there be explicit mention of women as a target group in all plans and programmes for employment generation with earmarking of financial allocations, staff support and specific monitoring arrangements? So, these are the questions and I welcome the concern of all our colleagues here and I would like and demand a full-scale discussion on the Floor of this House regard-

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* The Speaker not having Subsequently accorded the necessary permission the document was not treated as laid on the Table.

ing problems of women, especially employment of women.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: Sir, most of the questions that have been put by the hon. Member just now are only repetition because all those questions have been put by other Members also. But I am happy that through this discussion their purpose is served. They wanted to focus the attention on the problem of employment for women; so, that purpose is served. I have also made it very clear that so far as we as Government are concerned, we are very much concerned about the employment opportunities for women. We are taking steps and we never claim at any time that whatever steps we have taken and whatever achievements are there are to our satisfaction. We have to go a long way. I have already made it very clear to the hon. Members and repeatedly hon. Mrs. Dandavate wanted to know whether Government of India is going to constitute a National Commission on Women. I am not in a position to say anything because I am told the concerned Ministry is the Social Welfare Ministry. So, it is for the Social Welfare Ministry to consider this point. I do not know whether that proposal is before their consideration or not. Therefore, since it is not a matter concerning my Ministry, I am not in a position to say anything about that.

Repeatedly, the hon. Member was saying that employment opportunities in public sector are going down but I have replied to that question. I have said that in public sector the women's employment is going up and I have quoted the figures also. I have the statement before me but it is not correct to say that the employment opportunities in public sector are going down.

So far as the employment opportunities for opencast mines are concerned, in opencast mines ladies are allowed to work but only in underground mines ladies are prohibited to work. I do not want to say anything more but I want to emphasise again that if we vigorously implement the 20-Point Programme-there are so many programmes particularly for rural areas and 80 per cent of our peoble live in rural areas—if we pursue those programmes and take necessary action to implement them in letter and spirit, such as NREP, IRDP, Self-Employment Programme, Khadi and Village Industries Programme and so many other programmes which are meant for providing employment, then I think to a great extent it will be possible for us to solve this problem. I want to assure the hon. Member that I would take up this matter. So far as creating more employment opportunities for women are concerned; I would take up this matter with the State Governments. I will personally write letters to the State Governments and I will impress upon them to the urgent need of taking necessary steps for dealing with this point.

14.50 Hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need to set up a coach Factory at Subedargaij, Allahabad

श्री कृष्णप्रकाश तिवारी (इलाहाबाद) : उत्तर भारत के जनपद इलाहाबाद में रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा एक कोच फैक्ट्री लगाने हेतु शंकरगढ़ सूबेदार गंज आदि स्थानों का सर्वेक्षण परसाल हुआ था। शंकरगढ़ में ब्राडगेज लाइन है किंतु मीटर गेज लाइन नहीं है। शंकरगढ़ में हजारों एकड़ पथरीली भूमि आसानी से उपलब्ध हो जाएगी जिस पर खेती भी नहीं होती तथा मूल्य भी नाम मात्र का है, किंतु रेल मंत्रालय ने बाद में सूबेदार गंज इलाहाबाद का स्थान तय किया क्योंकि यहां थोड़े खर्चे में मीटर गेज लाइन रामबाग इलाहाबाद में मीटर गेज लाइन से जोड़ी जा सकती है और सूबेदार गंज स्वतः ब्राड गेज लाइन पर है। सूबेदार गंज में जमीन भी उपलब्ध है जो कि सौभाग्य से रेल विभाग की है।

इलाहाबाद में इस कोच के कारखाने के कायम किए जाने की बात सुनकर बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई किंतु कोच फैक्ट्री की स्थापना में देरी होने से तथा कभी-कभी यह सुनाई पड़ने से कि अब यह कोच फैक्ट्री अन्यत्र स्थापित होगी इलाहाबाद में बड़ी चिंता व्याप्त हो गई है।

मेरा रेल मंत्रालय से निवेदन है कि अविलंब सूबेदार गंज इलाहाबाद में प्रस्तावित कोच फैक्ट्री को लगाने का निर्णय लेकर के उसे शीघ्र से शीघ्र स्थापित करें।

(ii) Need for establishment of a steel plant at Hospet in Bellary, (Karnataka).

SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI (Bidar): Sir, a serious discontent has arisen in the minds or the people of Karnataka due to the inordinate delay in the establishment of an integrated steel plant at Hospet, Bellary district Despite the fact that the hon. Prime Minister has laid the foundation stone in the year 1971 for the establishment of the Vijayanagar Steel Plant, the Ministry of Steel and Mines has ignored the the justificat ion the speedy implementation of the steel plant. The for Minister of Steel and Mines had subsequently assured the House the speedy implementation of the said project. But it is unfortunate that no specific steps have been taken so far to set up the plant.

Iron ore and other raw materials are abundant in Karnataka. Man power, water and other infra-structural facilities are readily available in and around Hospet. Thus, Hospet is an ideal place so far as the steel plant is concerned. If the steel plant is set up there, it will go a long way in solving unemployment problem in our State. Thousands of technically qualified graduates will be provided with jobs.

If the establishment of this steel plant is delayed, the people of Karnataka may be very much agitated. The Centre has sanctioned only five crores of rupees to Vijayanagar steel plant, while in contrast it has sanctioned Rs. 185 crores to the Vizag steel plant in Andhra Pradesh. Therefore, I urge on the Government that expeditious steps should be taken for the eslablishment of the steel plant at Hospet during the Sixth Plan period.

(iii) Need to supply adequate quota of foodgrains to hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh.

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : उत्तर प्रदेश के आठ पर्वतीय जनपदों में खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन नाम मात्र को होता है। गत 4 वर्षों से लगातार कम वर्षा व कुरमुला नामक कीट के प्रकोप के कारण यहां नाम मात्र को भी फसल नहीं हो रही है। इस दौरान पिछले 4 माह से यहां के सस्ते गल्ले की दुकानों में बिलकुल भी गेहूं व चावल नहीं है। मैंने इस मामले में उत्तर प्रदेश के अधिकारियों से बातचीत की। उनका कथन है कि केन्द्र से गेहूं व चावल का बहुत कम आवंटन होने से यह स्थिति पैदा हुई है।

मेरा नागरिक आपूर्ति मंत्रालय से आग्रह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में व्याप्त भुखमरी की स्थिति के तत्काल निराकरण हेतु पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिए खाद्यान्न का उपयुक्त कोटा आवंटित करें।

(iv) Modernisation of ESI hospital, Barbil Orissa.

SHRI HARIHAR SOREN* (Keonjhar) : Sir, serious discontentment has arisen in the minds of the workers, who depend on the ESI Hospital, Barbil, in Orissa, for their treatment. Barbil is situated in the remote corner of the State of Orissa. About 5,000 workers in that area have been covered under the ESI scheme. The sick members of their families go to Barbil ESI Hospital for their treatment. Air pollution has created great hazards that industrial area and the poor workers fall victim to many diseases. About 300 patients visit that hospital for treatment every day, But it is regrettable that they do not get proper treatment in the absence of adequate number of doctors, prescribed medicines, ambulance van and X-ray machines.

Most of the victims of different diseases are from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They work as daily labourers and are low-paid workers. Their financial status is not sound enough to undergo private treatment, as it involves lot of expenditure. The private hospitals are also conspicuously absent in that area.

Unless immediate steps are taken to appoint more doctors, nurses and other staff, the poor low-paid workers will continue to

*The Original speech was delivered in Oriya.

suffer. The absence of Ambulance Van and X-Ray machine causes a great risk to the lives of the patients. Therefore, I demand that the Ministry of Labour should take immediate steps to upgrade the ESI Hospital of Barbil with all facilities that are badly needed to save the poor workers from untimely death.

(v) Supply of paddy to rice mills in Tamil-Nadu

SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore) : Tamil Nadu is reeling under unprecedented drought and this has been confirmed by our hon. Prime Minister who recently visited some parts of Tamil Nadu and who announced on the spot Rs. 10 crores for drought relief works. The consequence of the failure of two monsoon rains last year has been steep decline in agricultural production. There is acute paddy scarcity throughout Tamil Nadu. There are nearly 10,000 rice mills in the State employing lakhs of workers. They are all facing closure, which would mean throwing out of employment all these workers. The impact of this can be best explained by the fact that about 20,000 workers in 200 Rice Mills in Coimbatore District are on the streets now, since there is no paddy available in Tamil Nadu.

The Godowns of Food Corporation of India are full of paddy. Being the national organisation, the Food Corporation of India should release immediately substantial quantities of paddy for these rice mills. The rice can be taken over by the Food Corporation of India. Through this method only lakhs of workers in these rice mills can be saved from starvation death. It is demanded that the Government of India should come to the rescue of these workers in the rice mills in Tamil Nadu.

(vi) Need for re-classification of different cities of the country.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सन् 1981 की जनगणना के अनुसार संपूर्ण देश की जनसंख्या 68 करोड़ से अधिक हो चुकी है। अब तक तो वह 70 करोड़ हो चुकी होगी। जनगणना से यह भी स्पष्ट है कि देश के प्राय: सभी छोटे-बड़े नगरों एवं शहरों की आबादी पहले की तुलना में अधिक हो चुकी है।

जनसंख्या में वृद्धि के बाद यह आवश्यक हो गया है कि, सरकार शहरों एवं नगरों के पुनर्वर्गीकरण की घोषणा अविलम्ब कर दे। ऐसी घोषणा तो जनगणना का काम पूरा हो जाने के ठीक बाद ही हो जानी चाहिए थी। ऐसा करने से देश के 36 लाख केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को हाऊस-रेंट अलाउंस, सिटी कम्पेंसेटरी अलाउंस आदि में वृद्धि का लाभ मिल जाता।

बिहार की राजधानी पटना नगर की जनसंख्या आठ लाख से अधिक हो चुकी है। अभी उसका दर्जा बी-2 का है जिसके अनुसार ही वहां केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को उक्त सुविधायें मिल रही हैं। परन्तु, अब वहां जनसंख्या में वृद्धि हो जाने के बाद निश्चित रूप से पटना नगर का दर्जा बी-1 का हो गया है जिसकी घोषणा होते ही वहां बारह हजार से अधिक केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को हाउस रेंट अलाउंस, सिटी कम्पेंसेटरी अलाउंस आदि के नाम पर अधिक राशि मिलना आरंभ हो जाएगा जिससे आज की मंहगाई में उन्हें कुछ राहत मिलने लगेगी।

अत: गृह मन्त्री से मेरा अनुरोध होगा कि, वह पटना नगर समेत देश के तमाम नगरों के पुनर्वर्गीकरण की घोषणा बिना किसी बिलम्ब के कर दें ताकि सरकारी कर्मचारियों का असंतोष दूर हो सके।

15 hrs.

(vii) Construction of an overbridge at Jaunpur Railway Station.

डा० ए० यू० आजमी (जौनपुर) : जौनपुर रेलवे जंक्शन पर तीन प्लेटफार्म हैं । प्लेटफार्म नम्बर 1 से 2 और 3 पर जाने के लिये एक अंधेरी और सीलन और कीचड़ से भरी सुरंग से गुजरना पड़ता है, जिसमें बदबू भी रहती है । इससे अच्छी और साफ सुथरी सुरंग बड़े स्टेशनों पर ठेले पर सामान ले जाने के लिये होती है । और जौनपुर में इन्सान इस सुरंग से ले जाये जाते हैं, जिसकी गन्दगी और बदबू से लोग सख्त तकलीफ से गुजरते हैं । लोगों का सामान लूट लिया जाता है । औरतों को छेड़ने के अफसोसनाक वाकयात होते रहते हैं ।

इससे पहले रेलवे जंक्शन पर ओवरहैड ब्रिज बनाने की मांग कर चुका हूं जिसका तहरीरी जवाब डिप्टी रेलवे मिनिस्टर की तरफ से यह मिला था कि अंधेरा दूर करने के लिये सर्च लाइट लगाने और पानी के लिए वाटर पम्प लगाने का हुक्म दे दिया गया है । अभी फण्ड नहीं हैं, फण्ड होने पर बनवा दिया जायगा ।

मिस्टर स्पीकर सर, मैंने पानी टपकने और कीचड़ और सीलन की बात की थी जिसके लिये वाटर पम्प लगाने का हुक्म देने की बात कही गई है । अब आप खुद गौर कीजिये कि कीचड और सीलन दूर करने के लिये वाटर पम्प का हुक्म लापरवाही की अलामत नहीं तो और क्या है । मैंने इस सुरंग का मुआयना किया है, सिवाय दो, चार छोटे छोटे बल्ब्स के और कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है । जो अव्वल तो जलते नहीं हैं, और अगर जलते भी हैं तो सुरंग का अंधेरा दूर करना उनके बस की बात नहीं है ।

मैं जौनपुर जंक्शन से सफर करने वालों की सख्त तकलीफ और परेशानियों की बिना पर दोबारा सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि ओवर हैड ब्रिज बना कर जौनपुर जंक्शन के तमाम प्लेटफार्मों को एक दूसरे से इस ब्रिज के जरिये मिला कर सफर करने वाले तमाम लोगों को इस मुसीबत से निजात दिलायें ।

(vii) Construction of an over bridge Jannpur Railway Station.

ڈاکٹر اے۔یو۔اعظمی (جونپور) : جونپور ریلوے جنکشن پر تین پلیٹ فارم ہیں۔ پلیٹ فارم نمبر ا سے دو اور تین پر جانے کے لئے ایک اندھیری اور سیلن و کیچڑ سے بھری سرنگ سے گذرنا پڑتا ہے۔ جس میں بد بو بھی رہتی ہے۔ اس سے اچھی اور صاف ستھری سرنگ بڑے اسٹیشنوں پر ٹھیلے پر سامان لے جانے کے لئے ہوتی ہے اور جونپور میں انسان اس سرنگ سے لے جائے جاتے ہیں جس کی گندگی اور بدبو سے لوگ سخت تکلیف سے گذرتے ہیں۔ لوگوں کا سامان لوٹ لیا جاتا ہے۔ عورتوں کے چھیڑنے کے افسوسناک واقعات ہوتے رہتے ہیں۔

اس سے پہلے ریلوے جنکشن پر اوور ہیڈ برج بنانے کی مانگ کر چکا ہوں جس کا تحریری جواب ڈپٹی ریلوے منسٹر کی طرف سے یہ ملا تھا کہ اندھیرا دور کرنے کے لئے سرچ لائٹ لگانے اور پانی کے لئے واٹر پمپ لگانے کا حکم دے دیا گیا ہے۔ ابھی فنڈ نہیں ہے۔ فنڈ ہونے پر بنوا دیا جائے گا۔

مسٹر اسپیکر سر۔ میں نے پانی ٹپکنے اور کیچڑ و سیلن کی بات کی تھی۔ جس کے لئے واٹر پمپ لگانے کا حکم دینے کی بات کہی گئی ہے۔ اب آپ خود غور کیجئے کہ کیچڑ و سیلن دور کرنے کے لئے واٹر پمپ کا حکم لاپرواہی کی علامت نہیں تو اور کیا ہے۔ میں نے اس سرنگ کا معائنہ کیا ہے۔ سوائے دو چار چھوٹے چھوٹے بلبوں کے اور کوئی انتظام نہیں ہے۔ جو اوّل تو جلتے نہیں ہیں اور اگر جلتے بھی ہیں تو سرنگ کا اندھیرا دور کرنا ان کے بس کی بات نہیں ہے۔

میں جونپور جنکشن سے سفر کرنے والوں کی سخت تکلیف اور پریشانیوں کی بنیاد پر دوبارہ سرکار سے مانگ کرتا ہوں کہ اوور ہیڈ برج بنا کر جونپور جنکشن کے تمام پلیٹ فارموں کو ایک دوسرے سے اس برج کے ذریعے ملا کر سفر کرنے والے تمام لوگوں کو اس مصیبت سے نجات دلائے۔

(viii) Financial Assistance For Setting up a paper Mill in Tripura

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West): Under Rule 377, I make the following statement :

The forests of Tripura are very rich in Bamboo and Hard wood. In view of this, the Government of Tripura decided to explore the feasibility of setting up a Paper Mill in Tripura. A project report was prepared which established viability of the Paper Mill. The estimated cost of the setting up of the Paper Mill is Rs. 97 crores and it has employment potential for about 20,000 persons directly and indirecly. Requirement of raw materials of 300 tonnes per day is estimated to be 2,38,000 tonnes of bamboos per year. According to the pre-investment survey 5 lakh tonnes of bamboo per year can be extracted from the natural bamboo forests; availability of sufficient water from the river Manu, easier transport of raw materials by river, the site of the mill was selected at Fatikray which will be well connected by railway line in near future. The letter of intent for setting up a Mill for manufacturing of bleached pulp, printing and writing papers with an annual capacity of 82,500 tonnes was issued by the Government of India on 23.4. 1985. The expenditure incurred on the project so far is about 16 lakhs for consultants fees etc. The need of a Paper Mill Project in Tripura being a backward and under-developed State requires no explanation. I shall request the Central Government to provide fund for setting up of a Paper Mill in Tripura without further delay.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1983-84

Ministry of Home Affairs-Contd.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : The House will now resume further discussion on Hudget demands for the Ministry of Home Affairs. Shri R.P. Yadav may continue.

(Interruptions)

Mr. CHAIRMAN : Shri Yadav has to continue his speech.

श्री भीखा भाई (बांसवाड़ा) : सभापति जी, मैंने अपना नाम दिया था,7 तारीख को, मुझे बोलने को नहीं मिला।

SHRI R. P. YADAV (Madhepura) : I was on my legs. How can you object that ?

श्री भीखा भाई : मुझे दो साल से कोई मौका नहीं मिला। मैं बीमार रहा।

सभापति महोदय : आपका नाम नहीं लिया गया, आपको गलती लगी।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव(मधेपुरा) : सभापति जी, मैं यह कह रहा था कि जून, 1980 में इंदिरा कांग्रेस ने एक व्यक्ति के हाथ को मजबूत करने का आह्वान किया था ताकि देश को सशक्त शासन दिया जा सके और देश की जनता चैन की नींद सो सके तथा देश से भ्रष्टाचार मिटाया जा सके परन्तु हालत ठीक उसके विपरीत हुई है। अपराध और भ्रष्टाचार हर पल, हर दिन, हर महीने और हर साल बढ़ते ही गए हैं। मैं आंकड़ों के आधार पर इसको सिद्ध करना चाहता हूं। 1980 के फर्स्ट क्वार्टर में थर्ड 5110 मर्डर हुए, सेकेन्ड क्वार्टर में 5508, हुए, क्वार्टर में 5869 हुए और फोर्थ क्वार्टर में 5792 हो गए।

इसी प्रकार से मैं रेप से सम्बन्धित आंकड़े भी देना चाहता हूं। इस सरकार के समय में रेप एक आम बात हो गई है। 1980 के ही फर्स्ट क्वार्टर में रेप 753 हुए, सेकेंन्ड क्वार्टर में 917 हुए और थर्ड क्वार्टर में 1393 रेप हुए।

जहां तक रायट्स और दंगों का सम्बन्ध है, उसी वर्ष के फस्ट क्वार्टर में 2 लाख 11 हजार हुए, सेकेन्ड क्वार्टर में 2 लाख 25 हजार 11 हुए और थर्ड क्वार्टर में 2 लाख 72 हजार 54 दंगे हुए। इसी तरह से प्रोहिबिशन की तहत

फर्स्ट क्वार्टर में 27,482 केसेज हुए, सेकेन्ड क्वार्टर में 98,408 केसेज हुए और थर्ड क्वार्टर में 1,32,049 केसेज हुए। यह आंकड़े स्वयं बोलते हैं कि हर पल, हर दिन, हर महीने और हर साल क्राइम्स बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। सरकारी आंकड़ों के आधार पर ही मैं यह बात कह रहा हूं, यदि मन्त्री जी चाहें तो कन्ट्राडिक्ट कर सकते हैं।

अब मैं अपने प्रदेश, बिहार के सम्बन्ध में कुछ बतलाना चाहूंगा। आज बिहार की स्थिति बदतर है। वहां पर जान व माल की कोई सुरक्षा नहीं है। ला ऐंड आर्डर वास्तव में वहां पर फेल हो गया है। जरूरत तो यह है कि भारत सरकार वहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करे। आज वहां पर जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट हैं उनकी हालत यह है कि गोपालगंज के डी एम को बम से उड़ा दिया गया लेकिन उसके बावजूद बिहार सरकार कहती है कि बिहार की ला ऐण्ड आर्डर की स्थिति चिन्ताजनक नहीं है। इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करने की जरूरत है।

इसके बाद मैं कुछ अपने जिले के बारे में भी जिक्र करना चाहूंगा। इस बारे में मैंने एकाध बार गृह मन्त्री जी से जिक्र भी किया है कि अगर रक्षक ही भक्षक हो जाएं तो भगवान ही जनता की रक्षा कर सकते हैं। वहां पर मन्त्रिगण क्रिमिनल्स को पालते हैं और उन्हीं के बल पर जीतते हैं। मैं दो एक उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा कि किस प्रकार की स्थिति वहां पर विभिन्न जिलों में है। सहरसा जिला जहां से मैं आता हूं, वहां पर एक सरकारी कालेज हैं जिसके हास्टेल पर क्रिमिनल्स का आधिपत्य है। प्रशासन तन्त्र का कोई भी व्यक्ति वहां नहीं जा सकता है। सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट भी मुझ से कह रहे थे कि वे वहां पर नहीं जा सकते हैं और अगर वे किसी लड़के को एलाट भी करते हैं तो उसको क्रिमिनल्स बाहर फेंक देते हैं। सहरसा कमिश्नरी का हैडक्वार्टर भी है। एक सियाराम यादव को वहां पर खदेड़ कर गोली मारी गई लेकिन हत्यारों को आज भी मन्त्री जी का संरक्षण मिल रहा है। प्रशासन का मुख्य भाग दारोगा होता है, जो कि ला एन्ड आर्डर को एन्फोर्स करता है, उसको उसी शहर में दिन में छुरा मारा गया लेकिन आज तक क्रिमिनल्स का कुछ नहीं हुआ। सहरसा से पांच किलोमीटर पर एक जगह मरना है जहां पर 11 मुसलमान बच्चों तथा औरतों को कत्ल कर दिया गया। जिसके द्वारा कत्ल किया गया, वह वहां के एक वरिष्ठ मन्त्री के इलैक्शन एजेंट हुआ करते हैं, लेकिन आज तक इनका कुछ नहीं हुआ है। यह बिहार की हालत है। संसार के इतिहास में यह कहीं भी देखने को नहीं मिलेगा कि जब दो देश आपस में लड़ते भी हैं, तो भी रेडक्रास की गाड़ी पर कोई गोली नहीं चलाता है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि गुलाब यादव नाम का व्यक्ति जिसको अस्पताल में भरती किया गया, क्रिमिनल्स द्वारा दिन-दहाड़े सिर काट कर ले जाया गया। एफ० आई० आर० में नाम है; लेकिन आज तक वे बाहर घूम रहे हैं। इस बारे में मैंने गृह मन्त्री जी को कहा था, उन्होंने कहा कि इसको स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को भेज देंगे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आखिर किस तरह से वह प्रदेश चलेगा। पुलिस के लिए जान बहुत सस्ती है। मुरलीगंज हमारे क्षेत्र में पड़ता है! वहां पुलिस द्वारा गोली चलाई गई उसमें तीन लड़के मारे गए। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि पुलिस की गोली से मरने वाले को कम से कम एक लाख रुपए का मुआवजा देना चाहिए, जैसा कि ऐक्सीडेंट में प्रावधान है।

अब मैं आता हूं, इस देश की राजधानी दिल्ली पर। वास्तव में यदि इसको अपराध की राजधानी कहा जाए, तो वह सही बात होगी श्री रामविलास पासवान के 30.3.83 के प्रश्न के जवाब में मन्त्री जी ने कहा है कि हत्याओं के मामलों की संख्या में वृद्धि के अतिरिक्त दिल्ली

में कुल मिलाकर अपराध कम हुए हैं। मैं इसको गलत साबित करना चाहता हूं, आपके ही आंकड़ों के आधार पर। ये सरकारी आंकड़े हैं, मेरे आंकड़े नहीं हैं। दिल्ली में 1981 में 21 डकैतियां हुई और 1982 में 22 डकैतियां हुई हैं। मर्डर्स में आपने स्वयं माना है कि काफी बढ़ोतरी हुई है। 1981 में 199 और 1982 में 236 ऐसे मामले हुए हैं। मिसलेनियस क्राइम्स 1981 में 9,113 और 1982 में 9,400 केवल यह कह देना कि सब में कटौती हुई है, उचित नहीं है। सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि दिल्ली की पुलिस क्या दिल्ली वालों की जान-माल की रक्षा करने में सक्षम हैं ? मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली की पुलिस अक्षम रही है। 1982 का वर्ष सबसे ज्यादा खराब रहा है। इस वर्ष में डाउरी डैथ्स ज्यादा हुई है, अन्तरराष्ट्रीय संवाद एजेंसी के संवाददाता की हत्या हुई; कुवैत के दूतावास के सेक्रेटरी की हत्या हुई, सफदरजंग के एक व्यापारी की पार्सल बम्ब से हत्या हुई— लेकिन आज तक कोई जानकारी नहीं हो पाई है। पैट्रोलपम्प की लूट, डाकखानों और बैंकों में डकैतियों की सबसे ज्यादा बढोतरी हुई है। औरतें दिल्ली में स्वतन्त्र रूप से नहीं घूम सकती है। दिन-दहाड़े औरतों के गले से चैनें छीन ली जाती हैं। क्रिमिनल्स गाड़ियों में घूमते हैं। कोई पता नहीं चल सका है। पुलिस की गलती के चलते अकालियों द्वारा संसद पर हमला हुआ। पुलिस की गोली से चार अकाली मारे गए। लेकिन आज्ञा किसने दी, यह आज तक नहीं पता चला है। 1982 में हर तीस मिनट में एक चोरी हुई है। दर्जनों बम्ब फूट चुके हैं, लेकिन आज तक नहीं पता चल सका है, न इसको रोका जा सका है। आदमी का पुलिस पर से विश्वास हटता जा रहा है। पुलिस कहती है कि 50 प्रतिशत डकैतियां अनरिजालब्ड है और 22 प्रतिशत ब्लान्ड मर्डर हैं। इन्हीं की पुलिस कहती है, मैं अपनी तरफ से नहीं कह रहा हूं। मैं पूछता हूं इन बढ़ते हुए अपराधों का कारण क्या है ? मुख्य कारण यही है कि पुलिस प्रशासन में राजनीतिक हस्तक्षेप होता है। पिछले दिनों मन्त्री जी ने कहा था कि ऐसी बात नहीं है। क्या वह बतलायेंगे अभी पहाड़-गंज में आगजनी के मामले में पुलिस आयुक्त की जो सार्वजनिक बेइज्जती हुई, यह हस्तक्षेप नहीं था तो क्या था ? एक पुलिस के डी० आई० जी० जो बिहार के थे, राजनीतिक कारणों से उनका तबादला किया गया। पुलिस आयुक्त भिण्डर साहब का यहां से तबादला किया गया, इसलिए कि वह इनके गलत आर्डर्ज को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं थे। इन बातों को देखते हुए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज पुलिस प्रशासन में काफी राजनीतिक हस्तक्षेप हो रहा है, जिसके कारण क्राइम्ज बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि पुलिस कमिश्नर सिस्टम को फिर से रिव्यू किया जाय। वास्तव में वह सक्सैसफुल हो रहा है या नहीं, यदि नहीं हो रहा है तो दूसरी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए ताकि यहां के लोग यह समझ सके कि उनका जानोमाल सुरक्षित है।

समय बहुत कम है, इसलिए मैं बहुत संक्षेप में कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूं। साम्प्रदायिक दंगों को लीजिये। 1978 से लेकर आज तक साम्प्रदायिक दगे बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। इन्हीं की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर 1978 में 230 साम्प्र-दायिक दंगे हुए, 1979 में 304, 1980 में 427, 1981 में 319, 1982 में 474 दगे हुए। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो इस तरह से साम्प्र-दायिक घटनायें हो रही हैं उनके बारे में सरकार क्या करना चाहती है ? एक नई बात जो इस समय सामने आ रही है, वह यह है कि इस से पहले जो साम्प्रदायिक दंगे होते थे, उन में ऐसे तत्व होते थे जो उनको कराते थे, लेकिन अब मुरादाबाद को, मेरठ को लें, पुलिस और माइ-नारिटीज वालों से झगड़ा होता है जिसमें पुलिस गोली चलाती है। मैं गृह मन्त्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनसू-

चित जनजातियों के ऊपर अत्याचार बढ़ रहा है, है, औरतों पर अत्याचार बढ़ रहा है। यवतमाल के बारे में अभी मार्च 30 के अखबार में आया है—वहां 14 हरिजन लड़कियों के साथ रेप किया गया, जिनके बारे में सरकार खामोश है। मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस तरफ ध्यान दे और इन चीजों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करे।

समय कम है, अब मैं मण्डल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। यह सरकार पिछड़ा-वर्ग विरोधी सरकार है, इस मायने कि मण्डल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को आये दो साल से ज्यादा समय हो गया है, लेकिन आज तक सरकार की मन्शा स्पष्ट नहीं हुई है, सरकार में न इतनी हिम्मत है कि इस को लागू करे या यह कहे कि हम लागू नहीं करेंगे। 14 महीने तक बड़ी जद्दोजहद के बाद सदन में उस रिपोर्ट को रखा गया और कहा गया कि मुख्य मन्त्रियों का सम्मेलन बुला रहे हैं। पिछले दिनों मुख्य मन्त्रियों का सम्मेलन हुआ। यह सदन जानना चाहता है कि किन मुख्य मन्त्रियों ने इस रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में क्या स्टैण्ड लिया। यह कहा जाता है कि बाक-एन-लार्ज मुख्य मन्त्रियों ने विरोध किया है। उनसे पूछते है तो वे कहते हैं कि हम ने तो पक्ष में वोट किया है। हमें तो यह मालूम हुआ है कि मुख्य मन्त्रियों ने कहा है कि यह हमारा बेबी नहीं है, आप का बेबी है, इस को सम्भालो। हम तो बाइ-एन-लार्ज अपने यहाँ रिजर्वेशन लागू कर चुके हैं, अब तो केन्द्रीय सरकार की नौकरियों में यह रिजर्वेशन लागू होना चाहिये। अब यह आप के करने की जरूरत है। मैं तो यह समझता हूं कि इस तरह से न तो इस सरकार में हिम्मत है और न यह करना चाहती है।

यह कमीशन देश के विभिन्न भागों में घूमा है, इस ने देश की विभिन्न सरकारों के विचारों को लेकर, संस्थाओं के विचारों को लेकर, व्यक्तियों के विचारों को लेकर अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है कि जिसके आधार पर उन्होंने कहा है कि देश में 52 प्रतिशत बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लोग हैं। साढ़े बाइस प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोग हैं और 11 प्रतिशत मुसलमान हैं इस तरह से यदि साढ़े-पिच्यासी प्रतिशत लोगों के अधिकारों को नजर अन्दाज किया जाय तो मैं यह मांग करता हूं, बल्कि चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं, यदि समय रहते आप नहीं समझेंगे तो जिह तरह से यह लोग इकट्ठे हो रहे हैं, उनका गुस्सा न यह सरकार बरदाश्त कर सकेगी और न इनकी पार्टी बरदाश्त कर सकेगी। इसलिए आवश्यक यह है कि उनकी जो वाजिब मांगें हैं, वे अलगाव की बात नहीं करते हैं, वे कहते हैं कि जो उनके संवैधानिक अधिकार हैं वे उनको दो। लेकिन इतना अवश्य चाहते हैं कि इस सरकार के प्रशासन में वे वास्तव में सहभागी अवश्य हों, जिनके लिए कि इस देश में यह जनतन्त्र है। साढ़े-बाइस प्रतिशत जो शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स को दे रहे हैं, वे इसको भी पूरा नहीं कर पाते हैं, 5 परसेन्ट ही पूरा कर पाये हैं। तो फिर जो लोग 52 परसेंट हैं उनको आप क्यों रिजर्वेशन देना चाहते हैं ? यह दलील दी जाती है कि इस से एफीशियेंसी घट जाएगी। आपका ही मानना है कि तमिलनाडु में जहां पर कि रिजर्वेशन लागू है वह बेस्ट एडमिनिस्टर्ड स्टेट है। इस पर भी यह कहना कि एफीशियेंसी घट जाएगी, यह गलत होगा। रिजर्वेशन करने से एफीशियेंसी नहीं घटेगी। ऐसा तर्क देने से तो आप किसी को भी रिजर्वेशन नहीं देना चाहेंगे। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप हरिजनों को रिजर्वेशन न दें, महिलाओं को न दें। लेकिन आप मण्डल कमीशन ने जो बात कही है उसको भी मानें। मण्डल कमीशन ने सारी बातों को, ला कोर्ट्स के डिसीजंस को मद्देनजर रखते हुए कम से कम आरक्षण करने की सिफारिश की है। इसलिए आप कम से कम उसकी सिफारिश को तो तुरन्त मानें। बैकवर्ड क्लासिज के लिए तो वास्तव में

52 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन होना चाहिए। आगे आने वाले दिनों में वे यह मांग करेंगे। इसलिए मैं सरकार से यह मांग करता हूं कि वह मण्डल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को जल्दी से जल्दी लागू करे।

जहां तक मंडल कमीशन की बात है, मैं एक बात को मनुस्मृति से उद्धृत करना चाहता हूं। मनुस्मृति वास्तविक में अपर कास्ट्स के लिए, खास कर के ब्राह्मण वर्ग के लिए है। मनुस्मृति (जिसको वे अपना अस्त्र बनाये हुए हैं,) **उसके बारे में एक लाईन बताना चाहता हूं...

(व्यवधान)

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : सभापति जी, इस शब्द को निकाल दिया जाय।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will go through the proceedings. I will look into it. Mr. Yadav, kindly wind up. The time is running short. You must be judicious. You have already taken so much of time.

No Member should bring in the point of; a Holy Book like this. I will look into this.
Mr. Yadav, you may continue.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : मनुस्मृति में कहा गया है...

(व्यवधान)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : Whatever he likes to read, he may read. But the words which he has used ** should be, deleted.

SHRI R.P. YADAV : That is not unparliamentary (*Interruptions*)

मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please listen to me. I am on my legs.

आचार्य भगवान देव : सभापति जी, मनुस्मृति को ये समझते नहीं हैं...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Against any Holy Book undignified word should not be used at any cost. (*Interruptions*) It is for me to interpret, and not for you.

आचार्य भगवान देव : आप मनुस्मृति का एक शब्द नहीं पा सकते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : No more. I have given my ruling on the subject.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : मनुस्मृति में कहा गया है

> "Slaying a Shudra by a Brahmin is equivalent merely to the killing of a cat, a mangoose, a blue jay, a frog, a lizard, an owl or a crow......"

यदि यही मनुस्मृति है तो हमें अदब के साथ कहना पड़ेगा कि इस तरह की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। इस तरह से इसमें शुद्र की बिल्ली से तुलना की गयी है। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं

(व्यवधान)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : क्या मार्क्स ने सब ठीक कहा है या लेनिन ने सब ठीक कहा है ? आप यह कह सकते हैं कि अछूतों के साथ शूद्र कहकर दुर्व्यवहार नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। (व्यवधान) किसी धर्म में चार शादियों की इजाजत दी गई है। आप चार शादियां करके दिखाइए।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : बागड़ी जी को समझने में दिक्कत हो रही है। मैं इसको कोट करूंगा।

(व्यवधान)

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Any word or any aspersion that can be considered in terms of being undignified will be expunged. That is for me to decide.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : मैने सिर्फ इसमें से उद्धृत किया है। केवल मैंने कोट किया है।

श्री रामलाल राही : कोई भी धर्म शास्त्र चाहे वह जितने बड़े समाज का हो, अगर वह मानवता के विरुद्ध है तो हम उसका विरोध करेंगे। उसको फाड़ेंगे, नोचेंगे, जलाएंगे, आप कुछ नहीं कर सकते।

(व्यवधान)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : यह जगह जलाने की नहीं है। यहाँ पर आप नहीं जला सकते। यहां पर किसी धर्म का विरोध नहीं कर सकते।

श्री रामलाल राही : मैं किसी धर्म का विरोध नहीं कर रहा हूं। (व्यवधान)

श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा : (विदिशा) आप अपने घर में बैठकर जलाइए, यह जगह नहीं है जलाने की या फाड़ने की।

श्री रामलाल राही : ऐसे शास्त्रों को मान्यता नहीं दी जाएगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Undignified expressions will be expunged.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : May I make a suggestion ? He is a very experienced Parliamentarian. To strengthen his case he need not denigrate others. Let him put forward his case. Let him not indulge in anything which wounds the sentiments of other members of the House. I only make an appeal to refrain from this as far as possible. Let him make out his own case.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has accepted it.

(*Interruption*)

MR CHAIRMAN : Leave it. The matter is now finished. Ms Yadav, you must now conclude.

SHRI R. P. YADAV : I am just concluding, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMRAN : This tailpiece was rather tricky. Kindly conclude.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूं। सभापति महोदय, मैं यह चाहता हूं कि "मनुस्मृति" की जगह "मण्डलस्मृति" प्रतिष्ठापित की जाए। इससे हिन्दुस्तान के 85 प्रतिशत दबे और कुचले लोगों का कल्याण होगा और उनकी बढ़ोतरी हो सकेगी। अन्त में मैं आसाम के बारे में थोड़ा सा कहकर समाप्त करूंगा।

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You please round it off. I will not ring the bell. I have got all regard for you. You should finish now. You have said enough.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly finish in one minute.

SHRI R. P. YADAV : Anything that is controversial, that is wrong, will be expunged.

(*Interruptions*)

सभापति जी, मैं मानता हूं कि आसाम का जो चुनाव हुआ, वह हमारे संविधान पर बहुत बड़ा धोखा है। यह बात ठीक है कि हमारी पार्टी ने चुनाव में भाग लिया है इस विश्वास के साथ कि जो इलैक्शन कमीशन ने नियम और कानून बनाए हैं उनके मुताबिक चुनाव करवाए जायेंगे। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : पार्टी का नाम बता दीजिए।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : आप छोटे आदमी हैं।... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं।

प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह (छपेरा) : आपने उनको छोटा आदमी क्यों कहा ?

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : नये मियां को ज्यादा प्याज नहीं खानी चाहिए। हमारे प्रदेश से एक मंत्री जी चुनाव में गए थे। वे स्वयं कह रहे थे कि सड़क पर उन्हें एक कुत्ता भी नहीं मिला। रात को एक केन्डीडेट मशीनगन के साथ उनसे मिलने आए। लेकिन दस मिनट में कहां चले गये, कुछ पता नहीं चला। मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि वे विधान सभा में चुनकर आये, हैं। वहां असेम्बली को भंग किया जाना चाहिए, उसका कोई आधार नहीं है।

श्री भीखा भाई (बांसवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा नाम भी गया हुआ है। मैं सिर्फ पांच मिनट बोलना चाहता हूं।

सभापति महोदय : जिनका नाम लिया जाता है सिर्फ वे ही बोलेंगे। सारे नहीं बोलेंगे। आप अपने आपको कैसे नामिनेट कर सकते हैं ?

श्री भीखा भाई : मैंने सात तारीख को नाम दिया है।

सभापति महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए। चेयर को मैं कन्ट्रोल कर रहा हूं। आप मुझे क्यों कन्ट्रोल कर रहे हैं ? जिस तरीके से नाम लिखे हुए हैं, उसी तरीके से चलाया जायेगा। आप फोर्स नहीं कर सकते हैं। आपके दूसरे साथी भी तो हैं। आप क्यों टाईम खराब करते हैं।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : पार्लियामेन्टरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर को चाहिए कि वह कन्ट्रोल करें।

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह): ताऊ, तूने कभी मेरी बात मानी है ?

SHRI EUARDO FALEIRO (MORMUGAO) : Mr. Chairman, just now the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs was mentioning about how we have been cutting the time of other Ministries. I am sure I will not embarrass by taking more than a few minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is very good of you to say so. I might repeat for the benefit of Members who are going to speak. I would request them to be brief and only bring out salient points. Do not ramble around places and say something which is not pertinent.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Mr. Chairman, I thought that I should bring through you to the notice of the House, in this debate, a very shady deal and show how things are going on and how corruption, mismanagement of money and manipulation of funds are done at high sources and by very highly placed persons. Mr. Chairman, the Home Ministry is in fact an ocean. It has a very vast machinery. But the problems with which it has to deal are no less vast. In fact, the magnitude of the problems is such that they are so gigantic and they are frightening actually. Sir, the Government has, over the years, been talking about reforms in election process, in a manner that would out particularly at the point of money power and manipulation of elections through money.

Sir, I have to make here a definite allegation concerning the collection of money which, to my mind, is for the purpose of elections ; but which, in any case, is illegal and a shady, collection of money by no less than a person than a very eminent political figure, viz. Shrimati Vijaya Raje Scindia. Before I proceed further, to cut the time on interruptions, I may say here that I have submitted, as required, before making allegations, the necessary evidence to the Speaker and to you, the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : And I have been permitted. I will make the allegations, as you have rightly said, without rambling ; but I will be very specific and sharp.

The Scindia Devasthan Trust with its head office at Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi is administered by a Board of Trustees, and has Shrimati Vijaya Raje Sciendia as its Chairman. In the year 1980, Shri Shambhaji Rao Angre, *alias* Sardar Angre and Shrimati Sushma Singh were appointed as Trustees, but this appointment has been challenged in a Court of law.

The Trust of which we are speaking, is a public charitable registered institution, and it owns several properties all over the country, and one such property is situated at Allahbad, known as 'Sansthan Prayag', located at 164, Bai-ka-Bagh.

I will give a description. This property is connected by a large gate, and is protected by walls on all sides. In front of the gate, there is a temple of Veni Madhavji and towards east, there are other temples under a peepal tree of Shri Hanumanji, Shri Shankarji and Nandi. This is a very important religious place, and people from Allahabad and all over the country actually visit this temple for *darshan*. The property which I have mentioned, has also a *dharmshala* where outsiders stay, and which is also used on the occasions of marriages, functions and festivals.

On May 26, 1982, Shrimati Vijaya Raje Scindia who is the Chairman of this Trust obtained a Resolution for the purpose of selling this property at Allahabad, and as a result, the temples of Shri Hanumanji, Shri Shankarji and Nandi are to be sold.

Temples are to be sold by no less a person than Shrimati Vijaya Raje Scindia who makes such a hue and cry about her religious allegiances. Temples are to be sold I would like to proceed further and say-they are going to be demolished, after the sale. The temples are to be razed to the ground and cinema houses and shops are to be constructed there.

On May 26, 1982, Shrimati Vijaya Raje Scindia, who is the chairman of the Trust obtained this Resolution for the purpose of selling this property at Allahabad and as a result, the temples of Shri Hanumanji, Shri Shankarji and Nandi along with 34 residential tenements, gardens and *dharmshala* totalling an area of 1,33,188 sq. ft. are to be sold to one Shri Sitaram Pandey at the rate of Rs. 175/-per sq. metre. This rate is much below the actual market price in the locality. Actually, the market price in the locality for the same type of property is Rs. 520/-per sq. metre which amounts to Rs. 64 lakhs.

How is this property being sold ? On this I would like the Home Minister to reply, when he speaks in answer to this debate. My questions are these :

Can these temples belonging to a public religious charitable trust be sold ?

Can they be sold for the purpose of being demolished, and can cinema houses be constructed therein ?

What are the reasons ; what is the amount and what is the actual transaction ? Why is she selling a property which has a market value of Rs. 500-odd per sq. metre for Rs. 175/-per sq. metre ? Who is this Mr. Sitaram Pandey ? He is a multimillionaire. How did he get this money ? He was not a rich person a few years ago. How did he get this money ? How did he accumulate this money ?

These are all questions, to which I would like the Home Minister to address himself, and tell the House.

What is the truth and fact behind this ? As I was saying, as a result of the sale, the temples, *dharmshala* and residential tenements will be demolished, and two cinema houses and shops are to be built on this site.

An advertisement to this effect has already appeared in 'Amrit Prabhat' dated 12th November 1982. It is a paper from Allahabad. I have submitted this paper along with all other evidences to the Hon. Speaker and the Chair.

A petition has been submitted by 100 respectable citizens of Allahabad, saying that this is a shady deal and making specific allegations against certain individuals—whom I had the opportunity to mention in the cousre of my brief intervention. The allegations are against these individuals. They are that they have misused this transaction for making substantial financial profits. On the floor of this House, i.e. Lok Sabha, I urge the Home Minister to institute a thorough enquiry into how these temples and the property attached to them, belonging to a public charitable and religious trust are sought to be disposed of. So far, I understand that the sale has not been completed, but the agreement to sell has already been completed and signed, I would urge the Government and the Home

Minister to enquire into the specific allegations of mismanagement and corruption made against the Trust by the citizens of Allahabad.

This is the specific thing which I wanted to bring to the notice of the House. I am grateful to you, Sir, for the time given to me. I once again reiterate that the Government must thoroughly look into this, and assure this House that it will have a thorough enquiry into this whole matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have to take responsibility for making all these allegations.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : I take full responsibility. There are affidavits. There are documents. There is a newspaper cutting. I take full responsibility. I want Government to take the responsibility of instituting an enquiry.

श्री रामलाल राही (मिसरिख) : सभापति महोदय, मैं दो दिन से इंतजार कर रहा था कि गृह मन्त्रालय से संबंधित अनुदान की मांगों पर मुझे अपने विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर मिले। आपकी बड़ी कृपा कि आज आपने मुझे अवसर प्रदान किया।

गृह मन्त्रालय से संबंधित अनुदानों पर चर्चा ऐसे समय में हो रही है जबकि यह देश विषम परिस्थितियों से घिरा है। पूर्वी भारत में असम से लेकर नागालैण्ड तक समस्यायें घटने के बजाए बढ़ती जा रही हैं। सीमावर्ती राज्य पंजाब में नरसंहार हो रहा है। वहां की सरकार अलगाववादी प्रवृत्ति पर नियन्त्रण पाने में असमर्थ है और भविष्य में भी उसके सफल होने की सम्भावना भी प्रतीत नहीं होती है। असम में वहां की जनता की इच्छा के विरुद्ध चुनाव कराए गए। वहां के चुनाव लोकतन्त्र का उपहास बन गए हैं। जो सरकार वहां बनी है उसका कोई भी मन्त्री अपने घर से बाहर नहीं जा पा रहा है। यहां से जो भी लोग असम गए हैं उनका कहना है कि मंत्रिगण सशस्त्र पहरों में अपने घरों में कैद हैं। आप ही बताइये क्या ऐसी सरकार और उसके मन्त्री वहां की समस्याओं का समाधान कर सकेंगे? मुझे तो ऐसा दिखाई नहीं देता है। वहां पर रोज ही हत्यायें हो रही हैं। आपको मालूम होगा हमारे दल के नेता श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा, कांग्रेस (एस) के नेता श्री शरद पवार तथा अनेक दूसरे नेतागण राष्ट्रपति से मिले थे और वर्तमान सरकार की असफलताओं का जिक्र करते हुए उनसे हस्तक्षेप करने की मांग की थी। उन्होंने राष्ट्रपति जी से कहा था कि असम में जो सरकार बनाई गई है उसको भंग किया जाना चाहिए। मुझे विश्वास है कि राष्ट्रपति जी जनहित को ध्यान में रखते हुए समस्याओं का समाधान करने हेतु उचित कदम उठायेंगे। आज देश की अन्दरूनी हालत हर जगह बदतर हो चुकी है। साम्प्रदायिक दंगे बराबर बढ़ रहे हैं। हरिजनों पर उतपीड़न, शोषण 35 सालों के शासन के बाद भी यह सरकार कम नहीं कर पाई है। साम्प्रदायिक हत्यायें कफ्लटा, देहुली, सीतापुर, कानपुर, बरहड़िया, पिपरा, औरंगाबाद, गया, पटना आदि इन जगहों पर हो चुकी हैं। ये घटनायें तो प्रकाश में आई हैं। जो घटनायें प्रकाश में नहीं आती है, उन पर कुछ नहीं हो पाता है। उत्तर प्रदेश की हालत बहुत ही बदत्तर है। उत्तर प्रदेश में सामूहिक हत्याकांड की घटनायें जिस तेजी से बढ़ रही है, उसका अन्दाजा इसी से लगाया जा सकता है कि पिछले दो वर्षों की अवधि में एटा, इटावा, मैनपुरी व कानपुर में 18 घटनाओं में 185 व्यक्तियों को मौत के घाट उतार दिया गया। जिनमें जमई में 12, बदनपुर में 11, जांख में 7, खेरिया में 9, उझैया फकीरपुर में 11, नगला राठ में 7, जरैला में 11, मेहमई में 20, कुवरपुर में 11, नयुआपुर में 9, दिहुली में 25, सादूपुर में 10 और दस्तमपुर में 8, रमपुरा में 6, कछपुरा में 8 और खीरी में 5 व्यक्तियों की हत्यायें प्रमुख हैं। जब इन चार जिलों की यह हालत है तो आप अन्दाजा लगाइए कि उत्तर प्रदेश के बाकी 56 जिलों की हालत क्या होगी? उत्तर प्रदेश का पुलिस प्रशासन और

वहां की सरकार लगता है कि पंगु है, कुछ करने में समर्थ नहीं पा रही है अपने आप को। मुख्यमन्त्री वहां दब्बू बने बैठे हैं।

मैं आपको उत्तर प्रदेश की हालत के बारे में एक बात और बताना चाहता हूं।** वहां जिस जाति का बैठाया जाए, वह अपने इर्द-गिर्द अपनी ही जाति के लोगों को लगाने की कोशिश करता है। ** जब अपनी जाति के लोगों को लगायेंगे, तो अधिकारी अपने नीचे के कर्मचारियों को, एस. पी. थाने में दरोगा को, डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट अपनी जाति के लोगों को लगाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। एक अजीब सी स्थिति हमारी उत्तर प्रदेश की चल रही है।

सभापति महोदय : आप जानते हैं कि जब बाहर का व्यक्ति इस सदन का सदस्य न हो, तो नाम लेना ठीक नहीं है।

श्री राम लाल राही : मैं माफी चाहता हूं, यदि मैंने नाम ले लिया है। ** सत्ता सीन नेता इन घटनाओं के बारे में हल्के ढंग से ले रहे हैं। हरिजनों पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं और इनमें निरन्तर वृद्धि हो रही है। पुलिस द्वारा हत्या किया जाना मामूली बात हो गई है। अभी भी निरन्तर हरिजनों पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं।

मैं एक उदाहरण आपके सामने और रखना चाहता हूं—जनपद सीतापुर, थाना तम्बोर, छुट्टन नाम का हरिजन व्यक्ति, संभवत: नवम्बर के महीने में, पुलिस ने उसको इसलिए मार दिया, क्योंकि वह एक दलाल के यहां काम करने नहीं जा रहा था। दलाल पुलिस वालों से मिलकर उसको काम पर ले जाना चाहते थे। जब वे रात को उसके घर गए और उसको आवाज दी। उसने समझा कि पुलिस उसको पकड़ने आई है और वह भागा, तो पुलिस ने उसको गोली से मार दिया। यह घटना कई अखबारों में छपी है। मैंने खुद उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से लेकर जिला प्रशासन तक इस बात को कहा, लेकिन आज तक इस बारे में कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई है।

एक घटना मैं आपको और बतलाना चाहता हूं। जनपद सीतापुर में पुलिस द्वारा एक और घटना हुई है। वह है संकटा हरिजन निवासी नानकपुर। इनका दुश्मन ठाकुर था। ठाकुर ने उसके खेत में जाकर पुलिस के सामने उसको गोली मार दी। चूंकि पुलिस का वह दरोगा समझ नहीं पाया कि उसे किस लिये बुलाया है, उस ने सोचा कि शायद हमें किसी जांच के लिये लाये हैं, लेकिन जैसे ही उस आदमी को मार दिया गया, उस दरोगा ने उस ठाकुर को पकड़ लिया। पकड़ने के बाद उस को थाने ले जाते हैं, वहां रिपोर्ट होती है और उस के बाद उस को बन्द कर दिया जाता है। इस हरिजन को जिस ठाकुर ने मारा, वह एक स्थानीय उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के मंत्री के रिश्तेदार हैं। मंत्री जी ने हमारे जिले के ही अपने एक रिश्तेदार ठाकुर को एस० पी० बनाया है। पहले उसको गढ़वाल चुनाव में ले गये थे और गढ़वाल चुनाव से आने के बाद उसको एस० पी० बनाया। जब मंत्री जी ने उस से यह कहा कि यह ठीक नहीं हुआ, इस की रिपोर्ट नहीं होनी चाहिये थी, इस को एनकाउन्टर दिखाना चाहिये था, तब वह कप्तान फौरन चेता और कहा कि यह सब दरोगा ने किया है, उसी ने रिपोर्ट लिखी है। उन्होंने तुरन्त दरोगा को सस्पेण्ड कर दिया और जांच के लिये सी० ओ० को लगाया गया। उस ने सही रिपोर्ट देने की कोशिश की और कहा कि इस में दरोगा की ज्यादती नहीं है। इस पर उस सी० ओ० को भी हटा दिया गया और एक दूसरे ठाकुर को जो मुलजिम के रिश्तेदार हैं, जांच पर लगाया गया। वह जांच कर रहा है, स्थानीय लोगों पर दबाव डाल रहा है कि जांच नहीं होनी चाहिये। गवाहों को दबाया जा रहा है, तोड़ा जा रहा है, लेकिन वे तोड़े नहीं जा सके हैं। लेकिन मंत्री का कप्तान पर काफी दबाव पड़

** Expunged as ordered by the chair.

रहा है । यह है—हरिजनों की रक्षा और सुरक्षा का नमूना।

मैं एक और घटना आपको सुनाता हूं—शाहजहानपुर में ता० 13-14 दिसम्बर को सेहरा मऊ थाने के अन्तर्गत महुआ-पेमई गांव में पुलिस गई और एक हरिजन के मकान पर जा कर पुलिस ने कहा कि हम एक डाकू को पकड़ने आये हैं। घर में उस की औरत थी जिसका नाम रामरति था । वह आदमी घर में नहीं था, तो पुलिस उसकी औरत रामरति और गांव के कुछ लोगों को पकड़ कर ले गई। कुछ लोगों को तो एक्साइज एक्ट में बन्द कर दिया जाता है, उस औरत को रोक लिया जाता है, उसको चारपाई से बांध कर ता० 13-14 से ता० 19 तक उसके साथ बलात्कार किया गया। इस के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को कहा गया। यह बलात्कार करने वाला कौन है—मैं आप को बतलाना चाहूंगा। यह बहुचर्चित माया त्यागी काण्ड का कुख्यात दरोगा डी० पी० गौड़ था जिसने माया त्यागी को नंगा कर के घुमाया था । इस का काम महिलाओं और गरीबों को उत्पीड़ित करना, उन को पीटना है, चूंकि उन को सरकार का संरक्षण मिला हुआ है, बड़े अधिकारियों का संरक्षण मिला हुआ है, इस लिये उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती है । मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री जी पता लगायें – क्या यह वास्तव में वही दरोगा है जो माया त्यागी काण्ड में सम्मिलित था जिस ने रामरति गरीब महिला के साथ बलात्कार किया ? हो सकता है उसका आदमी अपराधी हो, लेकिन महिला अपराधी नहीं थी, फिर महिला के साथ इस तरह का व्यवहार क्यों किया गया ?

तीसरी घटना बड़ी दर्दनाक है—यहां एक हरिजन की हत्या कर दी गई और हत्यारा पुलिस से मिल गया, उन को कुछ रकम दे दी गई और उसके बाद उस आदमी के खिलाफ थाने में रिपोर्ट नहीं लिखी गई । बाद में जब यह बात प्रकाश में आई तो वहां एक अखबार वाले थे—श्री मुजीबुल्ला खां—जो लोकल अखबार भी निकालते थे और प्रदेश के एक अखबार के संवाददाता भी थे । उन्होंने वहां के दरोगा से यह पूछ लिया कि चन्द्रोती गांव के श्यामदेव हरिजन की रिपोर्ट क्यों नहीं लिखी गई ? इस पर दरोगा जी आगबबूला हो गये । उस संवाददाता को बुरी तरह से बेइज्जत किया, पीटा और कई सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता जो उन के साथ थे उनको भी बेइज्जत किया । और इतने पर भी वे सन्तुष्ट नहीं हुए । यह अखबार है । अगर आप मुझे आज्ञा दें तो मैं आपको पढ़ कर सुना दूं । यह दैनिक आज का समाचार छपा है । उसमें लिखा है—

"सभी वरिष्ठ अधिकारी, एम०पी०, एम० एल०ए० और मिनिस्टर बिकाऊ हैं ।"

सुन लीजिए आपका दारोगा क्या कह रहा है—"उस हमले में तो बच गये, लेकिन अब किसी कीमत पर जिन्दा नहीं बचोगे ।" यह उस पत्रकार को कहा गया जिसने कि यह पूछ लिया कि तुमने रिपोर्ट क्यों नहीं लिखी । उससे यह बात कही जाती है । इस सदन के सम्मानित सांसद श्री हरिकेश बहादुर जी, जिन्होंने कि इस मामले को उठाया था, उनकी चिट्ठी भी इस समाचार पत्र में छपी है कि कितनी दर्दनाक और धूर्तता के साथ हरिजन तो मारे जा रहे हैं, सम्पादक और संवाददाता भी आज छोड़े नहीं जा रहे हैं।

मंत्री जी कुछ सम्पादकों की घटनाएं मैं आपको और बताना चाहूंगा । यहां पर बैठने वाले संवाददाता और सम्पादक तो बड़े शहर के रहने वाले हैं, बड़ी जगहों के हैं लेकिन जो सुदूर गांवों, अंचलों और छोटे-छोटे शहरों में काम करते हैं, जिन्हें कि श्रमजीवी पत्रकार कहते हैं, उनकी आज बड़ी दुर्दशा है, उनका जीवन संकट में पड़ा हुआ है । हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मन्त्री ने कहा है कि समाचार पत्रों के सम्पादकों

और संवाददाताओं को भ्रष्टाचार के मामले निर्भीकता से प्रकाशित करने चाहिए। यह मामला उत्तर प्रदेश की सीमा से लगे हुए भरतपुर का है। इसके बारे में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि किस तरीके से संवाददाताओं की पिटाई हुई है। यह समाचार भरतपुर के पाक्षिक समाचार पत्र "दत्तबन्धु" में प्रकाशित हुआ है—

"भरतपुर से प्रकाशित पाक्षिक पत्र दत्तबन्धु के सम्पादक गणेश दत्तबन्धु, रैड इण्डिया के प्रतिनिधि राजेश गौड़, दैनिक आज की आवाज के जिला प्रतिनिधि रामकुमार शर्मा पर भूतपूर्व विधायक के सुपुत्रों तथा रमेश थानेदार के भाई सत्यकाम गुप्ता द्वारा अन्य असामाजिक गुन्डों के साथ मिल कर प्राणघातक हमले किए जा रहे हैं और भरतपुर की पुलिस तथा प्रशासन मौन बैठा है।"

श्रीमन, इतना ही नहीं, उन्होंने सामूहिक रूप से संवाददाताओं और जन-प्रतिनिधियों ने आई० जी,० डी० आई० जी० और वरिष्ट मंत्रियों तक सम्पर्क किया और प्रस्ताव पास किये कि यह निन्दनीय घटना हुई है और इसकी जांच होनी चाहिए। लेकिन इन भूतपूर्व लोगों, पूर्व के भूत और प्रेतों, इन पुलिस कर्मियों की वजह से कोई आज तक जांच नहीं हो पा रही है। सरकार तक बात पहुंची है लेकिन फिर भी कोई सुनवाई नहीं है। यह हाल है, यह है हमारे देश में अपराधों की स्थिति है।

श्रीमन्, जब संवाददाता अपने अखबारो में पुलिस के खिलाफ, सरकार के भ्रष्ट अधिकारियों के खिलाफ आवाज उठाते हैं तब इसी तरीके के जुल्म उन पर होते हैं। इसी प्रकार से जो सामाजिक क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले ईमानदार लोग हैं, अच्छे लोग हैं, जो दलाली का काम नहीं करते हैं, जब वे आवाज उठाते हैं तो उनका जीवन भी इसी तरह से संकट में पड़ रहा है। लेकिन यह सरकार चुप बैठी हुई है।

कल जब मंत्री जी अपना भाषण पढ़ रहे थे तो मैं उनका भाषण बड़े ध्यान से सुन रहा था। उन्होंने कुछ हरिजनों के बारे में समस्याएं बताई, रिजर्वेशन के बारे में, महिलाओं के बारे में आप कुछ करने जा रहे हैं यह बताया। कुछ प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों के लिए ट्रिब्युनल बनाने की बात मंत्री जी ने कही। लेकिन जो अत्याचार और उत्पीड़न हो रहे हैं उनके बारे में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं? यह जो लूटखोरी, घूसखोरी हो रही है इसके बारे में कुछ करना चाहिए था। मेरा निवेदन है कि सेठी जी इस ओर ध्यान दें और बतलाएं कि आखिर इस तरह के अपराध क्यों नहीं रोक पा रहे हैं। क्यों हरिजनों पर जुल्म हो रहे हैं, गरीब लोग क्यों सताए जा रहे हैं।

16.01 hrs.

(Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai *in the chair*)

आर्थिक अपराध भी इस देश में चरम सीमा पर पहुंच गए हैं। कई वित्तीय संस्थाएं और कारपोरेशन बने हैं और उनमें नौकरी देने के नाम पर देश के नौजवानों को ठगा जा रहा है। जनता को कई तरह के लालच देकर ठगा जा रहा है। एक मामला प्रकाश में आया है। कोई निकाला हुआ कर्मचारी ** है। लखनऊ, उत्तर प्रदेश का मामला है। लखनऊ से आप अच्छी तरह से वाकिफ हैं। इस व्यक्ति ने बड़ी चालाकी की। इसने संस्था बनाने के लिए आई. ए. एस. और आई. पी. एस. लोगों से संपर्क किया। विज्ञानपुरी जो कि आई. पी. एस. अफसरों की कालोनी है वहां पर इसने दफ्तर और रिहाइश के लिए मकान लिया। मार्केट वैल्यू के हिसाब से वहां पर किराया 2000 रुपए है, इसने 5000 रुपए महीने में अधिकारियों से मकान लिया। उसके बाद फाइनांस कारपोरेशन खुला। इसके बाद उत्तर प्रदेश के कई अखबारों में विज्ञापन निकाले गए और सूचित किया गया कि चपरासी, क्लर्क, फील्ड आफिसर, रीजनल आफि-

** Not-recorded.

सर, मैनेजर आदि के पद भरे जाने हैं। चप-रासी के लिए 1000, बाबू के लिए 2000, फील्ड आफिसर के लिए 3000, और मैनेजर के लिए 5000 रुपए जमानत के रूप में जमा कराए गए। इसके अलावा चपरासी रखने के लिए एक हजार, बाबू के लिए दो हजार इसी तरह से और लोगों से भी नौकरी देने के लिए घूस के नाम पर भी काफी पैसा लिया गया। अखबारों में 300 लोगों की बात कही गई है, लेकिन मुझे जानकारी है कि कम से कम 500 लोगों से इसमें पैसा लिया गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश के मध्य क्षेत्र के लोग इसमें रखे गए हैं। करोड़ों रुपया इस व्यक्ति ने इकट्ठा कर लिया है। इन लोगों को नौकरी देने के बाद पासबुकें खुलवाने का काम सौंपा गया। जो कारपोरेशन के नाम से 200 रुपए जमा कराएगा।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य नाम लेकर एलीगेशन नहीं लगा सकते। नाम रिकार्ड में नहीं जाएगा।

श्री रामलाल राही : मैंने उत्तर प्रदेश सर-कार को इस बारे में पत्र भी लिखा है और ** जो चीफ सेक्रेटरी हैं, उनसे मिला भी हूं। इस मामले में कोई जांच नहीं हो रही है। मामला दबाया जा रहा है। वरिष्ठ आई. ए. एस अधि-कारी जो एडीशनल आई जी रैंक के हैं, उनका वरदहस्त इस व्यक्ति पर है। उनकी साजिश से संस्था चलाई गई है।

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir he cannot name the officres. it should be expunged.

श्री रामलाल राही : करोड़ों रुपया डकारा गया है। इस तरह का भ्रष्टाचार चल रहा है। माननीय गृह मंत्री इसकी जांच करवाएं। इस तरह की फर्जी फाइनेंस संस्थाएं नहीं पनपनी चाहिए।

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, it should not form part of the speech.

(*Interruptions*) It should not be recorded.

सभापति महोदया : माननीय सदस्य पुराने सदस्य हैं। नाम लेकर एलीगेशन नहीं लगाया जा सकता। नाम रिकार्ड में नहीं जाएगा। कोई भी एलीगेशन लगाने के लिए एडवांस नोटिस देना होता है।

श्री रामलाल राही : मैंने किसी का नाम नहीं लिया है।

सभापति महोदया : अब आपका समय समाप्त हुआ बैठिए।

श्री रामलाल राही : ठीक है, इतना ही कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Kora-put) : Because the time is short, therefore, I will be short in my submission. The work on tribal development has not been done in full, much more should be done.

In the Constitutional provisions we find political, protective and developmental provisions for tribals only in 1974-75 a new concept has been evolved by the Government of India, at the Government of India level. But before that only the State Government had prepared the schemes for the development of the tribal areas as well as the region. Only in 1980, for the first time, component plan for the harijans has been adopted. The preparation of the tribal sub plan has been completed. But the component plan and the projects which have been prepared by the States have not been fully submitted. I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister regarding the implementation of the different policies adopted by the Government when they consittuted the Central Co-ordination Committee. Has each and every ministry been discussed in detail-how to quantify the fund and how to earmark the fund by the State as well as how to chalk out the programme for the tribal area and its development ? The concept of the tribal sub plan, the flow of the tribal sub plan fund, has it in principle been adopted by the Centre as well as the States ? The State Sector outlay has been increased substantially. But there are some lacunae while earmarking

** Not-recorded.

the fund by the States also. The allocation has been increased, no doubt, but only by giving the fund in the Budget sub head. But the funds which has been earmarked is not for the tribal upliftment that is for the development of other sectors or for the development of the State. Therefore the money shouwn and spent by the States has been increased substantially.

The Central special assistance which has been fixed for the Scheduled Castes and the scheduled Tribes has also to be increased. The States which are poor have no adequate funds to provide for these schemes. They have to be provided directly by the Home Ministry to the projects on the Time of providing funds adopted by the Ministry of Agriculture in 1972. There was matching grant previously. But now the matching grant has been changed and the special central assistance scheme the new concept adopted by the Centre. Therefore the money should flow to the project directly from the Ministry of Home Affars. The insitiutional finance should be earmarked by the Ministry of Finance has to flow in the tribal sub plan area as well as the Harijan component plan. I want to say something for sub plan concept of the Minstry. Government has adopted the sub plan in principle. It means the plans in the State plans, plans in the Central Ministeries plan. But out of a number of minsteries and departments, very few ministries and departments have been earmarked the funds so far. But it is also meagre. In the Annual Report of the Ministry, they have to show the developmental measures taken by them and the achievements they have made in the various fields. Except the item on reservations for S. C. and S.T. they have not given the developmental measures that have been taken for the upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Scherduled Tribes by the various agencies under the chapter of sub-plan and the special component plan which is very necessary.

Madam Chairman, a large number of polices are being adopted by the Government. The forest policy which has been adopted by the Government is not being implemented by the States. Now, the Government has proposed to bring an amendment to the Forest Act. They have already constituted two committees and these committees will go into the details and recommend how to bring the new type of legislation which may ultimately go against the interests of the tribals who are supposed to enjoy various forest rights.

In 1952, when the Forest Act was passed, it deprived the rights of the tribals and of giving them the compensation, they have been given some concessions. 1980 Act also provides for some concessions. Now, if the Government would like to bring a new type of legislation, I would humbly submit that it will definitely affect the interests of the tribals.

The personnel policy is also very important for the Government of India to bring a legislation to make the administation uniform in the tribal areas. It is not that it should be done on the basis of my personal view. It should be done on the basis of the Constitution as article 339 (2) empowers the Government of India to give directions to a State for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and article 275 (1) empowers the Government of India to sanction grants-in-aid and assistance to the ribal areas and set up administration. The Constitution also gives power to the Governor to set up any type of administration in the interest of the State which is suited for the tribal area. There will be no bar or objection either from parliament or the Assembly. If they are to serve the tribal people, they should adopt a singl-line administration. This type of administration has been recommended by the different committees constituted by the Government of India.

There is a need to review the investment policy and the special Central assistance which are being released by the Centre to the States—whether it is to be utilised by the Central agency for the Central schemes or by the State agencies for the State schemes. Recently, I have come across one instance where funds meant for different purposes have been utilised in a particular area.

Madam Chairman, the industrial policyis also very important. The establishment of big industries in the tribal areas will literally develop the tribal areas and the socio-economic conditions of the tribal people. But the persons who have been displaced due to the establishment of big projects are to be taken care of. Therefore, my humble suggestion is, the

interests of the displaced persons, the development of the displaced persons should not be the responsibslity of the State Government only or any other agency but that should be the main responsibility of the project authorities who have established the big industry there. The project authorities should make a comprehensive plan even in the project report so that the persons who have been displaced by the industry are re-settled comfortably.

Madan Chairman, last time we requested for the setting up of a new Department for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and I think, it is under the examination of the Government. Madam, we are demanding that there should be a new Ministry or new Department on the basis of recommendations of the Bhebar Commission of 1961. Subsequently, the Government has constituted a number of committees or commissions on the subject and they have also recommended on the same line. So, I urge upon the Government that it is the need of the hour to create a separate Department which will look into the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and take the over-all responsibility of implementing the Constitutional provisions as well as the new policies that are adopted by the State and the Centre so that all the schemes and programmes meant for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are fully implemented.

The shifting of responsiblity from the State to the Centre and from the Centre to the State should be stopped. Unless you stop this, the things will not improve. Therefore, the development of S.C. and S.T. should be included in cuncurrent list of the Constitution by bringing the amendment in the constitution.

Recently, the parliament secretariat has circulated a book which gives the responsibilities of various Ministries/Departments. Here I find, for the first time, the Ministry of Home Affairs has been given the responsibility of tribal welfare. They have been entrusted with this responsibility. I would like that all the Ministries/Departments should also include tribal welfare as well as Scheduled Caste welfare under their respective Ministries/ Departments by which they will implement the policies and programmes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and, while they submit their Annual Reports, they will at least mention what they have done for SCST people during that year.

Another point that I would like to make is that the approach which was there earlier has been changed for the betterment and welfare of tribals. The attitude has been changed not only at the Central level but also at the State level and at the project level too. The allocations have been increased. But the targets which have been laid down have not been achieved. The achievements not only in terms of physical targets but also in terms of socil and economic level. We should know whether the tergets have been achieved or not. The approach to this ctibal welfare has been changed. I disagree with those who are saying that this Government has not done anything for the SCST people and that they are still living in the same conditions. They are blaming the Government. I do not agree with them. After our party has come to power, under the able leadership of the Prime Minister, the things have improved.

There was a Committee appointed in 1972. They have submitted the report and, on that basis, a new approach, a new strategy, has been adopted for the first time in the history of tribal development in India. In the year 1980 the S.C. Component plan was started. When the question of implementation comes, they say that these are the difficulaties and the defects in the implementation of various schemes and programmes. These things should be rectified. It is not correct to say that the Government of India or our party has done nothing for the welfare of tribal people.

The special Central assistance should be increased. A large number of tribal areas are there. The State Governments are not allocating adequate funds for the welfare of tribals and for the development of tribal areas. There are two approaches. When it was the welfare approach, the money allocated was meagre. When we adopted the upliftment and development approach, improving the conditions of tribal people and developing the tribal areas, naturally; the allocations were increased. In the new 20-point Economic Programme, there is point No. 7 which covers accelerated programme of tribal development. That means the Government is putting all its

emphasis on this programme from all angles.

Lastly, I would like to make one more point. Under article 338, there is a provision of appointing a Special Officer for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, etc. There has been a controvery going on in regard to that. The post is still lying vacant after the recruitment of the Commissioner for S.C. and and S.T. When the Janata Government brought forward a Bill for the amendment of Article 338 of the Constitution, that Bill lapsed for want of quorum. The Government of India had appointed a Commission for S.C. and S.T. by the resolution.

Therefore, Artcile 338 of the Constitutions should now be amended suitably.

Under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution, the Commission made a provision of Rs. 42 crores for strengthening of administration in the tribal areas, to provide this amount to the statesi.

The next Finance Commission should increase the amount for the purpose of development of tribal areas.

Articles 275 (1) and 339 of the Constitution are interlinked for administration and development of the tribal areas. On that basis, I urge upon the Government of India as well as the State Government to provide funds for the development of the tribal areas.

It is important to note that the amount for the development of the tribal areas will be granted from the Consolidated Fund of India. Once the Schemes are prepared by the States, the amount will flow to the tribal areas from the Consolidated Fund. The Second Finance Commission agreed to this point. The Seventh Finance Commission has alreaady provided the amount.

In future, the Government of India should provide funds both for the development and administration of tribal areas in future plans.

With these words, I conclude my speech and I hope that more and more Schemes and programmes by the Ministry as well as by the Government of India would be formulated in future plans.

* SHRI C.CHINNASWAMY (Gobichettipalayam) : Madan Chairman, on behalf of my party the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I wish to participate in the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs and make a few suggestions.

At the outset I would like to refer to the language issue. Madam, Delhi is the capital of the country. The people speaking different languages are living here. Besides, all the foreign governments are represented here. In these Embassies many foreign nationals are working. It is really surprising that Delhi should have been included in the Hindi-speaking zone. Consequently, the NDMC notices, the DMC Bills, the DESU Bills are all coming in Hindi. The LIC premium notices and orders from the Delhi Administration are also in Hindi. Naturally the non-Hindi speaking people are facing the problem of trying to understand what these communications say. I request that Delhi should be taken away from Hindi-speaking zone and it should be constituted into an exclusively Hindi-English zone to be in conformity with its cosmopolitan status.

The people of Tamil Nadu are opposed to the imposition of Hindi and not to the language as such. In Madras, Avadi, Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Aravangadu, and Coimbatore, there are permanent Hindi-teaching centres sponsored by the Government of India.

In Tirunelveli, Tuticorin, Kalpakkam, Nagercoil and Virudunagar there are part-time Hindi teaching centres of the Central Government. They are being run successfully and they are popular with the people. But, the non-Hindi knowing staff of the Central Government are compelled to learn Hindi and become proficient before they can stake their claims for promotion. In some cases, for crossing the Efficiency Bar in the scale of pay, the knowledge of Hindi is compulsory. I have to condemn this kind of

* The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

imposition of Hindi. I request that the relevant rules and regulations in this matter should be suitably modified so that the non-Hindi knowing people are not unnecessarily harassed.

The Centre has constituted the Sarkaria Commission to go into the question of vexed Centre-State relations. It is more than a fortnight now. Yet the terms of referrence of the Commission have not been specified. It is not merely the political relations between the States and the Centre but also the financial relations that are to be gone into. The Eighth Finance Commission is currently studying the financial relations between the States and the Centre. I suggest that there should be proper coordination between Sarkaria Commission and the Eighth Finance Commission. I would even suggest that some of the Members of the Finance Commission should be co-opted on the Sarkaria Commission.

Madam, the Police Act was enacted in 1861. The National Police Commission has made several constructive suggestions for the improved functioning of our Police Force. I suggest that the new comprehensive Bill as suggested by the Police Commission should be enacted as soon as possible. All the other recommendations of the Police Commission should be implemented by the Government.

In 1983-84 a sum of Rs. 7.5 crores has been provided for the modernisation of Police Forces in the country. This is a measly provision. At least a minimum of Rs. 1 crore should be given to each State for the modernisation of Police Force. The outmoded approach to the problems of the Police Force should be done away with.

Madam, the M.L.As in the Union Territories do not have voting rights in the Presidential Election. We are doing injustice to the people living in the Union Territories. I suggest that the Constitution must be amended suitably for giving voting rights to the M.L.As of Union Territories.

Shri A N Mulla, a senior Member of the Congress-I Party is the Chairman of Jail Reforms Committee, which has suggested many meaningful reforms in its Report. This report points out that as on 31.12. 1980 ·here were 1,59, 692 prisoners, out of whom 92, 276 were under-trial prisoners. The non-criminal lunatics uumber about 2077 and out of this 21 are women. The number of persons who are in Indian prisons for more than two years without trial number about 2471. You must have come across reports about the appalling conditions prevalent in our jails. The Report of the jail Reforms Committee should be examined by the Government speedily and the recommendations contained therein must be implemented. Expeditious steps should be taken to complete the trials of prisoners.

Article 46 of our Constitution adumbrates policies and programmes for the economic and socil upliftment of our brothers belong to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. But, the Constitution (Scheduled Caste) Order, 1950 in para 3 prohibits those scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people who have converted to Christianity, Islam and Buddhism from enjoying the amenities being granted by the Government. After all their number would be just 2 crores and the annual expenditure would be just Rs. 10 crores if the amenities are extended to them also. I request the hon. Home Minister to look into this and do the needful.

Madam, the communal clashes in 1978 were just 230. In 1982 they have gone up to 474. Unfortunately the communal clashes are also exploited for political upmanship. The guilty go scot-free because of the loopholes in the law. Now the Government of India has constituted the Minorities Commission, I suggest that this Commission should be given legal status and statutory support so that such communal clashes are gone into by the Commission and the deterrent punishment awarded to the miscreants immediately. I understand that the Minorities Commission has not got even full membership so far. I request that the Home Minister should ensure that the full-fledged Minorities Commission becomes a statutory authority with mandatory powers to punish the guilty in the communal clashes.

In this background it becomes a serious problem when guns and ammunitions are stolen from armouries, as has been recently reported about the theft of guns and ammu-

nitions from Ferozepur and Shillong Armouries. If these lethal weapons fall in the hands of evtremists, then the innocent people will be the victims of their vandalism. I suggest that the Armouries must be given proper protection.

On pages 63 and 64 of the Home Ministry's report the amounts have been indicated as 'crores'. They should be only 'lakhs'. I suggest that necessary corrections may be carried out.

Before I conclude, I would say with all the force at my command that the law and order situation in Tamil Nadu is at its best under the leadership of my leader Puratchi Thalaivar Thiru M.G.R. It cannot be otherwise under the rule of Thiru M.G.R because he has dedicated himself to the good of the Tamil people. His commitment to the common weal has been affirmed by our hon. Prime Minister of India who visited Tamil Nadu last year. After her confabulations with the high officials of the Government of Tamil Nadu, she has unequivocally commended the performance of the State Government of Tamil Nadu, particularly with reference to the implementation of Plan programmes meant for the upliftment of the downtrodden in the State. I need not say that the politically motivated criticism of others about the functioning of the State Government is a cry of despondence and frustration.

With these words I conclude my speech thanking you for the opportunity given to me to participate in the devate.

प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह : माननीया सभापति जी, मैं गृह विभाग की अनुदान की मांगों का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूं। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी आप राष्ट्रीय सरकार के गृह मन्त्री हैं। आप उस पद पर बैठे हैं जिस पर कभी सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल थे और आप की सरकार की नीति......

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : पं० गोविन्द वल्लभ पंत भी थे।

प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह : वैसे तो श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री भी थे।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उनको भी बोलिये, एक ही के लिये क्यों बोलते हैं ?

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव : ज्ञानी जैल सिंह भी थे।

प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह : मैं आप से न्याय की मांग करता हूं। हमारी सरकार की यह नीति है कि सबों को न्याय मिले और उसी न्याय के क्रम में मैं यह अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि किसी प्रकार का अन्याय किसी के प्रति भी न हो।

मण्डल आयोग के सम्बन्ध में माननीय श्री बलिराम जी भगत, माननीय श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव, माननीय श्री आर० पी० यादव, प्रो० डी० पी० यादव, माननीय श्री राम विलास पासवान जी के विचार सुनने का मुझे मौका मिला। यह मण्डल आयोग जनता पार्टी की देन है। जो वर्ग अपने को प्रभावित पाता है, उसी वर्ग के एक व्यक्ति को इसका न्यायाधीश बनाया गया। होना तो यह चाहिए था कि किसी सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के भूतपूर्व या वर्तमान न्यायाधीश को इस पद पर बिठाया जाता। तभी इस से न्याय की आशा की जा सकती थी। मेरी यह राय है कि इसकी रिपोर्ट निष्पक्ष नहीं है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि ये यादव बन्धु जो भगवान कृष्ण की सन्तान हैं, वे कैसे सामाजिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए हैं। गतवर्ष पटना में कृष्ण जन्माष्टमी के अवसर पर हमारे सभाध्यक्ष भी गये थे। श्री राम लखन जी यादव उसके स्वागताध्यक्ष थे। वे प्रबंधक भी थे। इनको सामाजिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा हुआ कभी नहीं कहा जा सकता है। बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में यादव बन्धु किसी से भी पिछड़े हुए नहीं हैं—चाहे बौद्धिक, सामाजिक, शैक्षिक किसी भी दृष्टि से क्यों न लें। ये सभी दृष्टि से समुन्नत और शक्तिशाली हैं, प्रौढ़ हैं। इनकी शक्ति का प्रदर्शन तब होता है जबकि मतदान होता है। मतदान केन्द्र में ये किसी हरिजन को कभी भी नहीं जाने देते हैं। फिर मण्डल साहब तो

इतने बड़े जमींदार थे कि उनके सामने अन्य जातियों की बात तो छोड़िये, यादव जाति का भी कोई व्यक्ति खड़ा नहीं हो सकता था। हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री शास्त्री जी इसका अनुमोदन करेंगे। यह मैं मानता हूं कि यादवों को हटा दिया जाए क्योंकि वे किसी मायने में भी सामाजिक या अन्य दृष्टियों से पिछड़ हुए नहीं हैं। पिछड़े वर्ग में कुर्मी, चमार, कहार जो लोग हैं इनको कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है। पिछड़े वर्ग के नाम पर केवल इनका नाम ही सामने होता है। मैं अपने क्षेत्र की बात कहता हूं। वहां पर परसा विधान सभा क्षेत्र से किसी व्यक्ति को विधायक बनने का मौका नहीं मिलता है, वहां से केवल यादव ही चुन कर आता है। यादव बन्धुओं का बहुमत वहां है । वहां पर कुर्मी, हज्जाम बहुत बड़ी संख्या में हैं। लेकिन उनको मत देने के लिए जाने नहीं दिया जाता है। यह मैंने स्वयं देखा है। इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस मण्डल आयोग की रिपोर्ट को नये सिरे से देखा जाए और नये सिरे से इसकी जांच की जाए। हमारे यादव बन्धु सब तरह से सर्वांगीण अधिकार प्राप्त हैं। यादवों को पिछड़े वर्ग से हटाया जाए।

श्री आर० पी० यादव ने कहा कि पिछड़ वर्ग के लोग 85 प्रतिशत हैं । यह कैसे माना जाए । ये हरिजनों आदि का सामान्य मंच बनाते हैं। बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में आप देखें कि आजादी के बाद हरिजनों के साथ किसी ने अत्याचार किये हैं तो वे यादवों ने किये हैं और इन से सभी लोग आतंकित हो जाते हैं।

श्री बलिराम भगत ने बिहार में राजपूत, ब्राह्मण, घुमियार और कायस्थ आदि को 20 प्रतिशत माना है और कहा है कि इनको 10 प्रतिशत आरक्षण दिया जाए। मैं नहीं समझता कि किस आधार पर इन्होंने यह कहा है। इतने विवेकशील व्यक्ति ने किस आधार पर यह कहा है। कई ब्राह्मण ऐसे हैं जिनके पास खाने के लिए भी नहीं है। ये लोग भिक्षाटन करते हैं और पूजापाठ करते हैं। जमींदारी और जागीरदारी खत्म हो जाने से अब भिक्षाटन ही इनका सहारा रह गया है। कायस्थ भी केवल कलम चलाने वाले हैं। रोजी नहीं तो रोजा वाली बात इनके साथ है। ऐसे लोगों को आरक्षण में स्थान नहीं दिया गया है और यादवों को आरक्षण में स्थान नहीं दिया गया है और यादवों को आरक्षण में स्थान दिया गया है यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती ।

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : किसी एक जाति के बारे में आप इस तरह से नहीं कह सकते। यह आप गलत कर रहे हैं।

प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह : मैं आपकी प्रशंसा करता हूं। आप पहले राव और रावत कहे जाते थे, अब सिंह कहे जाते हैं। हम तो चाहते हैं कि भारतवर्ष की हर जाति सिंह कहलाए। लेकिन इस तरह की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए।

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : किसी एक जाति को लेकर इस तरह से माननीय सदस्य कहे जा रहे हैं। इसको एक्सपंज कीजिए। मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं।

(व्यवधान)

मेरा निवेदन है कि यादव जाति को उसमें न रखा जाए।

सभापति महोदया : एक ही जाति को लेकर इतनी बात करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

(व्यवधान)

प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह : मैं दूसरे प्वाइंट पर आ रहा हूं। लेकिन यादवों को इसमें से हटाया जाए।

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : जहां-जहां यादव शब्द का उपयोग किया गया है उसको एक्सपंज किया जाना चाहिए।

(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदया : माननीय सदस्य, आप कृपया एक जाति को लेकर न बोलें। इससे दूसरों की भावनाओं को ठेस पहुंचती है। दूसरे प्वाइंट पर बोलिए।

(व्यवधान)

प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह : हरिजनों को पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को आरक्षण दिया जाए। मैं इस बात का प्रबल समर्थक हूं।

सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के अवकाश प्राप्त न्यायाधीश श्री वी आर० अय्यर ने 11.4.83 के अमृत बाजार पत्रिका में सुझाव दिया है—

"Women right's in the country were only in letters. Helpless women took to prostitution. Rapes were a daily featurer. Even in Police Stations women were molested. They got less wages than men. Womenfolk should make loud protests against these injustices."

अभी जिस प्रकार से प्रमिला जी ने कहा था कि महिलाओं की संख्या 50 प्रतिशत है। उनके साथ घोर अत्याचार किया जा रहा है। महिलाओं का स्थान समाज में महान होना चाहिए। भारतवर्ष एक ऐसा राष्ट्र है, जिसने रमणी की पूजा की है। हमारा कोई भी यज्ञ उसके सहयोग के अभाव में पूर्ण नहीं हाता है।

विश्व के अनेक राष्ट्रों में महिलाओं के लिए समान स्थान नहीं है लेकिन भारतीय प्रजातंत्र में बिना लिंग-भेद के समान अधिकार दिया गया है। इसलिए, मैं चाहूंगा कि इस पर भी ध्यान दिया जाए। जैसा कि श्री अय्यर और आज श्रीमती दंडवते जी ने भी कहा है कि महिलाओं को 25 प्रतिशत स्थान मिलने चाहिए लेकिन, मैं चाहता हूं कि उनको तो और अधिक स्थान मिलने चाहिए। उनके साथ अत्याचार होता है। माननीय सभापति जी, मेरे पास अखबार की एक फोटो है जो कि 10 अप्रैल 1983, इन्डीयन नेशन में छपी है। इससे पता चलता है कि किस प्रकार कोडाइ विलेज मुजफ्फरपुर में पांच महिलाओं के साथ अत्याचार किया गया जो श्राद्ध हैल्डिन अस्पताल में हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि उन्हें सामाजिक न्याय मिलना चाहिए। मन्डल आयोग को रद्द कर नए सिरे से आयोग की स्थापना और जांच की जाए। आरक्षण का आधार जाति पर नहीं आर्थिक होना चाहिए। पिछड़े वर्ग के नाम पर अपने प्रभुत्व को सरकारी नौकरी में जमाकर प्रजातंत्र को समाप्त करने की साजिश है, उसको समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्यों को कहना चाहती हूं कि वे समय का ध्यान रखते हुए बोलें।

*SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN (Tripura East): Madam Chairman, I will make my speech in Bengali. While speaking on the demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs, I will not touch upon detailed demands of this Ministry but will confine myself only to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, the Tribes, the Tribals and the Harijans as my time very limited.

In the capitalist system prevailing in our country, the Tribals, the Scheduled Castes and the Harijans are the weakest sections. Because they are the weakest section, the Government of India is making efforts to improve their standard of living. This I will readily admit. But the big question is, how much improvement has been effected in the standard of economic life of these weakest sections in the last 35 years of uninterrupted Congress rule. This Congress Government shows much concern for the Scheduled Castes/Tribes and the Tribals at the time of elections. But they refuse to recognise the protection and safeguards provided for these people in our Constitution. A Commission was constittuted for the SC/ST in July 1978 under the Chairmanship of Bhola Paswan Sastri, as required under article 338 of the Constitution. The first report submitted by this Commission is in my hand. In para 3.4 of Chapter III of this report dealing with 'Economic development of Scheduled

* The riginal speech was delivered in Bengali.

Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it has been stated—I have no time to read the full text of this chapter but I will quote briefly from this. It mentions about the extent of improvement effected in the standard of living of the tribals, the Harijans, SC/ST etc. in the decade 1961 to 1971: I quote from this;

> 3.4. "An idea of the deterioration in the economic condition of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes living in rural areas can be had from some comparative data of 1961 and 1971 Censuses quoted by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his Report 1975-76and 1976-77.In 1971, 82.3% and 93.8%SC and ST workers respectively were engaged in the primary sector of economy (which includes workers engagin as cultivators,landlers labouress and ed mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, hunting and Plantations, orchards and allied activities), 8.1% and 2.5% respectively were in the secondary sector (which includes workers engaged in honsehold industry, manufacturing other than household industry and constructions), and 9.4% and 3.9% respectively in the tertiary sector (which includes workers engaged in trade and commerce; transport, storage and communications and other services). It is signficant that during 1961-71 there had been a decline in the contribution of the secondary and tertiary sectors. The growth in the primary sector has actually resulted in an increase in the population of the landless labourers and a decline in the proportion of cultivators and no significant mobility from primary to other sectors of economy."

Therefore, I am trying to show that during the decade 1961 to 1971 the standard of living of the Harijans, Tribals etc. have considerably declined, whereas the number of landless labourers have shot up. Out of 1000 labourers the number of scheduled castes have increased from 345 to 518 and those of scheduled tribes have increased from 197 to 330. During the same period the number of small cultivators among the scheduled Castes and scheduled tribes declined from 378 to 279 and from 681 to 576 per thousand respectively. This shows that many small land owners belonging to SC/ST and the Tribals lost ownership of their land during that period. But the funds allocated by the Government in the Sixth Five Year Plan for raising the standard of living of these poor people, is extremely meagre. Madam, in reply to unstarred question No. 5899 asked by Shri Ajoy Biswas in this House on 6.4.83, the Government has stated that the per capita allocation for SC/ST in the Central Sector is about Rs. 123.00 for 5 years. This is according to the census figures of 1971. If the figures of 1980 are taken into consideration, then the per head allocation will be much less. In the Sixth Five Year Plan out of the total allocation of Rs. 97000 crores for the entire population of the country, the amount allocated for the uptiftment of the Tribals is a meagre 650 crores. According to my calculations the per capita allocation in this respect comes to only Rs. 123. 00 for 5 years or roughly Rs. 24.60P per year. You admit that the Harijans and the Tribals are the weakest section and that you are trying to better their standard of living. But how can you achieve that with a per capita allocation of Rs. 24.60 per year, I fail to comprehend. If I am wrong in my above calculations. I will certainly expect the Government to correcnt my figures.

Madam, as the Congress party is running the Government at the Centre, similarly in some States opposition parties are also in power and running the Government there. For example in Tripura and in West Bengal the Left front is running the Government under the leadership of CPI (M). There they have taken cerain steps, within the framework of our coustitution, for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Tribals, Harijans etc. The former left front Government (1978-82) tried to extend the provisions of the 6th Schedule in Tripura with a view to raising the standard of living of these classes. But the Centre turned down their proposal. Therefore, the left front Government constituted the 'Tribal areas autonomous district Council' under 7th Schedule with 28 elected members. But this Council is having difficulties due to paucity of funds. The State Government is advancing whatever funds are possible from their meagre resources. They are not getting any Central assistance in this espect. I will request the Central Government to come

forward and assist this district Council with finances to protect the interests of the Tribal people of Tripura. In the very first session of the State Vidhan Sabha after the recent elections, a resolution was brought demanding the extension of the provisions of the Sixth schedule to Tripura also. At present the above provisions are applicaele to Assam only. That resolution was supported by all the parties like CPI (M), RSP, F.B.,C.P.I. AND BY all the mass organisations like G.M.P.,T.Y.E.,T.S.U., A.I.K.S., G.N.S., D.Y.F.I., S.F.I., C.I.T. U., etc. All of them are demading for the extension of the Sixth Schedule to Tripura through amendment of Article 244 of the Constitution, whereby central assistance will be available for the upliftment of the Tribals, Harijans SC/ST etc.

16.50 hrs.

(*Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair*)

At the time of the recent Vidhan Sabha elections in Tripura the Congress (I) Party also supported this demand. The Congress (I) made an electoral alliance with the Tribal Upa Jati samiti which is a splinter group and is responsible for all types of nefarious activities in the State including murders. The Congress allied themselves with this group to win the elections and hoped to come to power. They promised that if they were returned to Power, the Sixth Scheduled would be extended to Tripura also. But they could not come to power. of course with the help of the Yuva Samiti they captured a few seats where they previously had none. After winning a few seats with the help of the Yuva Samiti, when the above resolution the 6th schedule was debated in the Vidhan Sabna, the Congress (I(M.L.A.s remained silent. On this issue a friction developed between the Congress and the Yuva Samiti. The Yuva Samiti splintered into four groups and formed a new party called the Tripura Hill Peoples Party under the Chairmanship of Saralpada Jamatia, an... A. D. C. member. The Convener being Debabrata Kaloi. I want to place on record that the Congress party in Tripura with permission from the Centre and Shrimati Indira Gandhi is encouraging the secessionist party in Tripura.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) : Sir, I rise to speak on the Home Ministry's grant. I am conscious of the shortage of time and I will be very brief in my statement. Tne Andaman and Nicobar Islands is a Union Territory. The Home Minstry has got a number of subjects in its jurisdiction and one subject is to provide good government to the Union Territories. My constituency Andaman and Nicobar Islands is also one of the Union Territories which is far away remote, isolated, and scattered island, and there at present we have got one Pradesh Council functioning for the last two years. The Government of India has been kind enough to upgrade the position of the Chief Commissioner by appointing one Lt. Governor. The present position is that the Pradesh Council is an Advisory body and it has no executive power but they sit in the Secretariat and handling the files they can record their views on the file without having any responsibility. At the same time, when they go to the people, since they are the representatives of the people, people think that they will be able to do something, fulfil their aspirations and when they come to Port Blair, the seat of the capital, there they are not in a position to do anything because they are only functioning in advisory capacity. That is why it is a very anomalous situation prevailing in that Island and that is why it is necessary that immediately Government of India should think about it and provide them a Legislature like the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Pondicherry. This is the urgent need of the Island.

One point you will understand that when in Delhi some officers are not wanted, some officers are involved in corrupt practices, then immediately the Government of India finds that the nice place for them is the Andaman and Nicobar Islands or the Lakshadweep. The people of those remote and isolated territories are suffering because those officers think that if they do not do any work and create more mischief, then they will be transferred to Delhi. That is why.. .. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: In those days criminals used to be sent to Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: My submission to the hon. Home Minister is that while selecting officers for such areas, they

should look into the integrity of such persons and then only such officers should be selected.

I would like to submit one more point that if the Government of India is not delegating more powers to the Lt. Governor or the Union Territory administration, for each and every thing, even for small matters, they have to run from pillar to post and the things are pending for years together. That is why my submission is that like the North-Eastern region as they have got one Cabinet Sub-Committee, the same type of Cabinet Sub-Committee—the same one or a separate one-should be applicable for the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep so that our problems could be sorted out easily.

There are certain problems of the wage-earners which are lying there for years together. For example the question of grant of Andaman Special Allowance to all irrespective of place of their recruitment or place of residence, this is pending with the Ministry of Home Affairs for a long time and I request the Home Minster with folded hands to take up this matter and sort it out immediately.

In the Andman and Delhi Civil Service, which is called a Running Civil Service and Running Police Service, though substantive appointments were issued in 1973, all these orders have been lying pending either at Port Blair or in the Ministry with the result the officers of Andaman and Nicobar are suffering. Some of them have retired, others have died, but the substantive appointments have not come. With folded hands I appeal to the hon. Minister to look into the matter, sort out all problems for the benefit of the staff working in Andaman and Nicobar islands.

I was carefully listening to the speech of the hon. Member from Tripura. Though law and order is a State subject, which is also the reply given to us when we raise it here, a recent judgment of the Supreme Court of India has struck down section 303 IPC regarding the imposition of penalties on the ground of the fundamental right of the citizen. But we must remember that safeguarding the fundamental rights of the citizens is a Constitutional obligation of the Central Government. Earlier, there were only Congress Governments through-out the country. Now some other Governments have come to power in different States. We find that in some of those States political murders and rape are going on. Two or three days back, one MLA of Tripura, Shri Parimal Saha was brutally murdered. It is a matter of serious concern to all of us that a State Government cannot provide security even for a legislator, not to speak of the common citizens. Therefore, the Central Government should have to think in what way it can provide safety and security to the lives of the citizens of the country, as enshrined in the Constitution. In this context, we should also take into account this judgment of the Supreme Court because, to my mind, it is an encroachment by the judiciary on the domain of the legislature. I hope this point will be looked into.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मन्त्रालय की अनुदान की मांगों पर चर्चा करते हुए मैं गृह मन्त्री जी का ध्यान विशेष रूप से दिलाऊंगा— इस समय बहुत से प्रान्तों में, खास तौर से उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसी हालत हो गई है कि वहां का जनजीवन दूभर हो गया है। रात को डाकुओं का डर रहता है और चौबीस घन्टे आप की पुलिस के आतंक का डर बना रहता है। बिहार की भी यही हालत है। प्रश्न उन घटनाओं को सुनाने का नहीं है, घटनाओं का तो अम्बार लगा हुआ है, मैं तो उदाहरण के लिये एक ही बात कहता हूं—मैं दावत देता हूं अपने किसी भी राज्य मन्त्री को जो गृह मन्त्रालय से सम्बन्धित हैं, मेरे साथ भेज दीजिये और जिस थाने में कहिये वहां उन को डाकू करार दिला कर पुलिस से मिल कर उन का एन्काउन्टर करवा सकता हूं। पुलिस इस स्थिति पर इस समय पहुंच गई है। लोगों के जनजीवन को सुरक्षित करना सरकार का उत्तरदायित्व है। संविधान में जो गारन्टी दी गई है—जीवन की और सम्पत्ति की—उसकी रक्षा होनी चाहिये और आप के गृह मन्त्रालय पर उस का अधिक दायित्व है।

मैं उन्हें एनकाउन्टर्स की घटनाय नहीं सुनाना चाहता हूं, लेकिन एक घटना बतलाता हूं—नैनीताल से लाकर बदायूं जिले में पिछले महीने एक नौजवान की हत्या की गई। टेलीग्राम दिये गये—एस० पी०, नैनीताल को, एस० पी० बदायूं को कि एक थानेदार द्वारा बदायूं जिले के कचला थाने में एक नौजवान को लाया गया, और कह दिया। उसका बाप आया, उसकी हत्या की और उसका भाई आया तो उसको जेल में बन्द कर दिया। सारी घटनाएं आपके सामने आई हैं, मैं उनमें जाना नहीं चाहता। क्या यह इसी तरह से चलता रहेगा? क्या लोगों में इसी तरह से असुरक्षा बनी रहेगी? पुलिस के अधिकारों को आपको सीमित करना पड़ेगा। आपको पुलिस को सुविधाएं भी देनी पड़ेंगी। आज जो पुलिस का छोटा कर्मचारी है, वह अपने को असुरक्षित समझता है। उसकी सर्विस कंडीशंस ऐसी हैं कि उसको 24 घन्टे काम करना पड़ता है। उसको कोई फायदा नहीं मिल पाता। जहां आपको इन छोटे कर्मचारियों को सुविधाएं देनी पड़ेंगी, वहां आपको क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड में अमेंडमेंट करना पड़ेगा। इन्वेस्टीगेशन मशीनरी को आपको बाकी के पुलिस कामों से अलहिदा करना पड़ेगा। अगर यह अमेंडमेंट नहीं करेंगे तो मैं आपका भी एन्काउन्टर करवा सकता हूं। पुलिस वाला दस हजार रुपये लेगा और आपको डाकू लिख देगा। यह उत्तर प्रदेश की हालत है, मध्य प्रदेश की हालत है। यह बड़ी गंभीरता का प्रश्न है, आलोचना का प्रश्न नहीं है। इस पर सारे बलों को सोचना चाहिए। यह देश का प्रश्न है। आप क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड में ऐसा अमेंडमेंट करें कि सारा काम तो पुलिस करे लेकिन तफतीस मजिस्टेट करे चाहे फर्स्ट क्लास करे या थर्ड क्लास मजिस्टेट करे। आप पुलिस की मशीनरी को अलहिदा कर दें और इन्वेस्टीगेशन की मशीनरी को अलहिदा कर दें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि 70 प्रतिशत क्राइम्स घट सकते हैं। मैंने पहले भी आपके सामने यह मामला रखा था कि जितने भी क्राइम्स होते हैं वे कारतूस से होते हैं। वे चाहे पिस्तौल, बन्दूक या रिवाल्वर किसी के भी कारतूस हों। ये कारतूस क्रिमिनल्स के पास कहाँ से आते हैं? ये जो लाएसेंस होल्डर हैं, वे डाकुओं और क्रिमिनल्स को सप्लाई करते हैं। आप यह व्यवस्था कर दें कि कोई भी कारतूस जो कि मार्किट में बिकेगा उसके पीछे नम्बर होगा। वह नम्बर बेचने वाला रजिस्टर में दर्ज करेगा और उसको खरीदने वाले का नाम भी रजिस्टर में दर्ज करेगा। अगर किसी डाकू या क्रिमिनल से वह कारतूस पकड़ा जाए तो उस कारतूस को सप्लाई करने वाले का हमें फौरन पता चल जाएगा। इस से कोई किसी को कारतूस सप्लाई नहीं करेगा। आप समझियेगा कि गांवों में डकैतियां नहीं होंगी गांवों में लोग डंडे और लाठियों से मुकाबला करेंगे। इस से आपके 70 फीसदी क्राइम्स घट सकते हैं। आप यह कह सकते हैं कि विदेशों से जो कारतूस इम्पोर्ट होते हैं उनका क्या होगा। उन पर भी आप यह कंडीशन लगा सकते हैं।

तीसरी बात मैं मंडल आयोग के बारे में गृह मन्त्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं। आप पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों के साथ खिलवाड़ मत कीजिए, यह मैं बहुत ही विनम्र शब्दों में आप से कहना चाहता हूं। आपको पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों के साथ फ्राड नहीं करना चाहिए। आर्टिकल 340 के मुताबिक काका कालेलकर कमीशन की जो रिकमण्डेशंस आयी थीं उनको भी आपने रद्दी की टोकरी में डाल दिया। आप कहते हैं कि आपने उसकी सिफारिश को लागू कर दिया है। मण्डल आयोग की सिफारिशों को भी आप टालते जाते हैं, आप उन्हें भी रद्दी की टोकरी में डालना चाहते हैं। इस तरह से आप पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को प्रेरित कर रहें हैं कि वे भी आन्दोलन का तरीका अपनाएं। इसके द्वारा आपके फिशरमैंन, मल्लाह, झींवर, कहार, हज्जाम, मांझी जिनको कि आपने आज तक कोई फायदा नहीं दिया है, वे भी अपने को जन-

जाति की सूची में सम्मिलित कराने का प्रयास करेंगे। उस तरफ आपका ध्यान नहीं जा रहा है।

इतना कहता हुआ मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री दलबीर सिंह (शहडोल) : मैं सदन में प्रस्तुत गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं। चूंकि समय बहुत कम है, इसलिए मैं अपनी बात संक्षेप में ही कहना चाहूंगा।

हर सेसन में यह मांग आती है कि आई० टी० डी० पी० या सब कम्पोनेंट प्लान जिसको कि एक डिवीजन देखता है, उसके लिए होम मिनिस्ट्री में एक डिपाटमेंट होना चाहिए। यह मेरी मांग आज भी है।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि मैं रिपोर्ट को पढ़ रहा था। इसमें आई० टी० डी० पी० और सब कम्पोनेंट प्लान के लिए केन्द्रीय शासन द्वारा केवल 680 करोड़ रुपया 1982-83 में दिया गया है। यह रुपया बहुत कम है। इसके लिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मैं मध्य प्रदेश से आता हूं। इसमें बतलाया गया है कि 181 जगहों पर आई० टी० डी० पी० प्रोजेक्ट्स चल रहे हैं उनमें से 62 प्रोजेक्ट्स मध्यप्रदेश में हैं जिनमें से 38 मेजर, 8 मिडियम और 16 माइनर प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में आदिवासियों की संख्या सब से ज्यादा है। अभी मैं स्टेट का रिपोर्ट देख रहा था। उस रिपोर्ट में आया है कि इन प्रोजेक्ट्स के अन्तर्गत 15 लाख आदिवासी आते हैं जिनमें से 12 लाख आदिवासी वहां पर गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं, गरीब लोग हैं। केन्द्रीय सहायता का राज्यों में सही उपयोग हो रहा है या नहीं इसको देखा जाना चाहिए। कंपोनेंट प्लान की तो कई जिलों में भी नहीं है कि यह प्लान क्या है इस बारे में ध्यान देनें की आवश्यकता है।

बस्तर के बारे में पहले भी मैंने इस सदन में ध्यान आकृष्ट किया था। पिछली बार भी सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि यह सुनी सुनाई बात है कि बी० बी० सी० द्वारा बस्तर में फिल्मांकन किया गया है और विदेशों में ब्लू फिल्म प्रदर्शित की जा रही है। 10 मई 1983 को पश्चिम जर्मनी की टीम घोटुल में गई। यह मामला प्रकाश में आया है। क्या इस टीम को केन्द्र सरकार ने परमिट किया था या राज्य शासन ने इसको परमीशन दी थी। यह जांच का विषय है और इसकी जांच की जानी चाहिए। आदिवासी संस्था "घोटुल" एक सामाजिक संस्था है। यह पवित्र संस्था है। इस तरह से आदिवासियों के साथ खिलवाड़ नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। इस सारे मामले की जांच की जानी चाहिए। पिछले मामले की जांच हुई उसका आज तक कुछ पता नहीं चला। माननीय तिवारी जी ने भी इसी सदन में प्रश्न उठाया था मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आदिवासी स्वाभिमानी लोग हैं। इस तरह से उनके साथ खिलवाड़ नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। क्या वे नारेबाजी करना नहीं जानते या स्लोगन लगाना नहीं जानते? इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि केन्द्र शासन उनको संरक्षण दे। आदिवासी और भोले भाले लोगों के साथ खिलवाड़ नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। इस पश्चिम जर्मनी की टीम के बारे में पूरी जांच होना चाहिए। मेरा माननीय सेठी जी से निवेदन है कि वे अपने स्तर पर इसकी जांच करवाएं और तथ्यों का पता लगाएं।

बस्तर में सरगुजा, मण्डला और रायगढ़ जिले हैं। इन जिलों में आदिवासी और गरीब लोग—रहते हैं। इनकी गरीबी और भोलेपन का फायदा उठाकर यहां पर बड़े पैमाने पर कन्वर्शन हो रहा है। वहां के लोग यह भी नहीं जानते कि हमारा धर्म कौन सा है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इसके लिए शीघ्र कार्यवाही की जाए और कन्वर्शन पर रोक लगाई जाए।

इसी तरह से फारेस्ट पालिसी राज्य सूची से निकाल कर समवर्ती सूची में रखी गई है। आदिवासी लोग वर्षों से फारेस्ट विलेजेज में रह

रहे हैं। उनको हटाया जा रहा है। उनमें एक अनिश्चितता की स्थिति है कि कहां जाएं। इसके लिए जो टास्क फोर्स बनी है उसमें जन प्रतिनिधियों को नहीं रखा गया है। टास्क फोर्स के सामने वहां की दिक्कतों को कौन प्रस्तुत करेगा। इसलिए जन प्रतिनिधियों को इसमें रखा जाना चाहिए। बस्तर में फारेस्ट प्रोड्यूज बहुत ज्यादा होता है और आदिवासी लोग उसी पर निर्भर रहते हैं। उसी से अपना जीवन बसर करते हैं। हालांकि यह कृषि विभाग का मामला है लेकिन इसमें होम डिपार्टमेंट का उत्तर दायित्व भी आ जाता है। आज जो फारेस्ट पालिसी बन रही है उससे आदिवासी लोग प्रभावित हो रहे हैं। इस ओर भी ध्यान दिए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

उत्तरप्रदेश सरकार ने जो भारत सरकार को शेड्यूलकास्ट की लिस्ट भेजी है, उसमें ट्राइब्स को भी शामिल किया गया है। मैं विनम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इसको भी आप देखें।

समय नहीं है इसलिए मैं अधिक कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूं। माननीय सेठी जी कुशल प्रशासक हैं। उनसे मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वे सारी स्थिति को देखें।

वेंकटसुब्बैया जी ने कल कह ही दिया है कि हमने बैकलाग पूरा कर दिया है। फर्स्ट, सेकण्ड और थर्ड केटेगरी सर्विसेस में जो लोग रह गए थे उनका सारा कोटा पूरा कर दिया है। इसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

अन्त में मैं यही कहना चाहता हूं कि मैंने जो सुझाव दिए है उन पर माननीय सेठी जी ध्यान दें।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, जिन बातों का जिक्र हो चुका है उनका मैं यहां पर जिक्र नहीं करूंगा। मान्यवर, बिहार से तीन विधेयक अभी राष्ट्रपति जी की सहमति के लिए यहां पड़े हुए हैं। एक के बारे में काफी चर्चा हुई है "प्रेस विधेयक"। इसके बारे में मैं जिक्र नहीं करूंगा सिवाय इसके कि अभी यह कानून वैध नहीं है। इसीलिए या तो राष्ट्रपति इससे इन्कार कर दें या राज्य का विधान सभा इसको वापिस ले। वह कार्यवाही हो जानी चाहिए। उससे अधिक खतरनाक है दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता में संशोधन जो बिहार सरकार ने सिर्फ बिहार के लिए किया है। वह संहिता जो इस सदन ने और राज्य सभा ने सर्वसम्मति से स्वीकृत की थी और उसकी प्रवर समिति थी जिसका मैं भी सदस्य था, सर्वसम्मति से स्वीकृत की थी। बिहार ने राष्ट्रीय नीति से अलग न्यायपालिका और कार्यपालिका के कार्यों में विभाजन था, उसे खत्म करने की योजना बनायी है। छ: महीने की सजा जिसमें 80 प्रतिशत मुकदमे आते हैं, वह कार्यपालिका करने के लिए तय किया है और बिना चार्ज-शीट के किसी आदमी को 6 महीने तक जेल में रखा जाए जबकि इस सदन ने दो महीने की अवधि रखी थी। जनता पार्टी के नाम पर जो सरकार आई उसने उसको ड्योढ़ा कर दिया और बिहार की कांग्रेस सरकार महा जनता बन गई, उसने तीन को छ: कर दिया। इसलिए, दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता पर राष्ट्रपति के हस्तार नहीं होने चाहिए। इसी प्रकार राष्ट्रीय नीति के प्रतिकूल एक नया विधेयक पास हुआ है जिसमें जमींदारी प्रथा वापिस लायी जा रही है। 1950 ई० से लेकर, जमशेदपुर और उसके अगल-बगल में जो जमीनों के मालिक थे...

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : लॉ एंड आर्डर को सुधारने के लिए बिहार सरकार इस प्रकार का विधेयक लायी है।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अगर उद्योग की बड़ी फिक्र है तो टीसको का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लिया जाए और टाटा के चेयरमैन को सेल का अध्यक्ष बना लिया जाए या हमारे सदस्य की जगह पर उनको लोक सभा में रख लिया जाए। आप कहते हैं कि कानून को कड़ाई से लागू कर रहे

हैं। कानून की हालत यह है कि कल गोपालगंज के जिला-समाहर्त्ता की हत्या हो गई। वे दिन में एक बजे भोजन के लिए निकले और बम फेंक कर उनकी हत्या कर दी गई। सरकार ने दो लाख रुपए का एलान किया है, इससे जान तो वापिस नहीं आ सकती। बिहार की कार्य-पालिका कानून-व्यवस्था और विकास कार्यों में अक्षम है। वह न्यायपालिका के पास जायेगी और टेलीफोन पर ही मुकदमों का फैसला हो जायेगा। इस प्रकार का वातावरण होता चला जा रहा है।

खुतबे और तकमा दो अछूत जातियां हैं। गृह मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया है कि वह अछूत नहीं हैं। जो अधिकारी ऐसा कहते हैं उनको मालूल होना चाहिए कि उन जातियों को जन्म से ही विद्या में, घर में, पिछड़ा और अछूत बनाकर रखा जाता है। इसलिए, उनको हरिजनों की श्रेणी में शामिल करना आवश्यक है। मण्डल आयोग के विषय मे इतना ही कहना है कि आर्थिक और सामाजिक पिछड़ेपन को ध्यान में रखते हुए आरक्षण आवश्यक है। जिस तरह से बिहार में कर्पूरी ठाकुर के मुख्य मंत्रित्व काल में आर्थिक समता के आधार पर किया गया उसे गृह मंत्री देखें और उसी के अनुकूल देश भर में करें। जाति के आधार पर करने से जो पिछड़े और निर्धन हैं, वे छूट जाते हैं उनको मौका नहीं मिल पाता है हमारे संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में कुछ महत्वपूर्ण भाषाएं हैं। हिन्दी हमारी राष्ट्रीय सम्पर्क भाषा है। इसलिए सन्थली, नेपाली, मैथिली, और भोजपुरी आदि को भी शामिल किया जाए।

श्री भीखा भाई (बांसवाड़ा) : मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि आपने मुझे गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों पर बोलने का मौका दिया। मुझे लम्बी-चौड़ी बात नहीं करनी है। सदन में बहुत सी बातें की गई हैं। मैं एक बार बैकवर्ड क्लोसेज कमीशन का मेम्बर था। उसकी रिपोर्ट क्या है, यह एक अलग बात है। आर्टिकिल्स 333, 339, 340 की जरा फ्रेजियालोजो पढ़ ली जाय जिसका साफ मतलब है कि शैड्यूल्ड एरियाज और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के वेलफैयर के के लिये 10 साल बाद कमीशन स्थापित हो सकता है, कमीशन नियुक्त करने का प्रोवीजन है, लेकिन वह तो आपने स्थापित नहीं किया। और जहां आवश्यक नहीं था क्योंकि काका कालेलकर कमीशन पहले बन चुका था उसकी रिपोर्ट आ चुकी थी, उसके बावजूद भी जनता पार्टी सरकार ने मण्डल कमीशन नियुक्त कर दिया। माननीय भोला पासवान शास्त्री की अध्यक्षता में कमीशन बनाया जिसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं थी क्योंकि आर्टिकिल 339 में स्पेशल आफीसर का प्रावधान है। मैं आपको पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं :

> "The President may at any time and shall, at the expiration of ten years from the comencement of this constitution by order appoint a commission to report on the administration of the Scheduled Areas and the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the States."

यह तो लिखा हुआ है आदिवासियों के लिये लेकिन और उनके लिये कोई कमीशन नहीं बना। बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लिये कमीशन बना दिया, जिसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी।

अब मैं वह आर्टिकिल पढ़ कर आपको सुनाता हूं जिसके अनुसार मण्डल कमीशन बनाने की कोई आवश्यकता ही नहीं थी।

> "340 (1) The President may by order appoint a Commission consisting of such persons as he thinks fit to investigate the conditions of socially and educattonally backward classes..."

इस बारे में पहले ही कालेलकर कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आ चुकी थी। और उपाध्यक्ष जी, आप दक्षिण से आते हैं, आपको मालूम होगा कि वहां पर सरकार के ऐग्जीक्यूटिव आदेश से

बैकवर्ड क्लासेज को जो कुछ मिला है उसके बारे में किसी को कोई एतराज नहीं है। परन्तु इस कमीशन की स्थापित करने से एक उलझन पैदा हो गई है। एक तरफ आरक्षण विरोधी ऐजीटेशन चल रहा है कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के अधिकार वापस लेने चाहिये और दूसरी तरफ यह ऐजीटेशन चल रहा है कि मण्डल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को लागू करो।

अब 7,8 साल बाद आप सभी रिजर्वेशन बन्द करेंगे, हमारी सर्विसेज को बन्द करेंगे और फिर एक तरफ कहते हैं कि सिफारिशों को लागू कर के उन्हें रिजर्वेशन दो। तो यह दोनों बातें सेल्फ कन्ट्राडिक्टरी हैं। इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन्होंने शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमीशन क्यों नहीं नियुक्त किया।

ट्राइबल डेवलपमेंट के बारे में जो मुझ से पूर्व वक्ताओं ने कहा उसको क्यों नहीं माना जाता है? आदिवासियों के विकास के लिये ट्राइबल सब-प्लान के अन्तर्गत जो रुपया दिया जाता है उसका दुरुपयोग क्यों हो रहा है? इसलिये या तो आप अलग से मन्त्रालय बनाइये, नहीं तो रुपया देना बन्द कर दो।

आज 300, 400 जातियां आदिवासी हैं और एक बटे पांच उनका पौपुलेशन है। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं क्या आपने कोई मंत्री बनाया? मैं विरोधी दलों से भी पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो आपने अपनी पार्टीज की स्टेट कमेटियां बनायी हैं, या कांग्रेस (आई) ने जो कमेटियां बनायी हैं जिनमें आपने आदिवासी और हरिजन सदस्यों को तो रखा है लेकिन क्या उनमें से आपने किसी को प्रेसीडेंट या सेक्रेटरी बनाया है? आज अधिकांश आदिवासी लोग सब-ह्यूमन लाइफ लीड कर रहे हैं। उनका जीवन बहुत ही दुखमय है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार (पाटन): इनको आप अपनी बात पूरी तो कह लेने दीजिये।

श्री भीखा भाई: मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आई० ए० एस० और आई० पी० एस० में आदिवासियों में से कितने लोगों को लिया है? कितने मिनिस्टर बनायें हैं?

Interruptions

Mr. DEPUTEY SPEAKER: The Home Minister has got to reply at 5.30 P.M. I think, I will have to ask the Home Minister to reply if everyone of you want to speak without my permission. The discussion has gone on for more than 15 hours. 12 hours were allotted by the B. A. C. We are now in the 15th hour. You are still not satisfied.

श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया (झाबुआ): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गृह मन्त्रालय से सम्बन्धित अनुदान की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। हरिजन आदिवासियों के डेवलपमेन्ट की बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी गृह मन्त्रालय के ऊपर है। मैं विशेष तौर पर शिक्षा के संबंध में यहां पर कहना चाहता हूं कि आज आदिवासियों की क्या दशा है। 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार देश में कुल जनजातीय आबादी की साक्षरता की प्रतिशत के मुकाबले मध्य प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जनजातियों में साक्षरता निम्न प्रकार थी:

1971

भारत	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला
(क) सामान्य	29·45	39·45	18.69
(ख) अनुसूचित जनजातियां	15·72	22.57	7·87
मध्य प्रदेश			
(क) सामान्य	22·14	32.70	10.87
(ख) अनुसूचित जनजातियां	7.62	13·05	2·18

यदि इसी प्रकार की रफ्तार रही तो हरिजन आदिवासियों को उठाने में कम से कम सौ साल लगेंगे। हमारा रिजर्वेशन सिर्फ 7-8 साल और बचा है। अगर इस अवधि में काम नहीं हुआ तो हो सकता है इस सदन को यह रेजोल्यूशन पास करना पड़े कि यह रिजर्वेशन कम से कम सौ साल तक और जारी रखा जाए। आज दस परसेन्ट गावों में स्कूल ही नहीं है फिर वहां पर

शिक्षा का क्या प्रबन्ध हो सकता है यदि वास्तव में आदिवासियों को भी आप ऊपर लाना चाहते हैं तो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भी आपको इंग्लिश सेन्ट्रल स्कूल खोलने पड़ेंगे ताकि आदिवासियों के बच्चे भी आई० ए० एस० और आई० पी० एस० में पहुंच सकें ।

जहां तक कांपोनेन्ट प्लान की बात है, भारत सरकार की ओर से पैसा दिया जाता है लेकिन राज्य सरकारें उस पैसे को यूटिलाइज नहीं करती हैं और इस प्रकार से वह पैसा लैप्स हो जाता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि यह पैसा लैप्स न होने पाए । आदिवासी गरीब की रेखा से भी नीचे आते हैं । झोपड़ियों में वे रहते हैं, उनके पास एक टाइम्स भी खाने के लिए भोजन नहीं और पहनने के लिए कपड़े नहीं हैं । क्यों नहीं उन लोगों की मदद की जाती है ? किसी भी हालत में वह पैसा लैप्स नहीं होना चाहिए ।

आप यातायात के लिए परमिट्स और ड्राइविंग लाइसेन्स इश्यु करते हैं । आप दिल्ली से नयी दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन टैक्सी पर जायें और यदि आपके पास आधे घन्टे का समय न हो तो आप ट्रेन नहीं पकड़ पायेंगे । मेरी कांस्टीटुएन्सी में दिनांक 29-3-83 को घुलेंडी के दिन रतलाम नगर के पास जामण पाटली में एक भयंकर ट्रक दुर्घटना हुई जिसमें 32 व्यक्तियों को अपने जीवन से हाथ धोना पड़ा । आपको ड्राइविंग लाइसेन्स के ऊपर भी कुछ कन्ट्रोल करना होगा ताकि इस प्रकार के जानलेवा एक्सीडेन्ट्स को रोका जा सके ।

इसके अतिक्ति मुझे मन्त्री महोदय की जानकारी में लाना है कि मेरी कांस्टीटुएन्सी में डूगरा में कमजी भील को पुलिस ने जिन्दा ही जला दिया । इस प्रकार की जो घटनायें आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में होती है उनकी सी० बी० आई० के द्वारा जांच कराई जानी चाहिए और उन अधिकारियों के खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए । आज आदिवासी एरियाज में जो पुलिस है वह सुरक्षा के बजाए आदिवासियों के एक समस्या बन गई है । पुलिस को आता देखकर वे अपना काम काज छोड़ कर भाग जाते हैं । मेरा मन्त्री जी से निवेदन है कि आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में अच्छे पुलिस वालों को तैनात किया जाए तभी आदिवासियों का कुछ उत्थान हो सकेगा ।

मैं आपका और अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता । आपने जो समय मुझे दिया उसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि वे आदिवासियों के लिए अधिक से अधिक पैसा खर्च करें ताकि उनका भी उत्थान हो सके और उनमें भी जागृति आ सके । इन्दिरा जी के नेतृत्व में वे लोग भी आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं, पीछे नहीं रहना चाहते । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं होम मिनिस्ट्री की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now the Minister will reply.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli) : Those who have not been allowed to speak must be allowed to put questions at least.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is allright. It is not proper. The time allotted to each party has been exhausted. From yesterday the Minister was to reply. But I was giving chances to Members.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will give you more time on some other Demands, even 25 minutes. Now the Minister will reply.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHARTRI (Patna) : You had assured me that you would allow me to say something about freedom fighters.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is allrigth. I have allowed Mr. Bhogendra Jha. Now the Minister will reply. We have taken 16 hours' Twelue hours discussion has gone upto 16 hours. Now the Minister will reply. All of you will kindly cooperate.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : You had assured me.

MR. DEPTY-SPEAKER : You can ask afterwards. This is the trouble with elder

gentlemen. The younger Members are agreed...

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as many as 39 hon. Members...

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : This is wrong.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your Party's time is over.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : This is wrong. You frankly say that you will not allow. Why do you assure that you will allow ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Bhogendra Jha spoke.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I am not responsible for that. You had told me that you would allow me to say something about freedom fighters.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is allright. Please do not record whatever he says.

SHRI RAMVATAR SHASITRI :**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is left to you. You can have your own impression about anybody. It will not affect me. I have done justice to all the Members.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : As many as 39 hon. Members of this House have participated in this debate and have made useful contributions and suggestions for which I am thankful to them. It will be difficult for me to take the name of each and every hon. Member who has spoken here, bet some of the questions which have been asked by particular hon. Members, I shall try to meet.

I am also aware of the fact that my two clleagues, Mr. Venkatasubbaiah and Mr. Laskar, have covered some points about this Ministry and, therefore, I would not like to take the time of the House dwelling on those points again except making a brief reference to some of the important points.

As far as the Assam and Punjab situations are concerned, I would like to speak on them first.

As far as the recurrence of sporadic acts of violence in some parts of Assam is concerned, this is a matter of deep concern to this House, to the Government and to the whole country as such. When all efforts are being made to restore normalcy and render relief to the affected victims, such recrudescence of violence gives a setback to the delicate process of normalising the situation. The State Government have taken immediate steps to bring the situation under control ; wherever violence has been reported, reinforcements have been rushed to the affected areas and patrolling intensified. In all, 83 police stations have been declared as disturbed areas and the Chief Minister is periodically reviewing the situation. In spite of the fact that the Central paramilitary forces and other forces were deputed to Assam only for a short duration, they have not yet been withdrawn and we do not propose to withdraw them till complete normalcy is restored there.

I would like to clear one point. It has been made out in the foreign press as well as in some sections of the society in India that this carnage in Assam is totally communal.

I would like to dispel this misunderstanding. I would like to say that it was religious, linguistic and people from all sections and communities were involved. Of course, the number of Muslims who have been killed is certainly more. But Bengalis have been killed ; Assamese have been killed ; Nepalese have been killed ; tribals have been kille ; Biharis have been killed. The imperative need of the hour is to bring about a climate of goodwill and amity so that all people irrespective of caste, creed and religion, can live in peace and tranqulity and follow normal avocations.

There were more than three lakhs twenty-five thousand refugees in the camps. Now I am happy to report that more than one

**Not recorded,

lakh forty thousand have returned back. 171 police pickets have been opened up. They are looking to the needs of two lakhs of people.

Sometimes there are frequent reports of relief measures not being adeqbuate there. That is being looked into. Constantly the State Government is being reminded. The Chief Minister is himself looking now into relief work. Not only the local police and the officer are being involved in this but some of the Central officers have been also deputed for this purpose.

What is required at present is universal condemnation of violence in no uncertain terms. Violence has no place in a democracy and whatever grievances a section of people may have cannot be allowed to be exploited to be exploited to the extent that it threatens the unity of the country.

Sir, I sorry to say this. Some of the parties, particularly the BJP and its leaders have visited Assam. We have no objection to their visits. But the utterances which they have given there have further flared up the situation and have complicated the situation.

(*Interruptions*)

I have got the tape-recorded speech of Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee...

श्री सूरज भान (अम्बाला) : हाउस में सुनवाइये । श्री अब्दुल गनी खां चौधरी की स्पीच भी हाउस में सुनवाइये ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : प्राइम मिनिस्टर की भी सुनवाइये ।

SHRI P.C. SETHI: As far as police pickets are concerned, 171 picket posts have been set up now.

As far as the refugees who have crossed over to Arunachal Pradesh is concerned, out of thirty four thousand refugees who have crossed over to Assam, barring 400, all have returned back and they are now rehabilitatedthere. The Assem Government is looking after them. There are about twenty-five thousand refugees and some ten thousand old refugees in Bengal. All efforts are being made to persuade them to return to Assam. Not only the officers but the two Assam Ministers have visited them and we have given them all assurance that when they came back, all protection will be provided to them.

As far as the West Bengal Government is concerned, we are thankful to them that they are assisting them. We have promised them that all the expenses that they incur for the refugees who have crossed over to West Bengal from Assam will be given from here and there will be no complication in this. (*Interruptions*) Sir, it is true that the development of not only Assam but the entire North Eastern region has lagged beh nd. Therefore Government are keenly interested in the accelerated development of Assam and that is why the outlay of Rs. 291 crores has been approved for 1983-84 which is 22% over and above the previous year's outlay. Apart from this there are other things which are being carried out. Now a new bridge near Jogigopa is being constructed and the cost of the bridge is going to be more than about eighty crores. And over and above that, some new railway lines connecting Gauhti are being given there. Some paper mills and cement mills are also coming up there. In this connection, I would also like to reiterate and make it very clear that there has been off and on demand for the dissolution of the Assembly and some of the Hon'ble Members of the Opposition have even approached the President and requested him to dissolve the Assembly and remove the Assam Government. We have no intention to do so. The Assam Government is duly elected and it is bound to remain in position and I am sure that they would certainly retrieve the position there.

As far as the Assam situation is concerned it has been also suggested that negotiations should be started there. But it has been suggested by some hon. Members that the same position should not be given to AASU and AGSP. I think Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev made the position clear. Whenever we start the talks, we will have to involve all the concerned including the AASU and the AGSP. At present, we are

concentrating on two important issues. One is to look after the border security more intensively and to do something so that further immigration from Bangladesh is totaly stopped and secondly the Government has announced that from 1971 onwards, the process of detection and deportation will start and therefore this process has to be adopted and the Tribunals are to be appointed. As far as the enquiry is concerned, a high level enquiry has been ordered and soon the names of the persons who would go into the Enquiry will be announced.

As far as the foreigners issue is concerned, we want to make these Tribunals very wide based practically for every constituency we want to have a Tribunal and at the same time we would also issue the guidelines so that frivelous applications are not received or entertained by these Tribunals. As far as the personnel of these Tribunals are concerned, I would like to assure the hon. Members that we would appoint the Chairman of this Commission from outside Assam so that an empartial enquiry could be conducted into the whole matter. This is after all a Constitutional method and we cannot throw out all those without the legal process, who are considered to be foreigners.

Mr. Chandrajit Yadav, has made a point about the foreigners issue. For that purpose, a proper note has been sent to all the Embassies and some delegations of hon. Members, particularly, the Muslim MPs and and other Members are being sent from here in order to state the situation. Already Mr. Bahrul Islam has left the country for some countries to be visited.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : कि बात के लिए श्री वहरुल इसलाम को भेज दिया ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : In order to clarify the position with regard to Assam, Now Mr. Chitta Basu has referred to the menacing increase in the activities of the divisive and separatist forces in different parts of the country, as is evident in Assam and Punjab.

We are also seized of this problem. As I have said, we are trying to tackle both these problems in a very cool and calculated manner.

As far as Punjab is concerned, although we had long talks in which the opposition was also involved, and we were almost at a point of a settlement, unfortunately the Akali Dal leaders moved out of the talks, and we could not finally decide.

As far as the religious demands are concerned, they have been conceded by the Government. We are in the process of consulting the Gurdwaras, and all those Gurdwaras which are willing to come under this Act, will be covered by this. As far as the relay is concerned, relay arrangements have been made for 1-1/2 hours in the morning, and half-an hour in the evening. But they are demanding some more time; and we have asked the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to go into this.

PROF N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : Even now, are the Akalis free to come and have a dialogue with the Government?

SHRI P.C. SETHI: I am coming to that. As far as further talks with Akalis is concerned, if the Akali leaders do not send a second class team, but the top leadership comes here for talks, we are certainlyprepared to talk to them, so that they can talk to the authorities and clinch the issue. Otherwies also, we are also thinking of going into the question of water dispute; and we would certainly look into this.

With regard to the north-eastern area, I would like to say that in the north-eastern areas, as compared to Rs. 872 average per capita outlay in other States UTs, now Rs 1393 per capita outlay has been allotted there. The Loktak hydel project in Manipur is being commissioned during this year. The first phase of Kopili hydel project in Assam is likely to be commissioned. A mini cement plant in Tezu, Arunachal Pradesh will be commissioned soon. A North-East Regional Agricultural Marketing corporation has already been formed, under the aegis of the North Eastern council. Broad Gauge line upto Gauhati and certain other areas, particularly upto Gauhati is likely to be completed by 1984.

Six new railway lines are being constructed in order to bring all States and Union Territories on the railway map of the country. A road bridge, as I have said before, over Brahmaputra at Tezpur is under construction. Two large paper mills are being set up one in Nowgong and the other in the Cachar district, with a capacity of I lakh tonnes, and a capital cost of Rs. 232 crores. New industries are being set up.

Mr Niren Ghosh made a point about Tripura. It was that just before the elections, we declared certain areas, a very small portion or strech of land as a disturbed area. At that time, a fear was expressed by no less a person than the Chief Minister himself, that this wes a prelude to not having elections in Tripura. But we assured him that we were not going to come in the way of elections and that the elections would be held as scheduled. And elections were held, and the same party has come to power. We wish them well, and we would try to give them all necessary help, which isrequired from here, (*Interruptions*)

I will come to Centre state relations.

As far as communal harmony is concerned, I certainly agree with hon. Members that whatever might have been the Annual Report-which is an annual exercise-it is a fact that commual harmony is being disturbe and communal incidents are on the increase. The Centre has been in constant touch with the State Governments who have been advised from time to time to streamline their administrative machinery inorder to meet the challenges of the communal forces. In this connection, executive guideines have been given, a list of the communal sensitive areas and districts has been given to them and now instructions have also gone to all the States that there should be a restructuring of the police; their training should be done in a manner so that they are weel-oriented and they are more responsive to Public demand. It has also been said that there should be representative of the cross-section of society. I am glad to report that many of the State Governments have accepted this and they are going to implement this.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : ज्ञानी जी ने दो साल पहले बताया था कि हमने इन्सट्रकशन्स दी है।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH): That is about peace keeping force.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: What about peace keeping fore?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: They have recruited them,

SHRI P C SETHI: As far as peace keeping force is concerned, we have already recruited three peace keeping battalions for the CRPF and another 5 CRPF battalions are going to be raised and we would try to see that more exearmy retired personnel can be placed in them.

As far as persons induling in communal violence are concerned, we have also written to the State Governmets that they should constitute special courts for this purpose; and I am also happy to report that many of the State Governments and many of the Chief Ministers who had come here have agreed that the special courts will be instituted for the trial of those persons who are involved in these communal troubles. Similarly, special courts have to be constituted in the case of atrocities which take place on Harijans and Adivasis. It has also been suggested that the National Integration Council should be made more active; it should be reorganised. The National Integration Council was re-constituted and re-activaed in 1980. But I agree that besides meetings of the three committees which had been constituted, the National Integration Council has not met since quite some time and we would certainly try to see that the National Integration Council is further broad-based and it is more activised so that in the real sense it can work out guidelines and proforma for the political parties; and they could work in a cohesive manner in order to solve the problem, It has also been observed that most of the minority Members of Parliament have given a representation to the Prime Minister in which one of the points which they have pointed out is that the amount which is paid as relief to the family of the deceased is not same at all places. In some places, for example, in Baroda, when I had been there, I came to know that the relief which they had given

was Rs. 1000 per person; in U.P, it was Rs. 5000; in Bihar, it was Rs. 10,000/-. Now, we are trying to evolve a procedure whereby a suitable amount is given as relief and it should be common and same in all the States so that everybody is properly rehabilitated. Apart from the relief to the family of the deceased, the property which they have lost should also be—particularly with regard to small persons—properly looked after and they should be given proper relief so that they could rehabilitate themselves.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : What about collective fine ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Some of the State Governments have gone into that, but we cannot issue a directive.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : You can advise them.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : We can certainly advise them about it. If it occurs again and again, we can advise them to think on imposing this collective fine also.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Very good.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Restoration of law and order is the first priority of the Government. Several legal and administrative measures have been taken to eradicate lawlessness and to maintain conditions of peace all over the country. The State Governments have been advised to periodically review the law and order situation in the States and take effective measures to control it.

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee raised a point that it is wrong to deploy the Army frequently in aid of civil power. I agree with his sentiments. That is why, as far as deployment of the Army is concerned, in very rare cases we are doing it. But while we decided to increase the strength of the CRPF, when they were in power, they tried to reduce it. Six battalions were additionally raised after 1980, in our regime, five more have been sanctioned, while the Government into which the hon. Member, Shri Vajpayee was associated, reduced the strength of the CRPF by two battalions and wanted to go on reducing it further every year.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : There was no need.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : I will show it. This was at a time when communal riots increased from 169 in 1976 to 188 in 1977 and 230 in 1978 and crimes against Scheduled Castes sky-rocketed from 5781 in 1976 to 14812 in 1978. While this was the actual position, the Annual Report for 1978-79 says "In the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the efforts of the Ministry were geared more fully towards prevention of violence on Harijans." It was, therefore, not fair on the part of Shri Vajpayee to say that the 1982-83 report does not give the true picture. I admit that the crime has, in certain respects, increased and it should have been told in a proper perspective.

I do not want to take time of the House in going in-to details on the crime situation. But I would like to point out that the amendment to the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, to which my colleague Shri Venkatasubbaiah referred, is under consideration. Similar is the position with regard to the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1980, which sought to make the law relating to rape more stringent. In both the cases, the Joint Committees have since presented their reports. The Government is giving final shape to the proposed legislation.

Another area of serious crime which has drawn a great deal of attention during the preceding year relates to the dacoities committed by the organised inter-State gangs operating in the ravine areas of Up, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. Just now, Shri Jagpal Singhji also mentioned about it. It has been realised that besides strengthening coordinated police action against such gangs, it was equally important to find a permanent solution by bringing about a tangible change in the socio-economic condition of the area. As far as individual surrenders are concerned, they are not helping the situation. In 1973 when surrenders were adopted in Madhya Paradesh—it was a wholesale surrender of dacoits in MP, UP and Rajasthan—more than 600 dacoits had surrendered. After that for three years, there was no law and order situation in these parts of the country. Therefore, for the dacoits' problem more infrastructural

development with net work of roads and better communication frcilities will be required. Ravine reclamation, command area development and intensive agricultural and rural development programme have to be undertaken.

18.00 hrs.

Programmes for industrial development, specially those that may generate widespread activity, have to be created and the han. Members have rightly stressed the need to go deeper into the cause of crimes and increase in the capability of the police to prevent their commission and tacklo the crimes effectively and for that the police force has to be modernised and has to be given more vehicles and more modern and weapons. I fully share their concern in this regard and it would be agreed that crime is a complex social phenomenon and the first thing that appears necessary is people's association with the police. On the recommendations of the police chiefs, the State Governments are being advised to set up district level advisory committees for this purpose in which all the important social elements, in particular the women weaker sections, may be represented and the opinions of the ocal MLAs and MPs is also taken into consideration.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : One point of clarification, if you agree. You have rightly said that you are not in favour of surrender and you know the case of Phoolan Devi where the Madhya Pradesh Government encouraged this surrender and advertised that the criminals were alleging against the U.P. Government which were taking firm steps. Since they have said it, are you going to send instructions to Madhya Pradesh Government not to do it and openly say that you donot approve of what they have done ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : I had called a meeting of the Chief Ministers of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh and I have discussed this problem. We have discussed with them and it was told to them that if surrenders have to be organised, it has to be done in a coordinated manner by all the State Governments to tackle the problem completely and individual surrenders would not solve the problem.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You say that the surrender is not going to help it, does not reduce crime. Now you say that you want coordinated action for surrender.

SHRI P.C. SESHI : Prof. Chakraborty, what I have said is that individual surrenders are not going to solve the problem but if the total problem is solved and all the dacoits surrender by a coordinated action, then that is a different matter.

As far as the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is concerned, there are two sides to the government approach for the betterment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes-one side is the positive strategy for accelerating their development which is highlighted in Point 7 of the new 20-Point Programme and the other side is the protection for them against exploitation which again has its roots in social and economic deprivation in the case of Scheduled Castes and in the fact of their living in isolation. As far as the Fifth Plan was concerned, it was only for the creation of an infrastructure for the Scheduled Tribes. In the Sixth Plan so far as scheduled castes are concerned there is a massive outlay of more than Rs. 4500 crores and for the first time a substantial allocation has been made and a Special Central Assistance Plan has been drawn.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : 6,000 or 600 ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Rs. 4500 crores is the total outlay, out of which Rs. 600 crores will flow as a Special Control Assistance and the rest will come from the State Governments financial institutions. Similarly, in the Sixth plan outlay a part from different Ministries and state plans the Special Central Assistance for scheduled tribe development will be Rs. 470 crores. There has been substantial increase in the Special Central Assistance. The relative concentration of tribals in the area comprised in the four States of Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar calls for a close look and with this in view, a meeting of the Chief

Ministers of these States was called in February, 1983. 19 more primitive tribal groups have been identified whose development is fully funded by the Centre. 21 more pockets of tribal concentration with a tribal population of 1.46 lakhs have been brought under the Tribal sub-Plan.

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan said that the provision in the Sixth Plan for the Scheduled Tribes works out to Rs. 1.50 per person per day. This is not the factual position. Shri Paswan has taken into consideration only the Special Central Assistance. Actually, the bulk of the outlay for the Scheduled Tribes comes out of the Tribal sub-plans of the states. Therefore, the total amount is Rs. 4500 crores. Not only the Special Central Assistance, but the outlay from the State budgets and institutional finance go to benefit the Scheduled Tribes.

Actually, the Sixth Plan aims at not only creating the infrastructure, but raising the standard of the people below the poverty line, bringing them above the poverty line. It is said that the poverty line is going up. It is true that the poverty line is also going up, on account of the increase in prices. Efforts are being made and they are being helped by creating various institutions, like cooperative societies and marketing societies which are meant to help them.

As far as monitoring of these plans and the posting of proper officers is concerned, I would like to admit that this is lacking. Sometimes the officers posted in those areas are those who are undesirable. They have no aptitude to do this work. Therefore, proper posting of officers has to be done. Frequent transfer of these officers should not be done. So far as complete monitoring is concerned, we have sent to all State Governments as *pro forma*, which has to be filled up and sent to us every quarter so that we may monitor the progress of the Plan in every State every three months.

As far as crimes against Scheduled Castes is concerned, Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri and Shri Ram Vilas Paswan spoke of crimes against the Scheduled Castes. Actually, the most rapid increase in the crimes against the Scheduled Castes was from 1976 to 1978. But I want to admit that, although no lager. scale violence has taken place recently, they are still continuing. Now the monetary relief for vcitims has been increased. For death and prmanent incapacitation the relief now is Rs. 10,000, as against Rs, 2,000 and Rs, 5,000 earlier in vogue. Similarly, graduated scales of relief have been fixed for other forms of suffering like rape etc. It is a matter of some gratification that in recent years a number of convictions have been obtained for crimess against Scheduled Castes by appointing Special Courts six and capital sentences and 136 life imprisonment sentences. We are impressing on the State Governments to ask for early trial and convictions. Whereas it took nearly three years to get conviction in the Belchi case, it has taken 9 months and 16 months in the Jetalpur and Palpur cases. More towns have been brought under the ambit of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme to convert dry latrines to water borne-ones, so that the demeaning practice of carrying night soil is ended.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : कफल्ता, देवली, साढ़ूपुर और रामपुरा में इतनी बड़ी घटनाएं हुईं, मगर वहां कुछ नहीं हुआ । मैंने सजेस्चन दिया था कि होम मिनिस्ट्री में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिए एक अलग डिपार्टमेंट खोला जाए, जिसके बारे में मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि वह एक्टिव कनसिडरेशन में हैं । मैंने यह भी कहा था कि कैबिनेट की एक सब-कमेटी बनाई जाए, जो सर्विसिज में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के बैकलाग को पूरा करने और उन पर होने वाली स्ट्रासिटीज को रोकने के बारे में कार्यवाही करे ।

श्री सूरज भान : कफल्ता के डी० एस० पी० को तो डीमोट कर दिया गया है, जो हरिजन है ।

SHRI P.C. SETHI : As far as the creation of a separate department for Scheduled Castes and Tribes is concerned, I have alreody said it in the House that it is under the active consideration of the Government.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : How long is it under the consideration ?

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : We demand a separate Ministry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He says it is under 'active' consideration.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Every time the Government gives the same reply............. (*interruptions*).

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Previously, it was under consideration; now it is under active consideration.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : When it will be under very active consideration ?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then will come very very active consideaation.

श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार : देहुली हत्याकाण्ड में जो मारे गए थे उनके बच्चों को गोद लेने का आश्वासन दिया गया था लेकिन कोई भी नहीं है इस देश में ऐसा करने वाला।

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Sir, I would like to remind the hon. Members, particularly, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan that.............

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : But you satisfy the Ruling Party Member first. He belongs to your family.

श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार : इसमें पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है, पूरे देश का सवाल है।

SHRI P.C. SETHI : We can satisfy him.

I attend to the letters received from the hon. Members of Parliament on a very urgent basis and there is not a single day when I do not reply to at least 5 or 6 letters from Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, and I always forward them to the State Governments concerned or even to the other Departments if he addresses the letters to them. Similarly, I would like to remind all the other hon. Members........

श्री राम विलास पासवान : रेप्लाई के लिए आपको धन्यवाद लेकिन आप स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को कन्डेम भी कीजिए कि वह ऐक्शन नहीं लेती है।

(*Interruption*)

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Sir, many hon. Members have spoken in the Mandal Commission. As far as Mandal Commission is concerned, I would only like to say that hon. Members have not done justice to us. Sir, I have already said that had it not been our intention to go ahead with the Mandal Commission. The Government could have easily taken a stand stating that 'we now do not need Mandal Commission,' But we not only carried on with it, but received its Report, ultimately it was placed on the Table of the House. Now we have discussed it with the Chief Ministers and I assure the hon. Members that within two months the complicated questions with regard to the States where different castes and communities are included in their lists and on which Mandal Commission has suggested many things, the Secretaries Committee will sort them out, then we will process the whole thing and it will go to the Cabinet for decision, and we are not going to take long. The hon. Members should feel assured about it and should not doubt our intention.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : लेकिन आप इन प्रिंसिपल तो एग्री करते हैं रिजर्वेशन पालिसी से ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : मानने की जो बात है वह कैबिनेट ही तय कर सकती है।

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What more do you expect ? He has given an assurance.

SHRI ERA AMBARASU : Will you consider a separate Ministry for Backward Classes ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You give notice.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : When you are in the Chair, you are forward; when you came here you are backward.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : As far as the Centre-State relationship is concerned, the relations beween the Centre and the States are governed by the provisions of the Constitution. Under the Constitution, the States are in no

way dependent on the Union for the exercise of their legislative and executive authority. While providing autonomy to the States, the Constitution places in the hands of the Centre adequate powers to ensure the unity and integrity of the country.

Government have been periodically looking into the arrangements that govern the day-to-day working of provisions govering Centre State relations. The Administrative Reforms Commission looked into the matter and came to the conclusion that no constitutional amendment was necessarv for ensuring proper and harmonious relations between the Centre and the States. This Administrative Reforms Commission was headed by no less a person than Shri Morarji Desai. The Central Government after consulting the State Govenments had agreed in 1975 with the aproach of the Commission. This was reiterated by the previous Government in 1978. The Seventh Finance Commission and also observed that the provisions governing financial relations had worked fairly and smoothly.

However, Government have been keeping this vital aspect in focus. The Zonal Councils have been revitalised and they have met more frequently during the last three years. But recently, looking to the fact that this demand is being raised by so many States and from so many places, the Prime Minister has constituted the Sarkaria Commission. I can assure the hon. Members that the terms of reference are in the process of being finalised and the other Members of the Commission will also be decided soon. She has also assured while answering questions in the other House that the States will be free to make their suggestions and even the Constitutional amendment is a part of the Constitution.

Therefore, there is nothing that debars the State Government from making any suggestions to the Commission.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Not only that, when the terms of reference are finalised, they should amend the terms of reference and should direct the Sarkaria Commission—if they feel they should recommend for the amendment of the Constitution so that relation between the Centre and the States becomes more cordial.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nobody is debarred. That is what he suggested.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Some hon. Members spoke of the Police Commission's Report. We have released all these reports. We have no hestitation in discussing these reports in the House if the House so desires and the hon. Speaker permits. Most of them relate to the police matters in the States. But Shri Niren Ghosh has taken objection to the Government saying that the entire Police Commission Report is biased. By saying so, Shri Niren Ghosh has not done justice to us. All that the Government said was that at some places in the Report the Commission had in a wholesale manner condemned the political system and the whole police force. We have objected to this and not to the Police Commission's Report as such. Such a wholesale condemnation is hardly fair and does not improve the morale of the force and those who are doing good work.

As far as the modernisation and upgradation of police administration is concerned, I would like to say that now more funds are being given to the State Governments for the modernisation of the police force and also modernisation of the vehicles and other things which they have got. Moreover, the Seventh Finance Commission has recommended substantial outlays for upgraduation of police housing programme in the police and the Central assistance for the purpose of upgradation is made available to States. The same is available for housing under this scheme to as many as 15 States.

The question of official language Hindi versus other languages was also raised here. According Article 343 of the Constitution, Hindi is the official language of the Union. Provision has been made for the continued use of English language for official purposes of the Union under Section 3(1) of the Official Languages Act 1963. Hindi or English language is being used in the Central Government offices as well as undertakings. As far as the other languages spoken in the different parts of the country are concerned, they are all part of the Eighth Schedule. The House would like to recollect the words of late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who has said :

"That they are all national languages and there is no question of calling them the regional languages."

SHRI CHITTA BASU: They are not in the Eighth Schedule.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: They are.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: It has been said that Hindi shall be the official language and English shall be the associate language.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: In the Schedule we have accepted fifteen languages.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: It is very sensitive. You have said official language. But the question is whether other languages are at par and will have the same privileges that you confer on Hindi; whether it may be the link language? You must be specific. This is what we have been demanding. We are not opposed to Hindi, but the question is whether other languages should be treated at par and will enjoy the same privileges that you confer on Hindi?

SHRI P.C. SETHI: Sir, as far as the other languages are concerned, I think, Prof. Chakraborty would agree that Tamil would not be receiving the same attention in West Bengal as Bengali receives. Similarey, Bengali would not receive the same attention in Tamil Nadu as Tamil does. So, these are the complications.

But as far as the respective languages are concerned, they are the official languages of those areas and all the communications are being done by those States in those languages. (*Interruptions.*)

Now, only two points remain. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy has raised here a point about the library programme in West Bengal.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I am on a Point of Order. How does it come under Home?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Why do you object?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I am not objecting but I am in a position to meet all the points. But......

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, we are discussing the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Home Affairs. Dr. Swamy has raised something which has nothing to do with Home but with Education. I do not mind if it comes under Education. How is the Home Minister going to answer on education, syllabus and all that.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar): Under what rule have you raised the Point of Order?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Under Rule 376. (*Interruptions.*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. He has made a Point of Order. But I say, there is no point of order. Any hon. Member who speaks can express his own view in as free a manner as possible. And, therefore, he has referred to education or anything, here. And you would see that every hon. Member does not stick only to the subject-matter.

Further, he cannot also dictate the Minister not to reply to the hon. Member.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I am not dictating. You should be very particular before giving the ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have given the ruling. The Minister can reply.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Tomorrow, we will be speaking on Irrigation......

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is left to the Minister.

(*Interruptions.*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen. It is the joint responsibility of the Cabinet.

SHRI P.C. SETHI: Prof. Chakraborty, you should have patience.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you can reply now. You are entitled to and you can reply to Dr. Swamy.

(*Interruptions.*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is that you want?

(*Interruptions.*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You want no reply to Dr. Swamy? You have no right. Please sit down.

(*Interruptions.*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have told you that you cannot dictate. You cannot dictate to the Minister.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Does it come under the Home Ministry ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. He will meet your objections. Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Why do you give this ruling, Sir ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is the ruling that I have given ? I have not given any ruling. I have made some observations on your point of order.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, you go through the record of your observations on a previous occasion. Your ruling is something like that the hon. Member cannot speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I said, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy can express his own view in this House...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : On what ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : And the Minister can also reply to his view.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. It applies to both of them. Leave it. You can reply now.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Your ruling is not correct.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: What is this ruling ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not the way. I am not budging to anybody. Please sit down. I am not permitting anybody. Don't question my ruling, if it is a ruling.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why is everybody getting up. You don't want to...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Mr. Halder, kindly hear me.

SHRI M.M LAWRENCE (Idukki) : There cannot be a double-standard in this House. You have to stick to the ruling.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I warn you and I warn this House also that this will be used as a precedent. And I warn the Chair. (*Interruptions.*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I tell you, under any situation, the Chair will not budge.

SHRI SATYADHAN CHAKRABORTY*

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : This is a State subject.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Kindly hea me.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is all right Please sit down.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You should not do like that.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : On a point of order, Sir. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am not permitting anybody on this. The Minister only will reply, (*Interruptions*)

All of you please sit down. (*Interuptions*)

I will go through the records if there is any aspersion...(*Interruptions*) ** Don't record anything.

(*Interruptions*) **

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Let the hon. Members hear patiently what the Home Minister is going to say.

(*Interruptions*) **

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.
**Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You give notice on this. I do not know how Mr. Satyasadhan Chakraborty knows what the Home Minister is going to say. He is yet to reply. (*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Under article 356 of the Constitution, the Home Miuistry has every right to see that the constitutional provisions are being maintained, I spoke on dis-information. It has nothing to do with education. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister can reply. Why are you so much intolerent of any view that is expressed here ? If you have got a firm conviction on any view, you should not be afraid. (*Interruptions*) You please sit down. You will not sit down. You keep standing. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.C. SETHI : It is entirely within the purview of the State Government as to what type of libraries they are opening. Certainly, whatever Mr. Subrmaniam Swamy has spoken, we will forward it to them with a request that in these libraries something about the national movement and the national leaders should also be there.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : How do you know that they are not already there ? (*Interruptions*) Mr. Subramaniam Swamy has spoken because I am connected with this...(*Interruptions*) Education is in the Concurrent List...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is only referring to the West Bengal Government.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : On a point of order, Sir. The Home Minister with reference to Mr. Subramaniam Swamy's observation has said that he will refer all those details to the West Bengal Government and also recommend to them that freedom struggle should also be made known to the Children West Bengal...(*Interruptions*)

That should be made known.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : I am on a point of order.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Whether the Central Government will intervene and do something to set up an ideology through education.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You ask a clarification from the Hon. Minister.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHAST I : He does not know A, B, C, D of this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is a point of order. You ask for some time. I request Mr. Ramavatar Shastri to sit down. This is not the way. I am so sorry. Please sit down. Certain points you can express. But this is not the way.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I am on a point of clarification. I am satisfied with what the Hon. Minister said. The Hon. Minister said he would write with the request that the freedom struggle should also be included. But he must make it clear...

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : You should hear everybody.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : When the Hon. Minister replies and when an Hon. Member raises any issue for clarification and the Minister yields, then the chair cannot stop it. Dr. Swamy has asked for clarification and the Hon. Minister has yielded. Therefore, I will not allow any body else to speak. The Hon. Minister has yielded. I have io allow him. I have to give him protection. I have also to do something with regard to you.

Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : I am on a point of order. Every Member must rise from his seat if he has anything to say. Dr. Swamy must rise from his seat and speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is no point of order.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Amend the rules.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have ruled that the point of order is out of order. My ruling you cannot question. I have ruled it out of order.

Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Anyway, I support what he said. It is reserved for the Janata Party. In the absence of Prof.

Madhu Dandavate, I am functioning as Leader of the Janata Party. It i a serious point, I want to make sure that when the Hon. Minister writes, he should say that freedom struggle should also be including freedom struggle of India and not of any other country. That should be made clear.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You are the Home Minister. He is yielding.

You are the Home Minister. On the basis of what are you going to write to the State Government ? That way, I can bring any charge ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Suppose I refer something about Tamil Nadu Government in the House; it is the duty of the Central Government to write to the Tamil Nadu Government. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : That will be opening the Pandora's Box. You are the Home Minister. Under what constitutional provision have you been authorised to write to a State Government on education ? On the basis of an allegation made in the House ?

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : 'Education' comes under the concurrent List. Both centre and the states have powers...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : To whom are you going to write ? Under what Constitutional provision ? You are the Home Minister. On what basis, on the basis of what allegation, are you going to write ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now the Minister is going to reply.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : It is already 6.35 p.m. You have to adjourn the House. We will hear the Minister tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please be serious. He has asked for clarifications. You do not want the Minister to reply ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : I think, Prof. Chakraborty knows...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Shastri, you are the seniormost trouble-giving Member.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : I think, Prof. Chakraborty knows that 'Education' is a concurrent subject, and I have not said anything which should offend him or the West Bengal Government. But if some matter of importance is raised in the House by an hon. leader of the Opposition, then it is my duty to bring it to the notice of the Chief Minister, and that is what I have said. This should not offend any one of you.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly) : One clarification.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not permitting. The Minister is not yielding.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : You are unfair to me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am fair to all; especially to you I am very fair. The Minister is not yielding. I cannot permit you. Nothing will go on record because the Minister is not yielding.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What can I do ? I am also in a helpless position like you. The Minister will reply.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : When they were in power in Tamil Nadu, they did not bring in such a charge. You ask him, Sir, why in 1977-78 they did not bring in such a charge.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : If Prof. Chakraborty raises something in the House about the Janata Party, I will write to the Chief of the Janata Party.

Mr. Faleiro has made a charge against Scindia Devasthan Trust about which he has submitted the papers to the Hon. Speaker. I have no inside knowledge about this. All I can say is that we will make all enquiries about this matter and we shall keep him informed.

Mr. Chinnaswamy has said.......

Not recorded

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Chengalpattu): Will it be a CBI inquiry ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Mr. Chinnaswamy has said that the MLAs should also be associated with voting in the election of president. MLAs of state are being associated.

AN HON. MEMBER : One clarification.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No clarifications. Are you replying ?...... The Minister is not replying.

I shall now put all the Cut Motions. The other things will not go on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put all the Cut Motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs to the vote of the House...

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : जे० एन० यू० में हरिजन छात्रों पर हो रहे अत्याचार के बारे में आपने कुछ नहीं कहा।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : मैंने कहा था आप मुझे लिखेंगे। I have told you that you should write to me.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the Demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs to the vote of the House.

Unless any hon. Member desires that his cut motion should be put separately, I shall put all the cut motions together to the vote of the House.

All The Cut Motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now I shall put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs to the vote of the House

The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Acccount and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India TO COMPLETE the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the years ending the 31st day of March, 1984, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 50 to 60 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs."

The motton was adopted.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1983-84 IN RESPECT OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS VOTED BY LOK SABHA

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 18th March, 1983		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS					
50.	Ministry of Home Affairs	83,57,000	...	4,17,84,000	...
51.	Cabinet	73,46,000	...	3,67,33,000	...

**Not recorded

1	2	3		4	
52.	Department of Personal and Administrative Reforms	1,90,25,000	3,25,000	9,51,27,000	16,23,000
53.	Police	64,06,88,000	2,95,58,000	320,34,40,000	14,77,91,000
54.	Census	2,57,26,000	...	12,86,32,000	...
55.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	75,08,40,000	33,68,68,000	359,81,86,000	142,39,45,000
56.	Delhi	48,37,58,000	41,71,45,000	241,87,90,000	177,24,65,000
57.	Chandigarh	8,22,43,000	3,84,38,000	41,12,15,000	19,21,88,000
58.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6,71,27,000	4,66,28,000	33,56,38,000	23,31,43,000
59.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	82,92,000	89,32,000	4,14,60,000	4,46,61,000
60.	Lakshadweep	217,10,000	33,79,000	10,85,49,000	1,68,97,000

18.43 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on, Wednesday, April 13, 1983/ Chaitra 23, 1905 (Saka).

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